



A
HANDBOOK
TO THE
PUBLIC PICTURE GALLERIES
OF
EUROPE.

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A
HANDBOOK
TO THE
PUBLIC PICTURE GALLERIES
OF
EUROPE.

*WITH A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE
VARIOUS SCHOOLS OF PAINTING,*

FROM THE 13TH CENTURY TO THE 18TH INCLUSIVE.

BY
KATE THOMPSON.

THIRD EDITION, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

I WISH to say a few words as to the origin of this little book. During the last five years I have accompanied my father, Sir Henry Thompson, on his annual tour on the Continent, where, among other things, one of our main objects was to visit and study together the Picture Galleries in the great capitals of Europe. Following his advice, I began by making a few notes on the spot of each chief work, and by consulting authorities respecting them and the history of their painters. At the same time he suggested that I should make a chronological table of artists of all schools, adding a few chief biographical incidents relating to each as a pursuit for my own information and profit. It was not until this little exercise was nearly complete that it happened to be named in the hearing of my friend Mr. George Grove, who was pleased to think that I had collected materials for a small manual which might be of some service, at all events to the untravelled tourist. Accordingly the whole manuscript was carefully revised and somewhat enlarged, with a view to meet this purpose. In working for this object I must be permitted to add that I have been greatly indebted to my father for hints and guidance both as to the arrangement and the matter of my work.

What I have tried to accomplish is then as follows :—

1. An examination of every one of the chief Public Picture Galleries of Europe, and most of the smaller ones, so as to be able to point out the principal and most interesting pictures in each ; invariably adding their numbers

and titles from the local catalogues, in order to facilitate reference on the part of the traveller. I have placed at the end of the work a list for each gallery, or short catalogue, of these pictures. These will be found under the painters' names, which are arranged for convenience in alphabetical order.

2. I have endeavoured to give a brief historical sketch of each of the European Schools of Art from its earliest known origin to the end of the last century. This necessarily comprises a few biographical records of each principal master, and I have examined and collated the best known as well as the most recent works for the facts and dates given. Then, in order to illustrate the work of each school or master, I have throughout invariably referred in the text to several pictures as typical examples, stating the number of each in the gallery to which it belongs. While the great majority of these examples is of course to be found in galleries and museums, not a few churches, especially in Italy, are also referred to. My object has not been to make a long list of painters, which would have been a very easy task, but, on the contrary, to limit as far as possible this elementary study to the consideration of those masters who were really famous or necessary to be mentioned in tracing the outlines of the history.

3. I have compiled with great care Chronological Tables containing the dates of birth and death, so far as they are known, of every painter of celebrity—that is, historically recognised as such—during the period already stated. At the same time I have endeavoured to ascertain the correct spelling of names, by no means an easy task, for the instances are not few in which two or more modes of spelling are supported on good authority.

4. Further, I ought to say that I have not mentioned any picture which has not been seen and noted by myself: many have been examined more than once or even twice. But I have not felt myself qualified to enter into the region of Art criticism, and have not aspired to do so.

Still it has not been found possible to see and compare so many fine works without occasionally expressing some sort of opinion here and there.

The most difficult problem perhaps which presents itself to the travelling Fine Art student is that of determining the authorship of certain pictures. Each gallery decides for itself—and naturally shows some partiality in doing so—the authenticity of the works in its own possession. In some few instances, in which the assumption of a great name was obviously unjustifiable, I have at once said the work ascribed to such a master is certainly not by his hand; but in a certain proportion of doubtful examples—and they are numerous—I have felt it was not in my province to contest the name employed. On the other hand, in many cases throughout the catalogues I have intentionally denoted the existence of grave doubt by placing the words “attributed to” after the painter’s name.

5. Lastly, great pains have been taken to insure accuracy in reference to the catalogue numbers attached to pictures; but in one or two places the catalogue is out of print—in another it is in course of construction, and the contents of the gallery are in confusion. I am conscious that, notwithstanding all my care, some few clerical errors may have crept in. I shall be very grateful for corrections of these, and indeed for any suggestions towards improving my little work, which occur to any one who may chance to use it.

KATE THOMPSON.

35 Wimpole Street, London.

July 1877.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

A SECOND EDITION having been required, I determined at once to revisit the principal Continental galleries, so as to embody in the new work any changes and additions recently made. During the last year these have been unusually important. For example, the Brera at Milan has been recatalogued, the pictures have been numbered afresh, new space has been obtained and positions have been altered, so that some works are brought to light which were barely visible before. The Museum at Naples has been similarly rearranged; so has the Gallery of Parma, while some changes have been made in the Vatican collection, and the pictures there are no longer distinguished by numbers as heretofore. An important portion of the collection in the Venetian Academy has been re-catalogued; and a new issue, with altered numbers, has appeared of the catalogue to the Italian and Spanish schools in the Louvre.

The collection at Cassel has been just removed to a new and splendid gallery, and has of course an entirely new catalogue. A valuable small gallery has been lately established at Lucca, and its chief contents are given in due order. The Gallery at Brunswick, interesting as containing a chef d'œuvre by Jan van der Meer of Delft, finds a place in the new edition; as also do the Galleries Czernin and of the Academy at Vienna, and of Esterhazy at Buda-Pesth, the latter, which I was prevented from examining, having been done for me by friends on the spot. Every other gallery named in the volume has been visited

by myself. The collections at Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow appear also for the first time. Besides these additions I have considerably extended the catalogues of several leading collections, such as those of Florence, Pisa, Verona, Vicenza, Bologna, Rome, Munich, Dresden, and Nürnberg, after renewed careful examination of the galleries themselves.

Next, that portion of the body of the work which relates to the early history of Italian Art has been completely rewritten; and, brief as it still is, has been made more comprehensive, extending to at least double its former limits. Some additions and corrections have been made to the other histories also. The contents of the work have been thus considerably augmented, but by diminishing the size of the type and compressing the material its former bulk has not been greatly exceeded.

I desire to express my obligation to the accurate and exhaustive researches of Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, having had at hand, throughout, their records for comparison and verification. I am grateful also to numerous correspondents, both in this country and abroad, for valuable suggestions, some of which have been adopted.

It remains for me only to hope that the labour I have bestowed upon it—which has been always a labour of love—will render the second edition more worthy the approval with which an indulgent public has been pleased already to receive the first.

K. T.

April 1878.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

I HAVE endeavoured to improve the third edition by obtaining carefully prepared small outlines of some of the most typical works (nearly 200 in number) of the great masters, which may serve for those who have seen them to recall the details of the composition. Small as they are, the correctness of the original drawings is guaranteed, and the reproduction by the Typographic Etching Company has been faithfully accomplished. All have been made by a skilful artist expressly for this work, excepting only two Plates, Nos. XXVIII. and XXXIII. of pictures at Brussels and Antwerp, for which I am indebted to the kindness of an amateur, Mr. Harold Wright of Birmingham.

All the Galleries at Vienna have been personally revisited, as well as the famous Esterhazy Collection now at Buda-Pesth, not included in the previous edition. Many other important Galleries have been also again examined by me, and the most recent additions catalogued.

K. T.

April 1880.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	xv
LIST OF MUSEUMS, GALLERIES, AND OTHER PLACES CATALOGUED	xxv
LIST OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED	xxvii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.	xxviii
THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PAINTING IN—	
ITALY	1
FLANDERS	94
HOLLAND	116
GERMANY	145
SPAIN	159
FRANCE	174
ENGLAND	190
INTRODUCTORY NOTES TO THE CATALOGUES	205
CATALOGUES OF THE GALLERIES IN—	
ITALY	207
BELGIUM	271
HOLLAND	278
GERMANY	293
AUSTRIA	336
HUNGARY	350
SPAIN	355
FRANCE	364
ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND	383
RUSSIA	410
INDEX	423

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATE I., to face p. 6.

1. GUIDO DA SIENA . . . *Madonna*, in S. Domenico, Siena.
2. CIMABUE *Madonna*, in S. M. Novella, Florence.
- 3, 4. GIOTTO *S. Francis in glory* and *S. Francis wedded to Poverty*, in S. Francesco, Assisi.

PLATE II., to face p. 10.

1. DUCCIO DA SIENA . . . *Entry into Jerusalem*, part of altarpiece in the Duomo, Siena.
2. ORCAGNA *Coronation of the Virgin*, in the National Gallery, London.
- 3, 4. THE LORENZETTI? . *Triumph of Death*, the *Last Judgment and Hell*, in the Campo Santo, Pisa.

PLATE III., to face p. 18.

1. FRA ANGELICO *Coronation of the Virgin*, in the Louvre, Paris.
2. „ „ *S. Lawrence giving alms*, in the Vatican, Rome.
3. MASOLINO *Salome before Herod*, in the church at Castiglione d'Olona.
4. MASACCIO *The tribute-money*, in the church of the Carmine, Florence.

PLATE IV., to face p. 22.

1. MASACCIO *S. Peter baptising*, in the church of the Carmine, Florence.
2. FILIPPO LIPPI . . . *Coronation of the Virgin*, in the Academy, Florence.
3. SANDRO BOTTICELLI . *Birth of Venus*, in the Uffizi, Florence.

PLATE IV.—*continued.*

4. SANDRO BOTTICELLI . . *Madonna and angels*, in the Uffizi, Florence.
5. FILIPPINO LIPPI . . *Martyrdom of S. Peter*, in the church of the Carmine, Florence.

PLATE V., to face p. 24.

1. VERROCCHIO . . . *Baptism of Christ*, in the Academy, Florence.
2. D. GHIRLANDAJO . . *The visit of Mary to Elizabeth*, in the Louvre, Paris.
3. LUCA SIGNORELLI . . *Pan and Music*, in the Museum, Berlin.
4. D. GHIRLANDAJO . . *Birth of the Virgin*, S. M. Novella, Florence.

PLATE VI., to face p. 27.

1. BENOZZO GOZZOLI . . *Noah and his family*, in the Campo Santo, Pisa.
2. MELOZZO DA FORLÌ . . *Audience of Sixtus IV.*, in the Vatican, Rome.
3. PIERO DELLA FRANCESCA . . *Baptism of Christ*, in the National Gallery, London.
4. COSIMO ROSSELLI . . *Sermon on the Mount*, in the Sistine Chapel.

PLATE VII., to face p. 29.

1. GENTILE DA FABRIANO . . *Adoration of the kings*, in the Academy, Florence.
2. ANTONELLO DA MESSINA . . *Crucifixion*, in the Museum, Antwerp.
3. ANTONIO AND GIOVANNI VIVARINI . . *Madonna enthroned*, in the Academy, Venice.
4. CARLO CRIVELLI . . *Altarpiece*, in the National Gallery, London.

PLATE VIII., to face p. 32.

1. GIOVANNI BELLINI . . *Madonna and saints*, in the Academy, Venice.
2. VITTORE CARPACCIO . . *Presentation in the temple*, in the Academy, Venice.
3. GENTILE BELLINI . . *Miracles of the true cross*, in the Academy, Venice.

PLATE IX., to face p. 34.

1. GIOVANNI BELLINI *Doge Loredano*, in the National Gallery, London.
2. MANTEGNA *Triumph of Julius Cæsar*, in the Palace, Hampton Court.
3. „ *Madonna of Victory*, in the Louvre, Paris.
4. CIMA DA CONEGLIANO . *Christ, S. Thomas and a saint*, in the Academy, Venice.

PLATE X., to face p. 39.

1. PERUGINO *Adoration of the magi*, in S. M. di Bianchi, Città delle Pieve.
2. „ *Delivery of the keys to Peter*, in the Sistine Chapel.
3. LO SPAGNA *Adoration of the magi*, in the Museum, Berlin.
4. F. FRANCIA *Madonna and saints in adoration*, in the Gallery, Bologna.

PLATE XI., to face p. 43.

1. LEONARDO DA VINCI . *Last Supper*, in the Refectory of S. M. delle Grazie, Milan.
2. „ „ . . . *The Mona Lisa, or La Joconde*, in the Louvre, Paris.
3. BERNARDINO LUINI . *Christ at the column*, in S. Maurizio Maggiore, Milan.
4. LORENZO COSTA . . *Court of Isabella d'Este*, in the Louvre, Paris.

PLATE XII., to face p. 47.

1. FRA BARTOLOMMEO . *Marriage of S. Catharine*, in the Louvre, Paris.
2. „ „ . . . *Madonna enthroned*, in the Uffizi, Florence.
3. C. ALLORI *Judith*, in the Pitti, Florence.
4. GAROFALO (TISIO) . *Vision of S. Augustine*, in the National Gallery, London.
5. BAZZI (IL SODOMA) . *S. Sebastian*, in the Uffizi, Florence.
6. „ „ . . . *Ecstasy of S. Catharine*, in S. Domenico, Siena.

PLATE XIII., to face p. 48.

1. MICHAEL ANGELO . . . *Creation of light*, in the Sistine Chapel.
2. " " . . . *Creation of Adam*, in the Sistine Chapel.
3. " " . . . *Holy family*, in the Uffizi, Florence.
4. " " . . . *The Delphic Sibyl*, in the Sistine Chapel.

PLATE XIV., to face p. 49.

1. ANDREA DEL SARTO . . . *Four saints*, in the Academy, Florence.
2. " " . . . *Charity*, in the Louvre, Paris.
3. " " . . . *Madonna del Sacco*, in the S. M. Annunziata, Florence.
4. S. DEL PIOMBO *Raising of Lazarus*, in the National Gallery, London.
5. G. A. PORDENONE . . . *Altarpiece*, in the Academy, Venice.

PLATE XV., to face p. 51.

1. RAPHAEL *Madonna, La belle jardinière*, in the Louvre, Paris.
2. " *Marriage of the Virgin*, in the Brera, Milan.
3. " *Entombment*, in the Borghese Palace, Rome.
4. " *Madonna della Sedia*, in the Pitti, Florence.
5. " *Christ bearing the cross, Lo Spasimo*, in the Museum, Madrid.
6. " *The Transfiguration*, in the Vatican, Rome.

PLATE XVI., to face p. 53.

- 1 RAPHAEL *Theology*, in the Vatican, Rome.
2. " *School of Athens*, in the Vatican, Rome.
3. " *Madonna di Foligno*, in the Vatican, Rome.
4. " *Madonna di S. Sisto*, in the Gallery, Dresden.

PLATE XVII., to face p. 61.

1. TITIAN *The tribute-money*, in the Gallery, Dresden.
2. " *Entombment*, in the Louvre, Paris.
3. " *Assumption of the Virgin*, in the Academy, Venice.
4. " *Venus and Adonis*, in the National Gallery, London, and at Madrid.
5. " *Venus reclining*, in the Uffizi, Florence.

PLATE XVIII., to face p. 63.

1. TITIAN *Sacred and profane love*, in the Borghese Palace, Rome.
2. „ *Lavinia with fruit*, in the Museum, Berlin.
3. „ *Jupiter and Antiope*, in the Louvre, Paris.
4. TINTORETTO *Miracle of S. Mark*, in the Academy, Venice.

PLATE XIX., to face p. 66.

1. BONIFAZIO *Finding of Moses*, in the Brera, Milan.
2. MORETTO *Holy family and donators*, in the Museum, Berlin.
3. PARIS BORDONE . . . *Fisherman presenting the ring to the doge*, in the Academy, Venice.
4. MORONI *The tailor*, in the National Gallery, London.
5. PALMA VECCHIO . . . *Three Graces*, in the Gallery, Dresden.

PLATE XX., to face p. 70.

1. TINTORETTO *Marriage at Cana*, in S. M. della Salute, Venice.
2. „ *Vulcan, Venus, and Cupid*, in the Pitti, Florence.
3. P. VERONESE *Marriage at Cana*, in the Louvre, Paris.
4. „ „ *Feast in the house of Levi*, in the Academy, Venice.

PLATE XXI., to face p. 73.

1. CORREGGIO *The Nativity, La Notte*, in the Gallery, Dresden.
2. „ *Danae*, in the Borghese Palace, Rome.
3. „ *Magdalen reading*, in the Gallery, Dresden.
4. „ *Marriage of S. Catharine*, in the Louvre, Paris.
5. HUBERT AND JAN VAN EYCK *Adoration of the Lamb*, in S. Bavon, Ghent.

PLATE XXII., to face p. 76.

1. AGOSTINO CARACCI . . *Assumption of the Virgin*, in the Gallery, Bologna.
2. DOMENICHINO *Communion of S. Jerome*, in the Vatican, Rome.

PLATE XXII. *continued.*

3. ANNIBALE CARACCI . *S. Roch giving alms*, in the Gallery, Dresden.
 4. DOMENICHINO . . . *S. Cecilia*, in the Louvre, Paris.

PLATE XXIII., *to face p. 78.*

1. CARAVAGGIO . . . *Card-players*, in the Gallery, Dresden, and in the Sciarra Palace, Rome.
 2. GUIDO RENI . . . *Fortune*, in the Academy S. Luca, Rome.
 3. „ „ . . . *Aurora*, in the Rospigliosi Palace, Rome.
 4. „ „ . . . *Massacre of the innocents*, in the Gallery, Bologna.
 5. CORREGGIO . . . *Madonna, Il Giorno*, in the Gallery, Parma.

PLATE XXIV., *to face p. 80.*

1. GUERCINO . . . *Aurora*, in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome.
 2. „ . . . *Raising of Sta. Petronilla*, in the Capitol Museum, Rome.
 3. ALBANI . . . *Dance of cupids*, in the Brera, Milan.
 4. GUIDO CAGNACCI . . *Tarquin and Lucretia*, in the Academy S. Luca, Rome.
 5. RIBERA (LO SPAGNO-
 LETTO) *Jacob's dream*, in the Museum, Madrid.
 6. SALVATOR ROSA . . *Prodigal son*, in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

PLATE XXV., *to face p. 98.*

- 1, 2. HANS MEMLING . *Arrival and martyrdom of S. Ursula*, in the Hospital of S. John, Bruges.
 3. ROGIER VAN DER WEY-
 DEN *Adoration of the magi*, in the Gallery, Munich.
 4. „ „ *S. Luke painting the Virgin*, in the Gallery, Munich.
 5. „ „ *Last Judgment*, in the Hospital at Beaune, Burgundy.

PLATE XXVI., *to face p. 101.*

1. ANTON VAN DYCK . *Charles I.*, in the Louvre, Paris.
 2. QUINTIN MATSYS . . *Deposition*, in the Gallery, Antwerp.
 3. A. VAN DYCK . . . *Crucifixion*, in the Cathedral, Mechlin.
 4. QUINTIN MATSYS . . *The misers*, in the Castle, Windsor.

PLATE XXVII., to face p. 106.

1. RUBENS *Descent from the cross*, in the Cathedral, Antwerp.
2. „ *Judgment of Paris*, in the National Gallery, London, and at Madrid.
3. „ *Children with fruit*, in the Museum, Berlin.
4. „ *Marriage of Maria de' Medici*, in the Louvre, Paris.
5. „ *Portrait group*, in the Pitti, Florence.
6. „ *Portraits of himself and Isabella Brandt*, in the Gallery, Munich.

PLATE XXVIII., to face p. 112.

1. CORNELIS DE VOS *Portrait group*, in the Museum, Brussels.
2. A. VAN DYCK *Portrait of Alexandre de la Faille*, in the Museum, Brussels.
3. SIMON VOUET *S. Carlo Borromeo*, in the Museum, Brussels.
4. S. DIERICK BOUTS *Justice and Injustice of the Emperor Otho*, in the Museum, Brussels.
5. JAN BRUEGHEL *S. Norbert preaching*, in the Museum, Brussels.
6. FRANS HALS *Portrait*, in the Museum, Brussels.
7. LUCAS VAN LEIDEN *Two parts of a triptych*, in the Gallery, Antwerp.
9. F. SNYDERS *Dead game*, in the Museum, Brussels.

PLATE XXIX., to face p. 121.

1. REMBRANDT *The Ronde de nuit*, in the Trippenhuis, Amsterdam.
2. „ *Anatomy lesson*, in the Gallery, the Hague.
3. „ *Woman taken in adultery*, in the National Gallery, London.

PLATE XXX., to face p. 128.

1. B. VAN DER HELST *Civic guard*, in the Trippenhuis, Amsterdam.
2. D. TENIERS, YOUNGER *Acts of mercy*, in the Louvre, and in the Steengracht Gallery, the Hague.
3. A. VAN OSTADE *The fiddler*, in the Gallery, the Hague.
4. JAN STEEN *Peasants' wedding*, in the Belvedere, Vienna.
5. „ *Feast of S. Nicholas*, in the Trippenhuis, Amsterdam.

PLATE XXXI., to face p. 130.

1. G. TERBURG . . . *Officer presenting gold to a woman, in the Louvre.*
2. " . . . *The despatch, in the Gallery, the Hague.*
3. N. MAAS . . . *The Dutch housewife, in the National Gallery, London.*
4. PIETER DE HOOGHE . *Interior, in the Gallery, Munich.*
5. G. DOW . . . *The quack doctor, in the Gallery, Munich.*
6. " . . . *The doctor's visit, in the Louvre.*

PLATE XXXII., to face p. 134.

1. A. CUYP . . . *Landscape, in the National Gallery, London.*
2. STEPHAN LOCHNER . *Dombild, in the Cathedral, Cologne.*
3. G. NETSCHER . . . *Portraits of himself and his wife, in the Gallery, Dresden.*
4. PH. WOUVERMAN . . *The watering-place, in the Gallery, Munich.*
5. PAUL POTTER . . . *The young bull, in the Gallery, the Hague.*

PLATE XXXIII., to face p. 140.

1. RUYSDAEL . . . *Landscape, in the Museum, Brussels.*
2. HOBBERMA . . . *Landscape, in the Museum, Brussels.*
3. L. CRANACH . . . *Adam and Eve, in the Museum, Brussels.*
4. H. MEMLING . . . *Diptych, in the Gallery, Antwerp.*
5. A. S. COELLO . . . *Female portrait, in the Museum, Brussels.*
6. JAN FYT . . . *Greyhounds, in the Gallery, Antwerp.*
7. D. TENIERS, YOUNGER *Village doctor, in the Museum, Brussels.*
8. RUBENS . . . *Adoration of the magi, in the Gallery, Antwerp.*
9. J. WYNANTS . . . *Landscape, in the Museum, Brussels.*

PLATE XXXIV., to face p. 150.

1. HANS HOLBEIN . . . *The Madonna, of the Burgomaster Meyer, in the Gallery, Dresden.*
2. " " . . . *Portrait of the goldsmith Morett, in the Gallery, Dresden.*
3. L. CRANACH . . . *Woman taken in adultery, in the Gallery, Munich.*
4. ALBRECHT DÜRER . . *Adoration of the kings, in the Uffizi, Florence.*
5. H. HOLBEIN . . . *Portrait of George Gyzen, in the Museum, Berlin.*

PLATE XXXV., to face p. 164.

1. JUAN DE JUANES . . . *Stephen before the council*, in the Museum, Madrid.
2. ZURBARAN . . . *Monk at prayer*, in the National Gallery, London.
3. VELASQUEZ . . . *Surrender of Breda*, in the Museum, Madrid.
4. „ . . . *Tapestry workers*, in the Museum, Madrid.

PLATE XXXVI., to face p. 168.

1. VELASQUEZ . . . *The Borrachos*, in the Museum, Madrid.
2. „ . . . *Las Meninas*, in the Museum, Madrid.
3. MURILLO . . . *Vision of S. Anthony*, in the Cathedral, Seville.
4. „ . . . *Beggar-boy*, in the Louvre.
5. „ . . . *Woman and boy*, in the Gallery, Munich.

PLATE XXXVII., to face p. 176.

1. MURILLO . . . *S. Elizabeth tending the poor*, in the Academy de S. Fernando, Madrid.
2. M. VALENTIN . . . *Concert*, in the Louvre.
3. LE NAIN . . . *Blacksmith*, in the Louvre.
4. NICOLAS POUSSIN . . . *Arcadian shepherds*, in the Louvre.
5. „ „ . . . *Rape of the Sabines*, in the Louvre.
6. MURILLO . . . *Assumption of the Virgin*, in the Louvre.

PLATE XXXVIII., to face p. 180.

1. CLAUDE LORRAINE . . . *Landing of S. Ursula*, in the National Gallery, London.
2. LE SUEUR . . . *Paul preaching at Athens*, in the Louvre.
3. SUBLEYRAS . . . *Christ in the house of Simon*, in the Louvre.
4. WATTEAU . . . *Venetian festival*.
5. CHARDIN . . . *The blessing*, in the Louvre.

PLATE XXXIX., to face p. 195.

1. DAVID . . . *Sabine women*, in the Louvre.
2. HOGARTH . . . *His own portrait*, in the National Gallery, London.
3. REYNOLDS . . . *Portrait of Mrs. Siddons*, in the Gallery, Dulwich.
4. GREUZE . . . *The broken pitcher*, in the Louvre.

PLATE XXXIX.—*continued.*

5. HOGARTH *Marriage à la mode*, in the National Gallery, London.
6. REYNOLDS *Infant Hercules*, from the large composition, in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

PLATE XL., to face p. 197.

1. GAINSBOROUGH *The watering-place*, in the National Gallery, London.
2. „ *Parish clerk*, in the National Gallery, London.
3. ROMNEY *Lady Hamilton*, in the National Gallery, London.
4. WRIGHT OF DERBY *Experiment with the air pump*, in the National Gallery, London.
5. OPIE *Death of Rizzio*.
6. B. WEST *Death of Wolfe*, in the Palace, Hampton Court.

LIST OF MUSEUMS, GALLERIES, AND OTHER PLACES CATALOGUED.

ITALY.

AREZZO . .	<i>Municipal Gallery.</i>
BERGAMO . .	<i>Accademia Carrara.</i>
BOLOGNA . .	<i>Pinacoteca.</i>
BRESCIA . .	<i>Museo Civico.</i>
FERRARA . .	<i>Ateneo.</i>
FLORENCE . .	<i>Accademia delle belle Arti.</i>
„ . .	<i>Museum at S. Marco.</i>
„ . .	<i>Pitti Palace.</i>
„ . .	<i>Royal Gallery of the Uffizi.</i>
GENOA . .	<i>Palazzo Brignoli.</i>
LUCCA . .	<i>Communal Gallery.</i>
MANTUA . .	<i>Palazzo del Tè.</i>
„ . .	<i>Ducal Palace.</i>
„ . .	<i>Castello di Corti.</i>
MILAN . .	<i>Ambrosiana.</i>
„ . .	<i>Brera.</i>
MODENA . .	<i>Galleria Estense.</i>
NAPLES . .	<i>Royal Museum.</i>
PADUA . .	<i>Museo Civico.</i>
PARMA . .	<i>Pinacoteca.</i>
PERUGIA . .	<i>Pinacoteca.</i>
„ . .	<i>Sala del Cambio.</i>
PISA . .	<i>Accademia.</i>
„ . .	<i>Campo Santo.</i>
PRATO . .	<i>Municipal Gallery.</i>
ROME . .	<i>Accademia di San Luca.</i>
„ . .	<i>Villa Albani.</i>
„ . .	<i>Barberini Palace.</i>
„ . .	<i>Borghese Palace.</i>
„ . .	<i>Gallery of the Capitol.</i>
„ . .	<i>Colonna Palace.</i>
„ . .	<i>Corsini Palace.</i>
„ . .	<i>Doria Palace.</i>
„ . .	<i>Farnese Palace.</i>

ROME . . .	<i>Villa Farnesina.</i>
„ . . .	<i>Villa Ludovisi.</i>
„ . . .	<i>Rospigliosi Palace.</i>
„ . . .	<i>Sciarra Palace.</i>
„ . . .	<i>Spada Palace.</i>
„ . . .	<i>Vatican Collection.</i>
SIENA . . .	<i>Galleria delle belle Arti.</i>
„ . . .	<i>Palazzo Pubblico.</i>
TURIN . . .	<i>Pinacoteca.</i>
VENICE . . .	<i>Accademia delle belle Arti.</i>
„ . . .	<i>Correr Museum.</i>
„ . . .	<i>Ducal Palace.</i>
„ . . .	<i>Scuola di San Rocco.</i>
VERONA . . .	<i>Pinacoteca.</i>
VICENZA . . .	<i>Museum.</i>

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP . .	<i>Museum.</i>
BRUGES . .	<i>Academy of Pictures.</i>
„ . .	<i>Hospital of S. John.</i>
BRUSSELS . .	<i>Musée National.</i>

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM . .	<i>Museum of the Trippen- huis.</i>
„ . .	<i>Van der Hoop Museum.</i>
„ . .	<i>Six van Hillegom Col- lection.</i>
„ . .	<i>Townhall.</i>
HAARLEM . .	<i>Townhall.</i>
„ . .	<i>Hofje van Beresteyn.</i>
HAGUE . .	<i>Musée Communal.</i>
„ . .	<i>Royal Museum.</i>
„ . .	<i>Steengracht Collection.</i>
LEIDEN . .	<i>Stedelyk Museum.</i>
ROTTERDAM . .	<i>Museum.</i>

GERMANY.

- AUGSBURG . *Gallery of Pictures.*
 BASLE. . . *Gallery of Pictures.*
 BERLIN . . *Royal Picture Gallery.*
 BRUNSWICK . *Gallery of Pictures.*
 CASSEL . . *Gallery of Pictures.*
 COLOGNE . . *Museum Wallraf-Richartz.*
 DARMSTADT . *Gallery of Pictures.*
 DRESDEN . . *Royal Gallery of Pictures.*
 FRANKFORT . *Städel Picture Gallery.*
 MUNICH . . *Royal Pinacothek.*
 NÜRNBERG . *German Museum.*
 „ . *Moritz-Kapelle.*
 STUTTGART . *Royal Gallery of Pictures.*

AUSTRIA.

- VIENNA . . *Royal Academy of Arts.*
 „ . . *The Royal Belvedere.*
 „ . . *Gallery of Count Czernin.*
 „ . . *Gallery of Count Harrach.*
 „ . . *Gallery of Prince Liechtenstein.*

HUNGARY.

- BUDA-PESTH . *Gallery of Pictures.*

SPAIN.

- MADRID . . *Academia de San Fernando.*
 „ . . *Royal Museum.*
 SEVILLE . . *Museum.*

FRANCE.

- BORDEAUX . *Museum.*
 LILLE . . *Gallery of Pictures.*
 LYONS . . *Museum.*
 MARSEILLES . *Gallery of Pictures.*
 MONTPELLIER *Musée Fabre.*
 PARIS . . *Louvre.*

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

- DULWICH . . *Gallery of Pictures.*
 EDINBURGH . *National Gallery.*
 GLASGOW . . *Gallery of Pictures.*
 GREENWICH . *The Hospital.*
 HAMPTON } *Collection in the Palace.*
 COURT }
 LIVERPOOL . *Royal Institution.*
 LONDON . . *National Gallery.*
 „ . . *Portrait Gallery.*
 „ . . *Soane's Museum.*

RUSSIA.

- ST. PETERS- } *Gallery of the Hermitage.*
 BURG . }

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The term "Madonna" is always held to include the Virgin and Child, while the term "Virgin" implies the absence of the latter.

Gds. Tab. . . . Salle des Grands Tableaux.

Ancs. Tab. . . . Salle des Anciens Tableaux.

Pets. Tab. . . . Salle des Petits Tableaux.

Attrib. Attributed to.

C. & C. Crowe and Cavalcaselle.

A

HANDBOOK

TO THE

Public Picture Galleries of Europe.

OUTLINES OF A HISTORY OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PAINTING IN ITALY.

IN presenting a brief sketch of the history of Painting in Europe, and of the chronology of artists in connection therewith, it seems necessary at the outset to observe that, although it has been frequently the custom to classify them according to the century in which they were born, this mode of treatment is a somewhat arbitrary one. For example, an artist born towards the end of one century may more properly belong to the next, as manifestly his influence is not felt until the latter period. It may therefore often be found advisable to regard an artist, not as belonging to the century of his birth, but to that in which his works were first seen and known. Again, the works of some artists belong equally to two centuries, the latter part of one and the beginning of the following. Next, it may be desirable to remind some readers that the Italian mode of reckoning the century differs from our own. Thus while the present century is for us the "nineteenth," the Italian names it the "eighteenth;" so that the "Quattrocentisti" of the Italian writers are the masters, not of the "fourteenth," but of our "fifteenth" century, and the term "Cinquecento" indicates the style of the "sixteenth" century according to our language.

*Intro-
ductory.*

*Term
"century."*

Term
"school."

There is another term, constantly employed in connection with the history of art, viz., "School," which also requires a word of explanation. Most commonly it is intended to distinguish a group of painters existing at any one place and following a more or less similar manner; influenced by a great master, or by traditions belonging to the locality; which again might be narrow and of small repute, or, on the other hand, famous and extensive; for examples, the Venetian school, or the school of Fabriano. Occasionally it denotes an institution for teaching, as the school of Squarcione, or that of the Caracci, but this is a rare and exceptional meaning.

The
Tuscan
school.

The history of painting commences with Italy, because it was the first country in Europe in which the art was cultivated, and because it rapidly attained to the highest perfection there. Employing the term "century" now and henceforth according to the English usage, we may regard the twelfth and thirteenth centuries as embracing the dawn of native Italian painting as an art; and this appears to have taken place in what at this early period is generally called the Tuscan school, including the painters of Florence, Pisa, Lucca, and Siena. These cities, however, soon developed independent characters, and gave names to separate schools of their own.

The early
crucifixes.

Before this time all art-work had been largely influenced by Byzantine traditions, and was met with chiefly in the form of mosaics, and in elaborately finished illuminations for choir-books and manuscripts. Further than this, artistic sentiment expressed itself in the form of sculpture, and chiefly and most admirably at this time through the work of Niccola and Giovanni of Pisa. One of the earliest modes by which painting was developed was the fabrication for the use of churches of large wooden crucifixes. On these were portrayed, not only by the chisel but by means of colour, the body of our Lord, often associated with representations of the various incidents of the Passion, and mostly with little figures of the Virgin and St. John. These crucifixes were rude and ungainly in proportion, and always exhibit the elongated forms and greenish shadows of Byzantine origin. Examples dating from the

eleventh to the thirteenth centuries are still to be found in many parts of North Italy; for instance, in the Eremitani church at Padua. Others may be seen at Pisa, Lucca (in S. Michele is a fine example), and the neighbourhood, and in the Academy of Siena and at Arezzo.

In the early part of the thirteenth century, the influence of the devotion and works of S. Francis of Assisi afforded a fresh stimulus to the painter, by creating a new subject for his art. Thus at Pescia, in the church of S. Francesco, an altarpiece was found representing the saint, with incidents from his life, depicted on lateral panels (Messrs. C. and C.). It was at first ascribed to Margaritone of Arezzo, but is now proved to be the work of one Bonaventura Berlinghieri, whose name occurs in the earliest records of the artists at Lucca.

Next in order should be named two early masters of Siena and Pisa, of whom the records are no doubt somewhat uncertain. The first is Guido da Siena, whose name is associated with a large painting of the 'Madonna,' signed and dated 1221, and still preserved in S. Domenico at Siena, for which it was originally painted (Plate I., 1). Compared with the famous Madonna of Cimabue in S. M. Novella at Florence, this picture is of ruder workmanship throughout, while it is evident that the traits have been lost by repainting, which has imparted a character of a later date to the drawing and modelling, especially of the child. To Guido is also attributed a similar but smaller 'Madonna' in the Sienese Academy, No. 6. The second is Giunta Pisano, of whose history somewhat more is known. His work, like that of all painters in Tuscany before Cimabue, was of an inferior order, and tends to confirm the view which awards to Florence the first place in painting at this period. There is a crucifix by Giunta in SS. Raineri e Leonardo at Pisa; and some ruined frescoes from the lives of Christ and S. Francis, in the Upper Church of S. Francesco at Assisi, are also ascribed to his hand.

Another painter of this time must be mentioned before considering the Florentine school, namely, Margaritone of Arezzo, whose productions are in the lowest rank of art. An example, originally in S. Margherita at Arezzo, is now

The early crucifixes.

Berlinghieri.

Siena and Pisa, 13th century. Guido.

Giunta.

Margaritone.

*Margari-
tone.*

in our National Gallery, No. 564. Two works are in the Municipal Gallery at Arezzo, a 'S. Francis,' No. 21, and a 'Madonna,' No. 33, formerly in S. Francesco, where there is still a colossal crucifix by him, while another figure of S. Francis, a favourite subject, may be seen in the Academy of Arts, Siena, No. 18.

*The Cos-
mati and
Cavallini.*

About this time the Cosmati and Pietro Cavallini worked in mosaic at Rome, and the latter was long regarded as the author of some frescoes at Assisi, Florence, and Orvieto, but recent investigations have shown this view to be erroneous.

*School of
Florence,
13th cen-
tury.
Cimabue.*

No early names of any note are to be found associated with pictorial art in Florence before Cimabue, except that of an able worker in mosaics of the thirteenth century, Andrea Tafi. With the famous Cimabue, born in 1240, the Florentine school of painting began, and under him attained that high position among the other Tuscan schools which it so long enjoyed. Cimabue appears to have been the first to modify the existing Byzantine style by a direct study of nature. The movement in this direction was not considerable, but the advance is nevertheless manifest. Several of his works are extant. The celebrated Madonna, which on its completion was removed with great pomp from the painter's studio to the Capella Rucellai in S. Maria Novella, is still there (Plate I., 2). Two others, also well known, are the large 'Madonna with angels,' in the Accademia, No. 2, and that in the Uffizi, No. 2, also at Florence. Somewhat similar in treatment are No. 153 in the Louvre, and No. 565 in our National Gallery, which if not entirely his work are examples of his style. The principal achievement of the master is a series of frescoes in the south transept of the Lower Church of S. Francesco at Assisi, where also is a Madonna of large size in fresco. The aisle of the Upper Church contains frescoes by him, by Giotto, and probably by Filippo Rusutti and Gaddo Gaddi (Messrs. C. and C.), both of whom worked chiefly as mosaicists and have left examples of their skill at the church of S. Maria Maggiore at Rome. Some of the wall paintings at Assisi have recently been restored in somewhat glowing colour. And here it may be remarked that

probably very few frescoes really present the master's work untouched, so many have been tinted or strengthened, often at early periods, to maintain them in fit condition for their purpose; while recent restorations, it must be sadly confessed, have sometimes wholly extinguished the original work.

The only other school which in the thirteenth century in any degree rivalled that of Florence was the Sienese, but it nevertheless remained second to the former in merit. Its most important master was Duccio di Buoninsegna, who, according to existing documents, was an established painter at Siena, in and after 1282, and was therefore a contemporary of Cimabue. His greatest work is an altarpiece, painted for the chief altar in the Duomo at Siena, and carried there with much ceremony in 1310; it is still preserved in that church, though since split in two, having been originally painted on both sides. One represents the 'Majesty of the Virgin,' and the other is divided into twenty-six small compartments, on which are depicted, with remarkable ability, various scenes from the history of the Passion (Plate II., 1). In the Sienese Academy two works may be seen by his hand—a triptych, much injured, No. 24, and a 'Madonna with saints,' No. 23; while our National Gallery contains one example, No. 566.

Two artists of Siena, inferior to Duccio, who painted at the same time, must be mentioned, namely, Ugolino and Segna. It is difficult to identify their works with certainty, but an altarpiece in the sacristy of S. Croce, Florence, and a large Madonna in the altar of Orcagna in Or San Michele, may be by Ugolino. Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle doubt his authorship of the 'Coronation,' No. 1 Ancs. Tabl. in the Florentine Accademia. The following may be attributed with more certainty to Segna; a picture, 'Four saints,' dated 1305–6, now No. 25 in the Siena Academy, and a panel in our National Gallery, No. 567.

Cimabue.

*School of
Siena, 13th
century.*

*Duccio di
Siena.*

*Ugolino
and Segna.*

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

Two principal schools may be distinguished in this century, the one chiefly associated with Florence, the

*Florentine
school, 14th
century.*

*Florentine
school, 14th
century.*

Giotto.

At Assisi.

At Padua.

other with Siena ; and the former still maintains the first place during this period. It is difficult to say how far its influence extended in the thirteenth century, but early in the fourteenth Cimabue's great pupil Giotto gave a new impulse to art throughout Italy, from the Venetian to the Neapolitan territories. Though he was born in 1276, his work belongs more strictly to the fourteenth century, of which he is the earliest and one of the greatest masters. Like some others of the most distinguished of the time, his power and versatility were remarkable. A noble monument of his skill in architecture remains in the well-known Campanile at Florence, while his ability as a sculptor is shown in some of the statues which adorn it. He also designed, if he did not execute in mosaic, the 'Navicella,' for the vestibule of S. Peter's at Rome ; and several crucifixes in wood were carved by him. But the works by which he is best known are the wall paintings in the Lower Church of S. Francesco at Assisi, the series of frescoes in the Church of the Madonna dell' Arena at Padua, and those in S. Croce, Florence. When young he began his labours at Assisi by painting scenes from the life of S. Francis on the aisle of the Upper Church, which are inferior to those in the Lower Church, executed at a later period. In the south transept of the latter are frescoes of the life of Christ and of S. Francis, but the most important are those of the ceiling, viz., four allegorical compositions depicting the Glorification of S. Francis ; with the allegories of Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience, these being the three representative virtues of the Franciscan order (Plate I., 3, 4). Equally interesting is the series of wall decorations in the well-known Church of the Madonna dell' Arena at Padua, where Giotto probably worked in 1305. These consist of a 'Last Judgment' over the door of entry, the 'Saviour in glory' at the opposite end above, and below it the 'Annunciation,' while scenes from the lives of the Virgin and of our Lord adorn the walls in three rows of square compartments. Below are small figures of the Virtues and Vices in monochrome. The vaulted roof contains the heads of the Virgin, Christ and Prophets on a starred blue ground. Probably from



Padua Giotto made his way to Ravenna, where the ceiling of a chapel in S. Giovanni Evangelista is decorated in his style. Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle consider these paintings as genuine, but altered by over-painting, which certainly appears to be the case; Kugler, however, entirely denies their authenticity. In like manner, the interesting fragments of frescoes in fair preservation relating to the seven sacraments, still to be seen in the Incoronata at Naples, and until lately attributed to Giotto, are proved to be the work of a follower. Giotto appears to have resided in Rome from about 1298 to 1300, and a few works of this period still testify to his presence there. In the Church of S. Giovanni Laterano is a small well-preserved fresco on a pillar, representing the 'Opening of the Jubilee of 1300 by Pope Boniface VIII.' It is interesting to remember in connection with this that Giotto met Dante for the first time during the Jubilee festivities, and a friendship was then commenced which, perhaps, influenced the works of both. From Rome Giotto returned to Florence, where he was employed in 1301-2 to decorate the chapel of the Podestà or Bargello. These frescoes are in a ruined state, having been until 1840 covered with whitewash. The well-known portrait of Dante can, however, still be distinguished, though it has doubtless been almost repainted. Most of his latest and finest works are to be found in Florence, particularly in two chapels in S. Croce, although it is to be feared that their original character has been seriously altered by restoration. The Capella Peruzzi contains frescoes of the lives of S. John the Baptist and S. John the Evangelist, the most admirable being the 'Dancing of Salome' and the 'Raising to life of Drusiana.' These were only recovered from whitewash a few years ago: while the adjoining chapel of the Bardi della Libertà is adorned with scenes illustrating the life of S. Francis, with S. Louis and other saints, and the three Franciscan Virtues. His exquisitely finished altarpiece, the 'Coronation of the Virgin,' is now preserved in another chapel, that of the Medici. Giotto also executed with the help of Agnolo Gaddi and others some frescoes in the Carmine, none of

*Giotto.
At Padua.*

At Rome.

*At Flo-
rence.*

Giotto.

which are there now, but fragments are preserved in our National Gallery, two heads, No. 276, and in the Liverpool Institution, Nos. 5, 6. Comparatively few genuine productions are in public galleries; but the following examples are authentic, viz., the 'Madonna of Ognissanti,' now in the Florentine Accademia, No. 15 (the series of small panels there, Nos. 4-14, long believed to be by the master, are now regarded as the work of Taddeo Gaddi from Giotto's designs); a 'Madonna' in the Brera at Milan, No. 310, of which the wings are in the Pinacoteca at Bologna, No. 102; and an altarpiece with its predella, described by Vasari, of 'S. Francis of Assisi,' now No. 192 in the Louvre. The small panels Nos. 1073, 4 at Berlin can only be assigned to a follower of Giotto.

*School of Giotto.**Taddeo Gaddi.*

So famous a master had naturally a vast number of imitators and followers, who are known as the Giotteschi. Among these Taddeo Gaddi, the godson and chief assistant of Giotto, and later Agnolo Gaddi, Taddeo's son and scholar, rank first. The principal frescoes of Taddeo, representing scenes from the life of the Virgin, are in the Baroncelli Chapel in S. Croce at Florence. There is a well-preserved altarpiece by him in S. Felicità at Florence, besides the series of small panels in the Florentine Academy already mentioned. Others are in the Berlin Museum, Nos. 1064, 79, 80, 81; and three subjects, being portion of a predella, form No. 188 in the Louvre. By Agnolo Gaddi is a series of frescoes in the choir of S. Croce, depicting the finding of the true cross, which manifest a striking advance on the earliest work of the school, as do also his fine frescoes of the life of the Virgin, and those illustrating the legend of the sacred girdle, in the Capella del Sacro Cingolo in the Cathedral at Prato. There is a 'Madonna and saints' by him, No. 1 in the Municipal Gallery, Prato, and the Accademia at Florence possesses an altarpiece, No. 33 Gds. Tabl. A panel at Berlin, No. 1040, catalogued as Giotto's, is given to Agnolo by C. and C.

*Agnolo Gaddi.**Giottino.*

Another name often met with in the records of this time is that of Giottino, sometimes called also Tommaso

di Stefano, about whom very little is known, and it seems probable that the works of more than one painter may be included under this name. A well-known Pietà hangs in the Uffizi, No. 7, and frescoes are attributed to him in the Capella S. Silvestro in S. Croce, Florence, in the Lower Church at Assisi, and in S. Chiara there, but the author of these works is not yet identified. At any rate he was an imitator of Giotto, and it is not admitted that he has done much for the advancement of art.

Giottino.

We have yet to consider two contemporary artists, Giovanni Jacobi, called Giovanni da Milano, who worked as assistant to Taddeo Gaddi, and Antonio Veneziano, who was influenced by Agnolo.

By Giovanni there is a dated altarpiece of the year 1365, a Pietà in the Accademia at Florence, No. 16 Gds. Tabl., and an equally authentic production may be seen in the Gallery at Prato, No. IV. Besides these, there is a work in the Uffizi, No. 1293, while proofs of his capacity as a fresco painter are to be found in the Capella Rinuccini in S. Croce (C. and C.), although Vasari says they are the work of Taddeo and his assistants.

*Giovanni
da Milano.*

The best productions of Veneziano are to be seen in his wall paintings at the Campo Santo, Pisa. In 1386 he carried on and completed a series of frescoes there from the life of S. Raineri, begun in 1377 by one Andrea da Firenze. The portion relating to the embarkation of the saint and to his sojourn and death in Pisa is by Veneziano, but all are now much dilapidated. He is said to have restored and framed some of the other wall paintings there. Veneziano may have painted the ceiling of the large Capella degli Spagnuoli in S. Croce.

*Antonio
Veneziano.*

Meanwhile Giotto's influence had made itself felt in other parts of Italy. In Arezzo we find some worthy followers in the persons of Jacopo di Casentino and his better known and more accomplished pupil, Spinello Aretino.

*School of
Arezzo,
14th
century.*

By the elder painter there is a dilapidated fresco of a Pietà in S. Bartolommeo at Arezzo, besides which are a predella to be seen in the Uffizi, No. 1292, and an

*J. di
Casentino.*

*J. di
Casentino.*

altarpiece in our National Gallery, No. 580. He should be noted as the founder of the company of painters in Florence, in the year 1349.

*Spinello
Aretino.*

Spinello worked and excelled chiefly as a fresco painter, and several of his minor works are still to be seen in his native town, as, for example, an 'Annunciation,' fine but much injured, in S. Francesco. Much more interesting is a series of frescoes illustrating the life of S. Benedict, painted in 1377, but now altered by restoration, in the sacristy of S. Miniato at Florence. His most important productions are the decorations of the Sala di Balìa in the Palazzo Pubblico of Siena, where he represented on a large scale various incidents of the struggle between Venice and the Emperor Barbarossa. These were executed in 1407-8. Before this, namely, in 1391, he had been employed to paint the miracles of SS. Ephesus and Potitus on the south wall of the Campo Santo of Pisa, which were completed in 1392. Of these only vestiges now remain. In the Accademia at Florence are two inferior specimens of his work on panel, viz., an altarpiece dated 1391, No. 35 Ancs. Tabl., and the left compartment of an altarpiece, No. 35 Gds. Tabl., of which the other two are by Niccolò di Pietro and by Lorenzo di Niccolo Gerini, father and son, and both Aretines. Frescoes by these painters are still extant, showing them to be followers of Giotto of an inferior rank.

*Niccolò di
Pietro and
Lorenzo
Gerini.*

*Campo
Santo,
Pisa.*

It is necessary to describe in this record somewhat more fully the Campo Santo at Pisa, which holds such an important place in the art-history of the fourteenth century. It appears that in the very first year of that century, the first decorative paintings were made on its walls by artists of whom little is known. Some time after this the brothers Pietro and Ambrogio Lorenzetti of Siena executed on the southern wall a fresco known as the 'Fathers and hermits of the wilderness.' Francesco da Volterra is next in order, painting towards the middle of the century, at the opposite end of the same wall, frescoes of the life of Job, now much defaced. Others relating to the life of S. Raineri have been already named as the work of Andrea da Firenze and Veneziano (p. 9), together with those of



PLATE II.

To face page 10.



SS. Ephesus and Potitus by Spinello Aretino, all of which were executed during the last quarter of the century. Quite at the end of the century, the history in Genesis was illustrated by Pietro di Puccio by frescoes formerly ascribed to Buffalmacco, and there are others on the east wall, greatly injured, the authorship of which is unknown. Besides these are three remarkable compositions on the south wall, depicting the 'Triumph of Death,' the 'Last Judgment,' and 'Hell,' which display an unusual amount of originality and more independent thought than is found in other works of this period (Plate II., 3, 4). For this reason these frescoes were, until a comparatively recent date, assigned unhesitatingly to a notable painter of the fourteenth century, Andrea di Cione, commonly called Orcagna, or Arcagnolo, whose work will be treated of hereafter. But later critics, and in particular Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, have completely rejected this theory, on the ground that there is no resemblance between these works and the authentic productions by Orcagna in the Capella Strozzi in S. Maria Novella at Florence; and that while Orcagna was a Florentine by birth and education, the disputed frescoes are essentially Sienese in type and feeling. They may, therefore, be the works of the Lorenzetti, whose illustrations of hermit life are close at hand for comparison, or by some unknown Sienese painter.* Lastly, it should be added that the works commenced by Pietro di Puccio were continued at a much later period (1469-85) in the famous series by Benozzo Gozzoli occupying the north wall, and will be mentioned in connection with his name hereafter.

*Campo
Santo.*

There is no doubt that Orcagna was one of the greatest masters of his time; and although necessarily influenced by Giotto, he cannot be classed as one of his followers, since his works manifest higher power of drawing the figure, and a perception of beauty peculiar to himself. His productions, executed in the middle of the fourteenth century, are chiefly in S. Croce, Florence, where, in the Strozzi Chapel, are preserved his important frescoes of the

Orcagna

* See the elaborate consideration of this question in vol. i. of the *History of Painting*, pp. 444-51.

Orcagna.

'Last Judgment,' 'Paradise,' and 'Hell,' now much injured and restored, and a fine altarpiece, dated 1357. A 'Zenobius in glory' is to be seen on a pier in the Duomo, Florence, and a larger composition, the 'Coronation of the Virgin,' with nine smaller panels originally forming part of the same work, but much restored, are now in our National Gallery, Nos. 569 to 578 inclusive (Plate II., 2). Orcagna was also a sculptor and architect, as he proved in the elaborately adorned altar, finished in 1359, for the church of Or San Michele at Florence.

*School of
Siena, 14th
century.
Simone
Martini.*

It is now necessary to go back a little in point of time, to trace the progress of the Sienese school in the fourteenth century. First is to be named Giotto's gifted contemporary, Simone Martini of Siena (born 1283), often erroneously called Simone Memmi, owing to his marriage with a sister of Lippo Memmi. Not much inferior perhaps to his Florentine rival, Simone's influence was greatest in the Sienese school of the fourteenth century. His works in fresco, both numerous and important, are principally to be found at Siena and Assisi. The Palazzo Pubblico of his native town contains a large wall painting by him of the 'Madonna with saints and evangelists,' executed in 1315, and an equestrian portrait in fresco of Guidoriccio. At Assisi, the entire Capella di S. Martino in the Lower Church of S. Francesco is decorated with admirable and well-preserved frescoes by his hand. There also is a 'Madonna and saints' in the southern transept of the Lower Church. Besides these, in the Uffizi at Florence is a fine altarpiece, Nos. 8, 9, 10, interesting as the joint work of Simone and his brother-in-law, Lippo Memmi, who also was a painter of some note. It is signed and dated 1333. A highly finished work in four panels is in the Antwerp Gallery, Nos. 257-60. An extremely valuable example of Simone's work, dated 1342, is preserved in the Royal Institution, Liverpool, No. 7. Simone was intimate with Petrarch, visited him at Vacluse, and painted frescoes at Avignon, mere fragments only of which are now visible.

*Lippo
Memmi.*

Lippo, although often associated with Simone, yet executed some excellent work alone; for example, the

large wall painting in the hall of the Palazzo del Podestà at S. Gemignano. It was painted in 1317, and restored by Benozzo Gozzoli in 1467. This work recalls Simone's treatment of the same subject at Siena just mentioned.

*Lippo
Memmi.*

There were yet some other important masters at Siena, contemporaries of Simone, namely, the two brothers Lorenzetti, Pietro and Ambrogio. It is difficult to ascertain their respective works with certainty, as they frequently assisted each other. Thus much has, however, been proved, that the earliest production of Pietro, the elder brother, is an altarpiece of 1329 in S. Ansano, a church situated outside the Pispini Gate at Siena. Also by him are Nos. 55, 58, in the Academy at Siena, an altarpiece in the Pieve at Arezzo, and some panels in the Museo Cristiano at the Vatican. Still better than these is the fresco of 'The fathers and hermits in the wilderness,' already mentioned as being in the Campo Santo at Pisa. The wall paintings in the north transept of the Lower Church at Assisi, given by Vasari to Pietró Cavallini, are by Pietro Lorenzetti (C. and C.).

*The
Lorenzetti.*

*Pietro
Lorenzetti.*

Two small fragments now alone remain of the earliest frescoes of Ambrogio, which he painted in 1331, in the second chapel of S. Francesco at Siena. His later and best works, namely, the frescoes representing 'Justice,' 'Concord,' and 'Peace,' and the 'Effect of good and bad judgment,' were executed in 1337-39 in the Sala de Nove or della Pace in the Palazzo Pubblico, but are now almost ruined. An 'Annunciation' of 1344 is preserved in the Sienese Academy, No. 45, while there is a fine work in the Florentine Accademia, the 'Presentation in the temple,' No. 17 Gds. Tabl., painted in 1342.

*Ambrogio
Lorenzetti.*

The Sienese school was well represented by Taddeo Bartoli during the latter years of the fourteenth century and the first quarter of the fifteenth. In his native city of Siena, we find an 'Annunciation' in the Academy, No. 125; an altarpiece of 1404 in the Church of the Servi, and some much restored frescoes of the years 1407 and 1414 in the Chapel of the Palazzo Pubblico. In the gallery of Perugia is a fine Ancona, No. 45, dated 1403, and there is also a S. Peter in the Louvre, No. 55.

*Taddeo
Bartoli.*

*School of
Bologna,
14th cen-
tury.*

We know little of the earliest names in the history of the Bolognese school during the fourteenth century. Like others, it was influenced by the works of Giotto; and some pictures of this age are extant in the Bologna Gallery and elsewhere under the names of Vitale, Jacopo Avanzi, or da Bologna, Simone Crocefissi, or da Bologna, Lambertini Michele or Matteo da Bologna, and Jacopo di Paolo. Works in the gallery by each of these are Nos. 10, 103, 104, 159, 160, 161, 162, and 203, which is an excellent example of Vitale. All these masters worked more in fresco than on smaller pictures.

*School of
Modena,
14th cen-
tury.
Tommaso.*

In Modena also there existed painters of some note in the latter half of this century, namely, the brothers Tommaso and Barnaba da Modena. A small but beautiful panel of S. Catharine, dated 1351, which is No. 352 in the Venetian Academy, illustrates the style of Tommaso. There is also an altarpiece by him in the Modena Gallery, No. 32. By Barnaba, who was superior to his brother, may be seen a 'Madonna,' No. 1 in the Städel at Frankfort, of the year 1367, which is his earliest known production; and an example of the year 1368 at Berlin, No. 1171.

Barnaba.

*Schools of
Pisa and
Fabriano,
14th cen-
tury.*

Among the smaller towns which received the influence of Giotto may be mentioned Pisa, where Turino Vanni, one of a family of painters so named, worked in his style in the end of the fourteenth century. One example is in the Louvre, No. 425.

*Turino
Vanni.*

Nuzi.

The painters of Fabriano were formed rather by the masters of Siena and Perugia. At Fabriano, Allegretto Nuzi flourished from 1346 to 1385, examples of whose work may be seen in his native town, in the Museo Cristiano at the Vatican, and at Berlin, Nos. 1076-8.

*School of
Verona,
14th cen-
tury.
Altichiero
and
Avanzi
Veronese.*

Better painters than these existed at Verona, and their chief work is to be seen at Padua. It has been ascertained that two masters of Verona, called Altichiero and Jacobus Avanzi or d'Avanzo Veronese (not to be mistaken for Jacopo Avanzi of Bologna), were employed in 1377 to decorate the Capella S. Felice in S. Antonio at Padua. Some of the frescoes in question are much injured by restoration, but the most important, consisting of a Crucifixion and attendant incidents, which occupy three

large arches of the wall behind the altar, are well preserved, and are extremely beautiful in composition, expression, and colour. Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle do not hesitate to speak of them as the "noblest monument of the pictorial art of the fourteenth century in North Italy." Equally interesting is the Capella di S. Giorgio near S. Antonio, where numerous wall paintings, assigned to the same artists and executed soon after the preceding, were only freed from whitewash in 1837. Other frescoes may be seen in the baptistry there, attributed to a Florentine, Giusto Giovanni, who lived at Padua during the latter part of the fourteenth century. A native artist, called Guariento (painted 1316-60), executed frescoes, still visible in the Eremitani at Padua.

*Altichiero
and
Avanzi
Veronese.*

*Giusto and
Guariento.*

The earliest records of a school of painting in Venice commence with the fourteenth century. The influence of Giotto's school was not at first greatly felt in the famous Republic, owing to its close relations with the East and to the isolated position of the city in regard to the rest of North Italy. The large Ancona, in fourteen compartments, which hangs at the back of the high altar in S. Marco, is signed by one Paulus, with the date of 1345. The same name appears on an Ancona, of the 'Death of the Virgin, with saints,' dated 1323, No. 10, Stanzino degli Antichi, in the Pinacoteca, Vicenza.

*School of
Venice,
14th cen-
tury.*

Paulus.

Lorenzo was another painter whose name is frequently met with. He worked from 1357 to 1379, in the manner of Paulus. The earliest signed picture is in the Florentine Academy, No. 5 Ancs. Tabl., but the best work by him is in the Correr Museum at Venice, and bears the date of 1369. Several panels of 1371, part of an altarpiece, are in the Venetian Academy, Nos. 373-5, 389, 391-3.

Lorenzo.

Works by Stefano, a priest, 'Pievan di S. Agnese,' are extant; a good example is an altarpiece in several compartments, No. 16, Venetian Academy; the centre of this, a 'Coronation of the Virgin,' is signed Stefan, 1380; but in the catalogue the name of Semitecolo is more obvious, although he only painted the smaller portions. A 'Coronation of the Virgin,' No. 160 in the Brera at Milan, attributed there to Lorenzo, may, perhaps, be by Stefano.

Stefano.

Stefano.

(C. and C.). By the latter also there is a panel, dated 1369, in the Correr Museum, at Venice.

Semitecolo.

A more able painter of the fourteenth century was Niccolo Semitecolo, whose earliest work is a 'Coronation of the Virgin,' dated 1351, No. 394 in the Academy at Venice. Another example is in the Correr Museum, dated 1400; but his best production is an altarpiece, executed in 1367, and now in the Library of the Duomo, at Padua.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

The term Renaissance is usually employed to denote that intellectual progress associated with liberty of thought which was gradually developed by a fresh appreciation of Greek and Roman literature, and which affected the practice of art, first in Italy, during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

In the course of the fifteenth century the progress of this change in relation to painting may be observed in the works of many famous masters, known as the "Quattrocentisti"; until it culminated in the achievements of Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, and their followers, in the end of this and in the beginning of the sixteenth centuries.

*School of
Florence,
15th cen-
tury.*

*Fra Ange-
lico da
Fiesole.*

In the works of the pious monk Fra Angelico da Fiesole (1387-1455), the influence of classical learning is scarcely to be traced, for he rigidly followed the ancient traditions of the church. All his works are pervaded by deep religious feeling; and the type of face which he delineates is marked by pious fervour or ecstasy. He painted with extreme care, and although he generally introduces a large number of small figures into a picture, each one is highly and delicately finished. His career seems to have commenced at Cortona, where excellent examples of early work are to be seen. He then resided at Fiesole during eighteen years, after which he took his abode in S. Marco at Florence, where the numerous wall paintings still existing, and well preserved, testify to his remarkable skill, industry, and devotional spirit. Among these may be mentioned the fine Crucifixion, with

numerous saints, nearly life-size, in the chapter-house, a work of great beauty, full of varied expression.* There are many examples on panel in the Academy at Florence, among which should be mentioned a series, originally forming portions of presses, Nos. 11 and 24, some of which are very beautiful; the fine 'Deposition,' No. 34, of which the pilasters and pinnacles are by Lorenzo Monaco, a 'Madonna and saints,' No. 19, and a 'Last Judgment,' No. 41.† In the Pitti is a fine triptych, No. 373; and in the Uffizi are an extremely beautiful 'Coronation of the Virgin,' No. 1290, and its predella in two parts, Nos. 1178, 1184. Many of his paintings are to be found in other galleries. There is a fine altarpiece, No. 7, in the Städel at Frankfort; in the Louvre is a large and exquisite painting of the 'Coronation of the Virgin,' No. 182 (Plate III., 1); and in our National Gallery are two examples, Nos. 582 and 663, of which the latter is an admirable illustration of Angelico's style.

Among his best and latest works in fresco are those which decorate the ceiling of the Capella Brizio in the Cathedral of Orvieto, representing 'Christ in judgment, with saints and prophets.' They were executed in 1447, left incomplete, were finished by Signorelli, and have been much repainted since. Angelico was then sixty years of age, and soon after undertook the decoration of the Chapel of S. Lorenzo for Nicolas V. at the Vatican. These wall paintings are in excellent preservation, and are important compositions, testifying to the increased skill and knowledge of their author (Plate III., 2).

Fra Angelico had one able fellow-worker, whose productions have been somewhat overlooked or have been sometimes wrongly assigned to the master. This was Lorenzo Monaco, of the Camaldoles, by whom there is a

*Fra Ange-
lico da
Fiesole.*

*Lorenzo
Monaco.*

* As the convent has recently been converted into a museum, a brief account of the contents will be found among the galleries at the end of the volume, under the heading of 'Florence.'

† In this picture it is interesting to observe that all the incidents on the side of the damned are painted without finish, in a crude and hasty manner, as if the task were uncongenial to the nature of Angelico, while the centre and the side of the redeemed are elaborated in the most exquisite manner.

*Lorenzo
Monaco.*

fine altarpiece in the Capella Bartolini in S. Trinità at Florence; and in the Academy there is an Ancona by him, No. 30 Gds. Tabl. An 'Adoration,' attributed to Angelico in the Uffizi, No. 17, is by Monaco, the rest of the altarpiece being by Cosimo Rosselli (C. and C.).

Masolino.

Two masters who were among the first to give a fresh impulse to art at this time were Tommaso di Cristoforo Fini, called Masolino (1383-1440), and his scholar, Tommaso di San Giovanni, called Masaccio. Very little is known of the former, and there seems some reason to doubt whether he executed any of the frescoes in the Brancacci Chapel of the Church of the Carmine, at Florence, although one, the 'Preaching of Peter,' has generally been considered as his. It is, however, certain that about 1428, Masolino painted a series of frescoes in the choir of the Church of Castiglione d'Olena, a village between Saronno and Varese. They are now almost effaced, and portions only can be seen, but of those which fill the triangular spaces of the apse, the 'Sposalizio' is the least injured. At the same time he decorated the adjoining baptistery with frescoes relating to the history of St. John the Baptist, of which the 'Salome before Herod' (Plate III., 3) and the 'Baptism of Christ' are in a state of fair preservation. The draped figures are carelessly drawn, while the nude figures in the 'Baptism' are well rendered in various positions, and all the heads are delicately coloured and highly finished.

Masaccio.

Masaccio (1402-29) has left a great number of works, the product of a short life, and they show that he gradually freed himself from the conventional style of his predecessors, and formed one of his own from an independent and close study of nature. At an early date he painted some frescoes for the Chapel of S. Clemente, at Rome, now much altered by restoration. His principal work, however, a series of frescoes, is well preserved in the Brancacci Chapel, mentioned above, and comprise the following subjects: 'The expulsion from paradise,' 'The tribute money' (Plate III., 4), considered to be the finest of the series, 'Peter baptizing' (Plate IV., 1), 'Peter curing the blind and lame,' 'The death of Ananias,'



PLATE III.

To face page 18.

‘Simon Magus,’ and the ‘Resuscitation of the king’s son.’ These frescoes mark a distinct advance in the progress of art in regard to composition, drawing, and the delineation of expression. Heads attributed to Masaccio in some galleries—as, for example, in the Uffizi, Corsini, Munich, and our National Gallery—are not genuine, but may probably be by Botticelli or Filippino Lippi.

Masaccio.

Paolo Doni, called Uccello (1396–1479) is celebrated for his application of the laws of perspective to painting. Among his earliest known works is a series of four panels, painted after 1416 and relating to war, one of which is in the Uffizi, No. 29, another is in the Louvre, No. 166, and a third is in our National Gallery, the ‘Battle of Sant’ Egidio,’ No. 583. The Louvre also possesses a portrait group by him, No. 165. In 1436 he was employed to paint the equestrian portrait in fresco of Sir John Hawkwood in the Duomo at Florence, and in 1446–8 he executed frescoes in the Chiostro Verde of S. Maria Novella there.

P. Uccello.

Two contemporaries of Uccello may be named, Andrea del Castagno (1390–1457) and Domenico Veneziano. The first was an earnest and able painter, but his types were common and treated with little taste. There is a head by him in the Pitti, Florence, No. 372, and there are three Saints in the Academy, Nos. 37, 8, 9. He painted some frescoes in S. Croce, of which a few figures remain. Domenico Veneziano, records of whose painting date from 1438, until his death in 1461, is chiefly interesting as being the master of Piero della Francesca. Only one painting can be referred to, formerly in S. Lucia de’ Bardi, now No. 1305 in the Uffizi.

*A. del
Castagno.*

*Domenico
Veneziano.*

The next painter of importance of the Florentine school was Filippo Lippi (1412–69), a Carmelite monk, whose work is characterised by good drawing, subtle perception of colour, and by natural expression, often heightened by sentiment, in place of conventional religious and ascetic types. His chief works are the large frescoes, begun in 1456, in the choir of the Duomo at Prato, of the history of S. Stephen, and that of John the Baptist. The two lower frescoes have been slightly but carefully restored, and are the most interesting. That on

*Filippo
Lippi.*

*Filippo
Lippi.*

the left portrays a group of mourners over the body of Stephen, many being apparently portraits. Opposite is the 'Daughter of Herodias dancing before Herod.' The expression of the face, the movement of the limbs, and her transparent dress foreshadow the future favourite type of Botticelli. There are three altarpieces in the Municipal Gallery at Prato, all much injured. Later in life Filippo executed some frescoes in the apse of the Duomo at Spoleto. In the Accademia at Florence is his best easel picture, No. 41 Gds. Tabl., a 'Coronation of the Virgin,' an important composition containing groups of very charming children as angels, painted in 1441 (Plate IV., 2). In the same gallery will be found two small early works, Nos. 12 and 26 Pets. Tabl. The Pitti contains one of his finest Madonnas, No. 338, while in the Uffizi is a scarcely less excellent work, 'A Madonna in adoration,' No. 1307. There is a fine 'Madonna in adoration,' highly finished, a signed picture, No. 69 in the Royal Museum, Berlin. An admirable example is a 'Madonna and saints,' in the Louvre, No. 221, of which the predella is in the Florentine Academy, No. 42. Perhaps more lovely works could not be found than the two semi-lunar panels in tempera in our National Gallery, Nos. 666, 667. For tender gradations of colour and modelling, and for delicate expression, they are remarkable productions.

*Fra
Diamante.*

*Pesello and
Pesellino.*

Fra Diamante may be mentioned as having often aided Filippo in his works, as, for example, in the frescoes of Spoleto, which were completed by Diamante in 1470, after the death of the elder master. Giuliano d'Arrigo, called Pesello (1367-1446), and Francesco di Stefano, his grandson, called Pesellino (1422-57), are mentioned here chiefly because they were instrumental, among others, in superseding the method, hitherto employed, of painting in tempera (that is, with water or size for the vehicle) by one of oil or other fatty medium. It is to be borne in mind, however, that their method was quite distinct from the better one, first practised by the Flemish masters, and brought to Italy subsequently by Antonello da Messina. Their works so much resemble each other that it is not

easy always to distinguish them. Pesello probably painted an 'Adoration,' No. 26 in the Uffizi, and an 'Annunciation,' in S. Spirito, while to Pesellino may be given parts of a predella in the Florentine Academy, No. 48 Gds. Tabl., the remaining portions being in the Louvre, No. 287. Alessandro Baldovinetti (1422-99) was also an experimentalist in oil medium, and painted a fresco in the court of the Annunziata, Florence, now greatly injured. He is named here chiefly as the master of Ghirlandajo.

*Pesello and
Pesellino.*

*Baldovi-
netti.*

Like so many of the artists of Florence, Antonio and Pietro Pollajuolo were sons of a goldsmith, and began life by practically acquiring the mysteries of that art, which they pursued with great success. In painting they were closely associated, and it is difficult to define precisely their respective works. Antonio (1433-98) was probably the more accomplished artist of the two. His principal work is the 'Martyrdom of S. Sebastian,' No. 292 in our National Gallery, where are two smaller pictures, Nos. 781 and 928. In the Uffizi are three examples, probably of conjoint work by Antonio and Pietro; one, a small panel illustrating two of the labours of Hercules, very finely drawn and finished, No. 1153, a large painting of three saints, No. 1301, remarkable for its force and character, and a life-size figure of Prudence, No. 1306, exquisitely finished. In the Pitti should be noted a large 'S. Sebastian' by Antonio, No. 384, and in the choir of the Collegiate Church at S. Gemignano is a 'Coronation of the Virgin,' dated 1483, by Pietro (1443-about 96).

*Antonio
and Pietro
Pollajuolo.*

Andrea Verrocchio (1432-88), another skilful goldsmith of Florence, was a sculptor in marble and in bronze, as well as a painter of original genius. He is famous also as the master of Leonardo da Vinci, Perugino, and Lorenzo di Credi. The spirited equestrian bronze statue of Bart. Colleoni in the Campo S. Giovanni e Paolo at Venice, is a magnificent example of his skill. Not many works in painting can be attributed to him: one, well known, is in the Accademia at Florence, No. 43 Gds. Tabl. (see p. 43) (Plate V., 1); and another is in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, a 'Madonna enthroned with angels,' No. 1. There is a 'Madonna,' No. 104A, at Berlin.

Verrocchio.

*Sandro
Botticelli.*

It will be convenient here to return to Filippo Lippi's pupils, of whom the most eminent was Sandro Filipepi, called Botticelli (1447-1515). He was one of the earliest to paint subjects from the ancient classical mythology. But his treatment of them showed the restraint and quaintness of the mediæval manner, with the careful finish of accessories belonging to it. An excellent early example of this class, although much injured, is the large picture of 'Spring' in the Accademia, Florence, No. 24 Ancs. Tabl. The Uffizi contains another, most beautiful in sentiment and execution, entitled the 'Birth of Venus,' No. 39 (Plate IV., 3). A small and highly finished work is the 'Calumny of Apelles,' No. 1182. The Turin Gallery possesses a characteristic work, the 'Triumph of Chastity,' No. 364. Of a different order are, a very lovely picture, the 'Madonna crowned by angels,' No. 1289 (Plate IV., 4), and a fine 'Adoration of the kings,' No. 1286, while in the Pitti may be noted a 'Holy family,' No. 348, and the portrait known as 'La bella Simonetta,' No. 353. There is a characteristic example in the Turin Gallery, 'Tobit and the Angel,' No. 98. His ability as a fresco painter may be seen in three works, 'Moses killing the Egyptian,' 'Rebellion of Korah,' and the 'Temptation of Christ,' in the Sistine Chapel. There are several pictures at Berlin, of which Nos. 102 and 106 are the finest: the latter is extremely beautiful and in good condition. A good 'Madonna' is No. 11 in the Städel, Frankfort, and a fine 'Pietà' is in the Munich Pinacothek, No. 555. In our National Gallery are two specimens of classical subjects in the style above referred to, Nos. 915, 16; but more admirable is a circular panel of the 'Madonna with two angels,' No. 275; besides which there is a very interesting painting by him, a 'Nativity,' No. 1034. The Louvre possesses a charming work, No. 184.

*Filippino
Lippi.*

Botticelli's pupil, Filippino Lippi (1460-1505), so called to distinguish him from his father or kinsman Filippo, is the next painter in order belonging to the Florentine school. Some of his best works are the frescoes in the Capella di Filippo Strozzi in S. Maria Novella, and those in the Brancacci Chapel of the Carmine at Florence

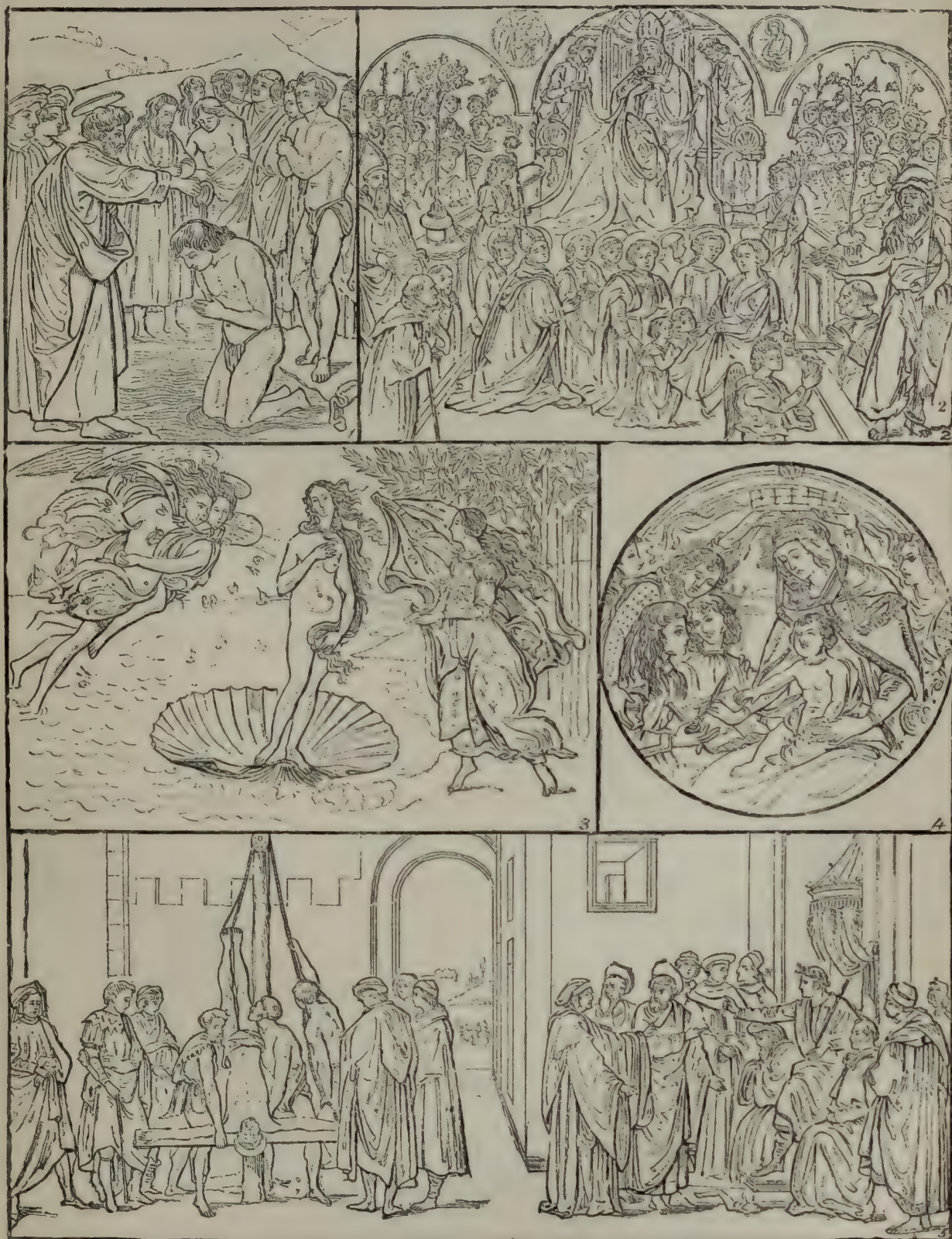


PLATE IV.

To face page 22.

executed about the years 1482-90, where he also completed some others left unfinished by Masaccio at his death. Those by Filippino are 'The fall of Adam and Eve,' 'Peter in prison,' 'The martyrdom of Peter' (Plate IV., 5), 'The liberation of Peter,' and a part of the 'Resuscitation of the king's son.' Of his oil-pictures the finest is 'The Virgin appearing to S. Bernardino,' in the Church of the Badia at Florence, which was painted as early as 1480, another youthful work being an altarpiece of four saints in S. Michele at Lucca. The Uffizi possesses two important compositions, a large 'Madonna and saints' of 1485, No. 1268, and an 'Adoration of the magi' of 1496, No. 1257. A fine altarpiece is in the Capella Nerli of S. Spirito, Florence, and two circular panels are preserved in the Palazzo Pubblico at S. Gimignano. An excellent 'Madonna,' full of grace and beauty, is No. 82 at Berlin: another is No. 35 at Dresden; and a third work, of the year 1495, is No. 563 at Munich. In our National Gallery are two works in tempera by the master, a small 'Adoration of the magi,' No. 592, and a 'Madonna with saints,' No. 293.

*Filippino
Lippi.*

Lorenzo di Credi (1459-1537), son of a goldsmith, was the pupil, assistant, and friend of Verrocchio, and executed some good works in oil, marked by excessive care and minute finish, the best examples of which are a 'Madonna with saints,' No. 156 in the Louvre; a 'Madonna,' No. 593, and another, No. 648, in our National Gallery; a 'Madonna in adoration,' No. 100, and a 'S. Mary of Egypt,' No. 103, at Berlin. A good small 'Noli me tangere,' a replica of No. 1150 in the Uffizi, is in the Louvre, No. 157. At Dresden are several works, of which Nos. 2385 and 2386 are the best. At Munich is a 'Nativity,' No. 553, of which No. 1287 in the Uffizi, Florence, is almost a replica. Another 'Nativity,' one of his later works, is No. 51 Gds. Tabl. in the Florentine Academy.

L. di Credi.

Domenico Bigordi, called Ghirlandajo (1449-98), a pupil of Baldovinetti, was another of the principal Florentine painters who flourished towards the end of this century, and who ranks high among his contemporaries. With a great knowledge of his art, the result of comprehensive

*Domenico
Ghirlandajo.*

*Domenico
Ghirlandajo.*

study, and with peculiar aptitude for noble composition, he was essentially a fresco-painter. Some of his chief frescoes were executed in the Sistine Chapel when he was about thirty-five years of age, but these are now greatly damaged. Equally fine, and better preserved, are those in the Capella S. Fina, at S. Gemignano, painted immediately after the preceding. Soon after, in 1485, he worked at the admirable series, representing events from the 'Life of S. Francis,' in the Sassetti Chapel in Santa Trinità at Florence. Finally he undertook the decoration of the Choir of S. Maria Novella, a great enterprise, requiring a considerable amount of aid, but of which the most important portions were by his own hand. This magnificent work may be considered as his masterpiece, and was completed before 1490 (Plate V., 4). Meantime he had painted several large works in oil. In these, as in other productions, he was assisted by his brothers, David and Benedetto, as well as by others to be mentioned hereafter. One of his best paintings is an 'Adoration,' No. 50 Gds. Tabl., Florentine Academy, where there is also an excellent 'Madonna and saints,' No. 17 Ancs. Tabl. Others are, the 'Adoration of the kings,' No. 358 in the Pitti, two altarpieces in the Uffizi, Nos. 1295, 7; another 'Adoration of the magi,' extremely well-preserved, a picture of remarkable finish, painted in tempera in 1488, is in the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital at Florence, and there is a 'Visitation' of 1491 in the Louvre, No. 202 (Plate V., 2). It should be added that Ghirlandajo was also a worker in mosaics, and that he was for three years the master of Michael Angelo.

Granacci.

Francesco Granacci (1467-1543) was a scholar of Ghirlandajo, and painted with the master as well as separately much in his style. A joint work is a fine 'Madonna and saints,' No. 88 in the Berlin Museum; No. 97 is by Granacci himself. Also by him is a 'Virgin in glory,' No. 1280 in the Uffizi, a 'Holy family,' No. 199 in the Pitti, and 'Four saints,' at Munich, Nos. 533, 5, 6, 40. In the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, a 'Madonna and saints in adoration,' No. 22, of excellent quality, is attributed to him. (By Ghirlandajo, C. and C.)

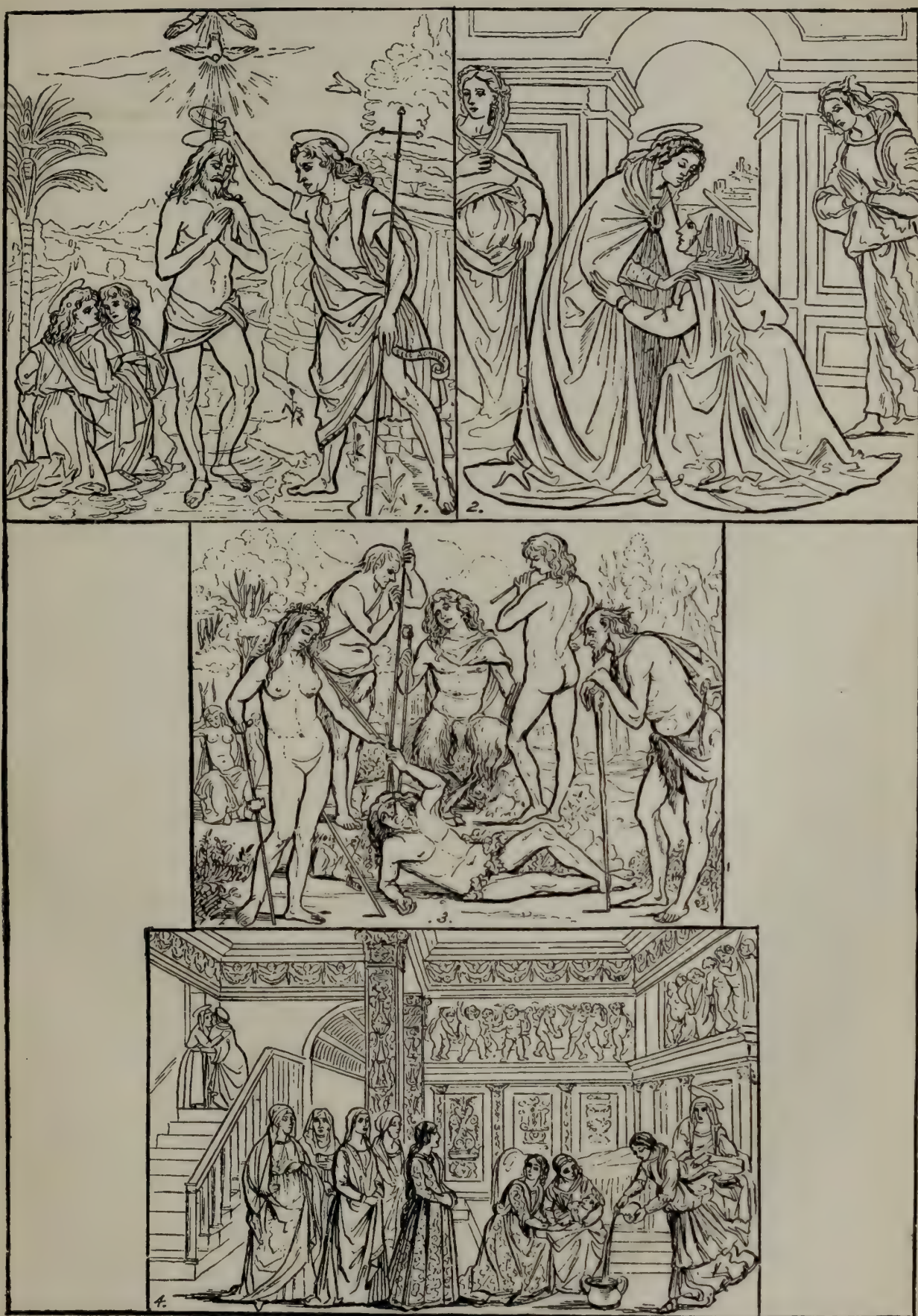


PLATE V.

To face page 24.

Another scholar of Ghirlandajo was Sebastiano Mainardi (died 1515), who assisted the master at Florence and S. Gemignano. Most of Mainardi's works are in the latter town. The Palazzo Pubblico contains a circular panel, No. 9; some small frescoes, and an altarpiece in oil, are in S. Agostino there.

Mainardi.

Luca Signorelli of Cortona (1441–1521), a pupil of Piero della Francesca, was one of the most original painters of his time. The important frescoes in the Capella Brizio in the Cathedral at Orvieto are his best works. They represent 'The history of Antichrist,' 'The resurrection of the dead,' 'Hell,' and 'Paradise.' In all these the drawing of the figure is executed in a masterly manner, and with a freedom never before attained. One fresco may be seen in the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican; and eight others, of the year 1497, now greatly injured, are in a cloister of the Convent at Monte Oliveto near Siena. Several of his altarpieces are in the churches of Cortona. A fine specimen is in the Gallery of Arezzo, No. 31. The Academy at Florence contains an excellent work, No. 54 Gds. Tabl.; and in the Uffizi are some good examples, a 'Holy family,' No. 1291, and a 'Madonna,' No. 36. Two works are in the Brera, Nos. 304 and 306, and the Louvre possesses an admirable predella, No. 389, besides a group of seven life-size figures, No. 391. Very recently our National Gallery has acquired a fresco by him, representing 'The triumph of Chastity,' No. 910. A 'Madonna' may be noted in the Liverpool Institution, No. 26. An important work, No. 79A, 'Pan and Music' (Plate V., 3), but unequal in quality, is at Berlin; where also are two others. A 'Holy family' is to be seen at Dresden, No. 21.

*Luca
Signorelli.*

Signorelli, like other masters who received numerous commissions, had several subordinates in his employ. Among these the chief was Bartolommeo della Gatta, a native of Arezzo (1408–91), where some of his works may still be seen. There is ground for believing that he assisted Perugino and Signorelli with their frescoes in the Sistine Chapel in 1479–86.

*Bart. della
Gatta.*

Benozzo Gozzoli (1424–after 96), a Florentine by birth, was a pupil of Fra Angelico, and assisted him in 1447 with

*Benozzo
Gozzoli.*

*Benozzo
Gozzoli.*

the frescoes of the Capella Brizio at Orvieto before referred to. Soon after he painted on his own account, among other things, a fine altarpiece at Montefalco, now preserved in the Museum of S. John Lateran at Rome. His style, at first formed on that of his master, was modified in conformity with the demand for gorgeous decoration of interiors; and, although his drawing is sometimes defective, he succeeded in happily illustrating a variety of subjects with grace and spirit. See, for example, the beautiful frescoes of the 'Adoration of the magi,' painted in 1459 in the chapel of the Palazzo Riccardi at Florence. His work in fresco may next be studied at S. Gemignano, where he painted, in 1464-65, a series of seventeen subjects of varied size, three much injured, the rest exceedingly well preserved, all in the choir of S. Agostino, illustrating the history of the Patron Saint. In the same church there is also a large fresco over an altar, of 'S. Sebastian interceding for the people,' a reminiscence of the great plague. He was aided here and elsewhere in S. Gemignano and its neighbourhood by Giusto d'Andrea. Commencing in 1469, he devoted himself to the great series of subjects from sacred history at the Campo Santo at Pisa, which occupied him more or less during sixteen years. The most perfect of these interesting works is the well-known composition of 'Noah and his family' (Plate VI., 1). Few of his paintings are met with in galleries. There is a 'Triumph of S. Thomas Aquinas' in the Louvre, No. 199, and in our National Gallery are two examples, namely, a fine 'Madonna enthroned with saints,' No. 283, and a small panel of the 'Rape of Helen,' No. 591. Among his assistants in the production of the Pisan frescoes it suffices to name Zanobi Macchiavelli.

*Cosimo
Rosselli.*

A painter related to the preceding by a certain similarity of style was Cosimo Rosselli (1439-1506). He worked as assistant for three years to Neri di Bicci, an inferior Giottesque of the school of Arezzo, but subsequently came under the influence of his contemporary, Gozzoli. His chief productions are four frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, of which the most successful is the 'Sermon on the Mount' (Plate VI., 4), and a fresco much injured in the



Capella del Sacramento in S. Ambrogio at Florence. In S. Maria de' Pazzi there is an altarpiece, a 'Coronation of the Virgin,' in good preservation. Some fair works are to be seen at Berlin, Nos. 59, 71; in the Louvre, No. 347; and in our National Gallery, No. 227.

*Cosimo
Rosselli.*

Piero di Cosimo (1462–1521) was a pupil of Rosselli. He is well represented in our National Gallery by the 'Death of Procris,' No. 692; at Berlin by a 'Venus and sleeping Mars,' No. 107; in the Louvre is a poor 'Coronation of the Virgin,' No. 289; and in the Uffizi is a 'Perseus and Andromeda,' No. 1246. He was the master of Andrea del Sarto.

*P. di
Cosimo.*

Rafaellino del Garbo (1466–1524) was an artist of small ability, taught by Filippino Lippi, named as having painted numerous pictures. The best are those at Berlin, a 'Madonna and angels,' No. 90, and a 'Madonna and saints,' No. 98; another example is in the Louvre, a 'Coronation of the Virgin,' No. 189.

*Raf : del
Garbo.*

Pietro di Benedetto, commonly called Piero della Francesca (about 1415–1509), an Umbrian by birth, was educated in Florence under Domenico Veneziano: he successfully combined the feeling of his school with the manner and the science of the Florentines. Endowed by nature with keen intelligence, he studied the principles of colour and drawing, and also discovered a better mode of using oil medium than those previously in vogue. The types of his figures, whether male or female, are always noble, and their action is dignified. The first works to be named is a series of frescoes which he executed for the choir of the Church of S. Francesco at Arezzo between 1452–54, the ceiling having previously been decorated by Bicci. They illustrate the history of the finding of the True Cross: the greater portion is well preserved, and they exhibit in a striking degree the qualities just named. Frescoes and other works are also to be found at Borgo S. Sepolcro, and some years later he painted important pictures at Urbino. Few examples are met with in galleries. Two portraits forming a diptych may be noted in the Uffizi, No. 1300; a small but admirable 'S. Jerome,' in the Venetian Academy, No. 419; the 'Baptism of

*Piero della
Francesca.*

*Piero della
Francesca.*

*Umbrian
school, 15th
century.
Melozzo da
Forli.*

*Palmez-
zano.*

*Giovanni
Santi.*

*Origin of
the Vene-
tian school.*

*Gentile da
Fabriano.*

Christ,' No. 665 (Plate VI., 3), and the 'Nativity,' No. 908, in our National Gallery.

Piero's influence extended to Umbria through his connection with Melozzo da Forli (1438-94), whose best production, a fresco transferred to canvas, an 'Audience of Sixtus IV.,' in the Vatican, displays the characteristic quality of Piero's work (Plate VI., 2). A fragment of a fresco, 'Christ among angels,' removed from one of the churches in Rome, is on the staircase of the Quirinal Palace there. Although a few works are attributed to Melozzo in various galleries, it is doubtful whether any are genuine.

Melozzo's principal pupil was Marco di Antonio Palmezzano (about 1456-1536). The leading characteristic of his style, as of that of his master, was accuracy in linear perspective, applied not merely to architecture but to the figure, which was treated in a stiff manner and with little sense of colour. His works are principally in Forli and its neighbourhood. The Lateran Museum contains two, one of the year 1537, and in the Uffizi is a 'Crucifixion,' No. 1008. The Berlin Museum possesses an excellent work of 1503, No. 1129, and the Munich Pinacothek another of equal merit of 1513, No. 541. In the Louvre is a 'Dead Christ,' No. 275, and in our National Gallery, No. 596, is an upper portion of an altarpiece of 1506 at Forli, where the latter still remains.

Another Umbrian painter who was influenced by the works of Melozzo was Giovanni Santi (1435-95), the father of Raphael. In his style, marked by gentleness of expression, though defective as to colour, may be found some traces of the future characteristics of the son. Most of his works are in his native town of Urbino and at Fano. Besides these, there is an 'Annunciation' in the Brera, Milan, No. 184, and at Berlin is a 'Madonna and saints,' No. 139.

It is necessary here to go back a few years in the history of art—namely, to the commencement of the fifteenth century—to describe the work of two painters who largely influenced the Venetian school about to be considered. The earlier of these was Gentile da Fabriano



(about 1370 to 1450), by birth an Umbrian, and the pupil of Allegretto Nuzi of Gubbio. He lived and worked for some years at Venice, where he left his mark on the school through his pupil and friend Jacopo Bellini. About 1422 Gentile da Fabriano went to Florence, and shortly after executed his finest work, the 'Adoration of the kings,' No. 32 Gds. Tabl, in the Florentine Academy, a painting rich in ornament and elaborate detail (Plate VII., 1). Part of the predella of this picture, a small 'Presentation in the temple,' is now No. 170 in the Louvre. Very few other pictures by this painter are known, except those in the Brera at Milan, a 'Glorification of the Virgin,' No. 155, and four single figures of saints, Nos. 186, 190, 307, 309. Gentile, however, never lost the Umbrian quality of soft expression and pious feeling which was to continue a distinguishing mark of his school, as we shall see hereafter.

*Gentile da
Fabriano.*

The second master was Antonello da Messina, born during the first half of the century. He was so impressed with the beauty of the then new oil medium for painting—said to have been first seen in Naples in an altarpiece by Jan van Eyck, sent to King Alfonso—that he made a journey to Flanders, learned the secret, and brought it back with him to Italy. For an example of portraiture with high finish see a small picture, No. 37 in the Louvre. Another exquisite example is No. 18 in the Berlin Museum, where also is a very fine 'Madonna,' No. 13. The little 'Crucifixion' in the Antwerp Museum, No. 17, is a well-known example of his realistic treatment of a sacred subject (Plate VII., 2). His manner is seen again in the 'Christ at the column,' No. 264 in the Venetian Academy. A 'S. Sebastian' is ascribed to him at Dresden, No. 2382. An example, 'Christ as Salvator Mundi,' is in our National Gallery, No. 673, and is one of his earliest works. An altarpiece dated 1473 and some other pictures were executed by Antonello in Sicily.

*Antonello
da Messina.*

At the very beginning of the fifteenth century two new schools of art appeared in North Italy—namely, the Venetian and the Paduan. Although quite distinct in character, they influenced each other considerably.

*Muranese
painters,
15th cen-
tury.
Jacobello
del Fiore.*

In the earliest records of Venetian art appears the name of Jacobello del Fiore, who painted between 1400 and 1439; he and his fellow-workers were inferior however to their contemporaries, the Vivarini, in the neighbouring island of Murano. Very little of his work can now be traced with certainty. One genuine example may be named, a 'Madonna and saints' of the year 1436, No. 22 in the Accademia at Venice. An altarpiece has long been attributed to him in the sacristy of S. Francesco della Vigna there, consisting of three saints, which is so superior to the preceding that it is believed to be by a later artist, possibly by the Vivarini (C. and C.), whose work it certainly more resembles.

*The Viva-
rini.*

The earliest painters of Murano of whom trustworthy records exist are Giovanni and Antonio Vivarini, known as Giovanni and Antonio da Murano, and the former also as Johannes Alemannus, once supposed to be a distinct personage. They derived their style directly or indirectly from Gentile da Fabriano, and worked together from 1440-47, when they separated. The earliest example is a 'Coronation of the Virgin,' No. 8 in the Venetian Academy, dated 1440; later products of that period are Nos. 23 (Plate VII., 3), 581, 583. Others may be found in the churches of Venice, the best perhaps being in that of S. Zaccaria, where are three well-preserved Anconas. Subsequently appeared a very important work by Antonio, now in the Berlin Museum, an 'Adoration of the kings,' No. 5, full of figures, profusely adorned with gold ornaments in high relief. Soon after, Bartolommeo Vivarini joined his brother Antonio, and a fine example of their united work, of the year 1450, is an altarpiece, No. 205 in the Pinacoteca at Bologna. At a still later date Bartolommeo left Antonio, and, painting by himself, produced many works, of which the following are examples; a 'Madonna and four saints,' No. 1 in the Venetian Academy, dated 1463; a 'Madonna,' No. 284 in our National Gallery; a retablo in five panels, No. 58, Room II. 1st floor, at Vienna; and a fine 'Madonna and saints,' dated 1465, No. 5, Venetian School, in the Museum at Naples. Others are at Berlin, No. 1160, and

at Bergamo. Luigi Vivarini, who had worked with Bartolommeo, gradually surpassed him, and executed numerous works in the latter part of this century; for examples, see the fine 'Madonna and saints,' No. 561 in the Accademia at Venice, dated 1480, and an altarpiece, No. 38 in the Berlin Museum. The Vivarini left few followers; the first to be named here is Andrea da Murano, who did little for the advancement of art. Another was Carlo Crivelli of Venice (painted from about 1450 to end of century), said to have been a pupil of Jacobello del Fiore, but was probably more influenced by the Vivarini. His work is characterised by earnest and conscientious labour, often by a severe naturalism; while his Madonnas especially are not without grace. He is nowhere better seen than in our National Gallery, where two altarpieces, Nos. 724 and 788 (Plate VII., 4), show how Crivelli loaded his pictures with elaborate detail, such as jewels, fruit, and raised gilt ornaments. Another large altarpiece, in the Brera at Milan, No. 277, is also very richly decorated. A small 'Annunciation' on two panels, Nos. 14, 15, should be noted in the Städel Museum, Frankfurt.

*The Viva-
rini.*

*Carlo
Crivelli.*

But the chief founder of the Venetian school was Jacopo Bellini (about 1400-70), father of the more celebrated Gentile and Giovanni Bellini. He was the pupil of Gentile da Fabriano, and but little now remains of his work. One example only, that of a 'Madonna,' No. 443 in the Academy at Venice, can be referred to. He painted numerous frescoes both at Venice and at Verona, which have now disappeared; a few fragments, quite ruined, may be traced in the semidome of a chapel in S. Zaccaria at the former place.

*Venetian
school, 15th
century.
The
Bellini.*

Bellini's two sons occupy a distinguished place in the history of Venetian art. Both learned of their father and assisted him, but gained much from their relations with other contemporary masters. Gentile, the elder (1421-1507), produced large works, conspicuous for well-drawn architecture and numerous figures, excellent illustrations of which are, 'The preaching of S. Mark at Alexandria,' No. 164 in the Brera at Milan, and two large pictures in

Gentile.

*Gentile
Bellini.*

the Venetian Academy, the 'Miracle of the true cross,' No. 529 (Plate VIII., 3), and the "True cross borne in procession,' No. 555. In the same style is the 'Reception of Venetian ambassadors,' No. 60 in the Louvre. He also painted many highly finished portraits, of which a few exist. A good example is that of a Doge in the Correr Museum, Venice, while two heads in one frame, very finely painted, No. 59, are attributed to him in the Louvre.

*Giovanni
Bellini.*

Giovanni Bellini (1426–1516), doubtless under the influence of Mantegna, his brother-in-law, acquired a power of drawing the figure with severe precision. Besides this, he laboriously mastered the secrets of oil-painting, and by degrees developed that technical skill combined with a richness of resource in colour which in great measure determined the future character of Venetian art. Among his chief productions are an admirable altarpiece in the sacristy of S. Maria dei Frari at Venice, of the exquisite finish of which it is impossible to speak too highly; a large picture, 'Christ at Emmaus,' in S. Salvatore, and a 'Baptism' of 1505 in S. Zaccaria there; and a fine 'Transfiguration' in the Naples Museum, No. 7 Sala Grande. Our National Gallery contains several works by the master; namely, the 'Death of S. Peter Martyr,' No. 812, an early illustration of the importance of landscape in Venetian art; a 'Madonna,' 280; and two very fine portraits, one of the Doge Loredano, No. 189 (Plate IX., 1), and one of 'S. Peter Martyr,' No. 808. Four beautiful examples, a 'Madonna with six saints and angels,' No. 38 (Plate VIII., 1), a 'Madonna,' No. 94, a 'Madonna and saints,' No. 424, a 'Madonna with a magdalen and S. Catherine,' No. 436, with several others, are in the Venetian Academy, besides a series of five very small allegorical paintings, Nos. 234–8. There is also a small but complete landscape with figures of the Virgin, saints, and others, No. 631 in the Uffizi, and a fine 'Dead Christ,' painted in grisaille, No. 583. A grandly painted 'Pietà,' in warm colour, in which the head of Christ is very beautiful, is No. 4 at Berlin. A small work, 'Madonna and saints,' is No. 4 in the Hermitage, St.



PLATE VIII.

To face page 32.

Petersburg. The Louvre possesses a charming specimen of the master, a 'Madonna with two saints,' No. 61. Bellini has long been famous as the reputed chief master of Titian, an honour of which recent investigations have partially deprived him.

*Giovanni
Bellini.*

Giambattista Cima da Conegliano (painted 1489–1517) was a painter of devotional subjects only, and was influenced by Giovanni Bellini in manner, but in colour was not Venetian. His clear firm handling and high finish, with simple treatment of the figure and of the group, resulted in the production of many admirable works which are quite characteristic of the painter. In our National Gallery are three examples: a 'Madonna,' No. 300, the 'Incredulity of S. Thomas,' No. 816, and a 'Madonna,' No. 634. Other paintings by him are in the Academy at Venice, two of which at least are most admirable, viz., 'Christ, S. Thomas, and a saint,' No. 456 (Plate IX., 4), and a 'Madonna enthroned,' No. 582; there is also a fine 'S. John the Baptist with saints' in S. M. dell' Orto. Two admirable and well-known altar-pieces are in the Gallery of Parma, a 'Madonna and two saints,' with a ruined temple, No. 361, and a 'Madonna enthroned and saints,' No. 360. At Berlin there are two fine pictures, 'Madonna enthroned with saints,' No. 2, and an admirable 'Miracle of S. Mark,' No. 15, in the manner of Gentile Bellini. A good 'Madonna with saints' is No. 152 in the Louvre.

*Cima da
Conegliano.*

Carpaccio (about 1450–1520), commencing in the school of the Vivarini, was subsequently influenced by Gentile Bellini, and painted large scenes with architecture and figures much in his manner. His most celebrated works, consisting of a series of nine such compositions, illustrating the life of S. Ursula, Nos. 533, 7, 9, 542, 4, 6, 9, 554, 60, in the Academy at Venice (described in the catalogue), are excellent productions of the school and time; of which perhaps the best is the 'Reception of the envoys,' No. 539. There also is a fine 'Presentation in the temple,' No. 488 (Plate VIII., 2). An interesting series of his works in excellent preservation may be seen in the little church of S. Giorgio dei Schiavoni, Venice, three relating to S.

Carpaccio.

<i>Carpaccio.</i>	<p>Jerome, two to the life of Christ, others to S. George and S. Triphonios. Examples are to be seen in the Louvre, No. 113, and at Berlin, Nos. 14, 23. Mansueti (painted 1494–1500) may be named as the author of two pictures in the Venetian Academy, Nos. 540, 8, as almost contemporary with Carpaccio, and as an inferior follower of his style. Vincenzo Catena (painted about 1495–1520), with no characteristic of his own, was in turn influenced by others, and is chiefly mentioned as a follower of the Bellini. For examples of his work see catalogues. Marco Basaiti (painted from 1490 to 1520) was, like the preceding, much influenced by others, first by the Vivarini, subsequently by the Bellini. His works are always of an inferior type; examples are in the Venetian Academy, Nos. 31, 534, and in our National Gallery, Nos. 281, 599. Two painters of the Bellini school, of no great mark were, Previtali and Bissolo. Their chief works are named in the catalogues.</p>
<i>Mansueti.</i>	
<i>Catena.</i>	
<i>Basaiti.</i>	
<i>Previtali and Bissolo.</i>	
<i>Paduan school, 15th century.</i> <i>Squarcione.</i>	<p>The school of Padua can hardly be said to exist until the time of Francesco Squarcione (1394–1474). Being himself much more a teacher than a painter, he cherished an enthusiasm for art, and especially for the antique. He formed an Academy, which became very famous, and perhaps no other master had a greater number of pupils. Numerous works issued from his Academy, but it is difficult now to distinguish those which are really by his hand, if indeed there are any such in existence.</p>
<i>Andrea Mantegna.</i>	<p>Among his numerous scholars the most renowned was Andrea Mantegna (1430–1506). This great painter, whose influence was felt in all the schools of Italy, was a Paduan by birth, but he finally settled in Mantua, where many of his principal works were executed. His style was characterised by severe precision of line, a careful application of perspective to every figure, so that it became rather statuesque than natural, a minute rendering of all details far and near, with want of air and tone, a love of architecture and classical ornament. Among his earlier productions is the ‘St. Luke and saints,’ No. 187 in the Brera at Milan. He was less than thirty years of age when he painted the remarkable frescoes in the Church of</p>

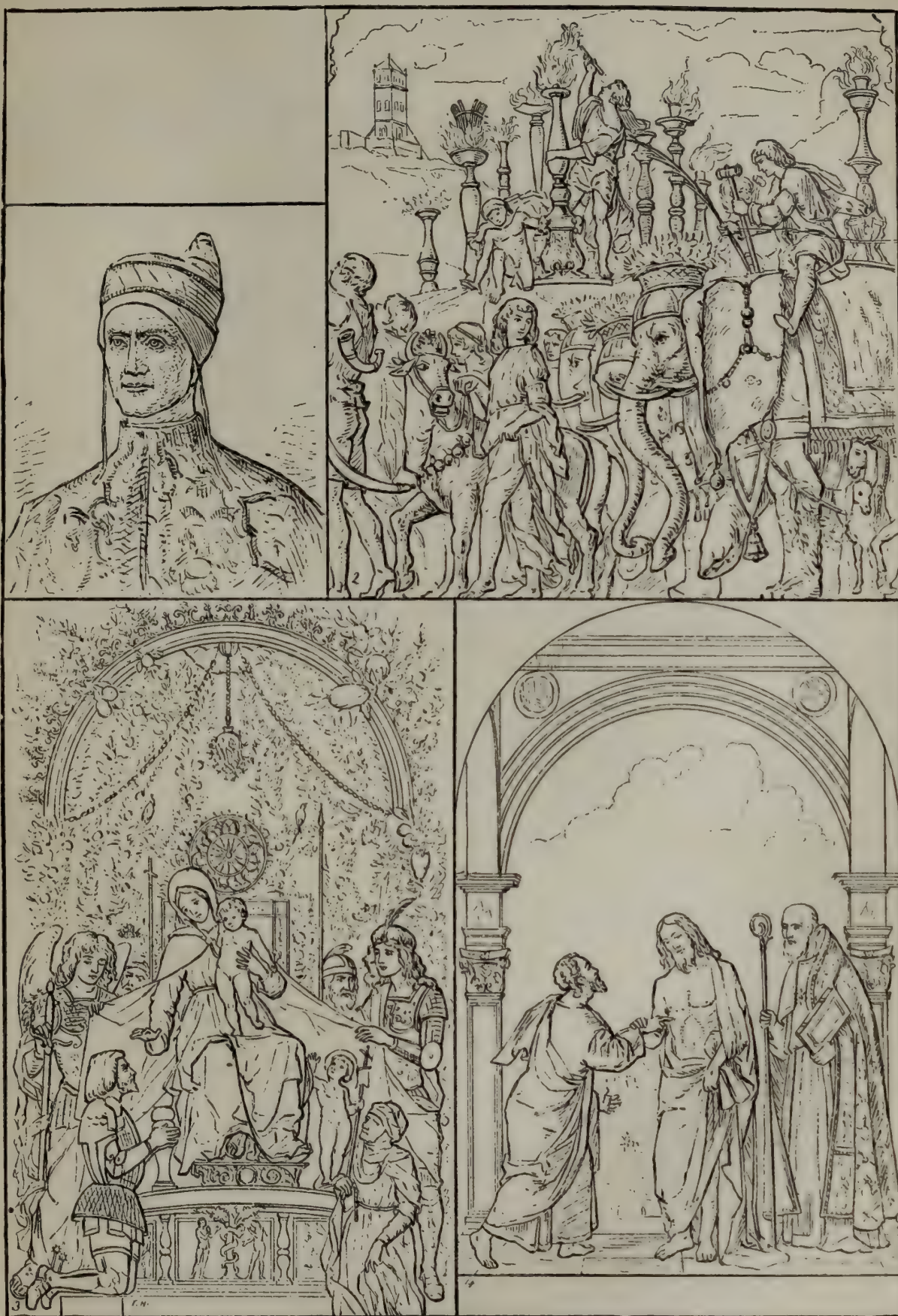


PLATE IX.

To face page 34.

the Eremitani at Padua, representing scenes from the 'Life of S. Jacob' and the 'Martyrdom of S. Christopher.' These illustrate the style described, which by degrees became modified by contact with the Bellinis, the younger of whom, Giovanni, acquired much of Mantegna's quality in return. There are many smaller works in various galleries; two admirable specimens may be found in the Uffizi, Florence, a triptych, No. 1111, and a 'Madonna,' No. 1025, both marked by exquisite finish. A small 'S. George' of similar quality is No. 273 at Venice; and a fine 'Madonna enthroned with angels and saints' may be seen in the church of S. Zeno at Verona. There are also two good examples, Nos. 274, 902, in our National Gallery; while the 'Madonna della Vittoria,' No. 251 (Plate IX., 3), the 'Christ between thieves,' No. 250, the 'Parnassus,' No. 252, and the 'Expulsion of the Vices,' No. 253, represent him in the Louvre. In the Städel, Frankfort, is a 'S. Mark,' No. 13. At Berlin there are two works, a small 'Madonna with cherubs,' No. 27, and a 'Presentation in the temple,' No. 29. A very fine 'Dead Christ and two angels,' No. 28, life-size, long attributed to him, is now regarded as the work of Giovanni Bellini. The latter half of his life was spent at Mantua, where he painted the frescoes now in the Castello there. It was not until after sixty years of age that he completed for the Duke the famous 'Triumph of Julius Cæsar,' by many regarded as his masterpiece (Plate IX., 2). This work, now in Hampton Court Palace, consists of nine cartoons, much injured by time. The small highly finished studies are in the Belvedere, Vienna, Nos. 42 to 45, and Nos. 47 to 50, Room VI. 1st floor. Besides being celebrated as a painter, Mantegna excelled as an engraver, and executed several works with his own hand.

Mantegna.

From the school of Squarcione issued a number of inferior painters, among the chief of whom was Gregorio Schiavone (painted middle of fifteenth century); he is represented by a 'Madonna enthroned,' No. 630 in our National Gallery. But the influence of Mantegna spread widely and may be traced in several schools. Thus, formed in part on his teaching was the style of Stefano

Schiavone.

*School of
Ferrara,
15th cen-
tury.
Stefano and
Cosimo
Tura.*

da Ferrara and Cosimo Tura, natives of Ferrara. There is a large and finely painted altarpiece in the Brera at Milan by Stefano, No. 175; Cosimo is best represented in the Gallery and Cathedral of his native town, although there are three fair examples of his work in our National Gallery, Nos. 590, 772, 773. One of extraordinary beauty is in the Museum at Berlin, No. 111, a 'Madonna enthroned with saints,' full of elaborately painted detail, strongly suggesting the style of Mantegna. Three works by him in the Ferrara Gallery are Nos. 121, 2, 3.

Cossa.

Francesco Cossa was another follower of Mantegna who left Ferrara for Bologna, where an altarpiece in the Gallery, No. 64, entitles him to mention. Marco Zoppo, who was a pupil of Squarcione, went also to Bologna, and will be named in connection with that place.

*School of
Vicenza,
15th cen-
tury.
Montagna.*

Another school which was similarly inspired was that of Vicenza. Bartolommeo Montagna (about 1455-1503), an early master, was largely influenced by Mantegna, and subsequently in a less degree by the Venetians. His works are chiefly at Vicenza in the churches and in the Gallery there, those in the latter being in very bad condition (see catalogue). A few only are elsewhere; for example, a fine altarpiece in the Brera, Milan, No. 163, another in the Venetian Academy, No. 361, and a 'Madonna enthroned,' No. 44, at Berlin. Not much later was Giovanni Buonconsigli, who lived towards the end of the fifteenth century and the beginning of the sixteenth. His works also are chiefly seen at Vicenza, and as an example a 'Pietà' may be named, No. 20, Stanza degli Vicentini, in the Gallery there.

*Buoncon-
sigli.*

*School of
Verona,
15th cen-
tury.
Liberale.*

Verona in the former half of this century produced painters of small note, but there also Mantegna's fame gave an impulse to art, manifested by Liberale da Verona (1451-1515?), who imitated the master with some success. There are two examples of his work in the Brera, Milan, one of which, a 'S. Sebastian,' No. 267, may be referred to. Soon after, Francesco Bonsignori (1455-1520) pursued a similar course, his late works all exhibiting the Mantegnesque type, of which one, No. 166 in the Brera is,

Bonsignori.

an example. There is a head, but in his early style, in our National Gallery, No. 736.

Bonsignori.

The two Morones, father and son (not to be confounded with the later master, Giambattista Moroni of Brescia), and Girolamo dai Libri are more important. Of Domenico Morone little is known, but the work of his son Francesco may be seen in the Pinacoteca at Verona, No. 275, an altarpiece, and in the ceiling decorations and numerous portraits preserved on the walls of the sacristy of S. Maria in Organo there. Other examples are, a picture in the Brera, Milan, No. 290, a 'Madonna,' No. 46, at Berlin, and one in our National Gallery, No. 285.

*D. Morone
and
F. Morone.*

Girolamo dai Libri (1474–1556) was notably fond of introducing landscape into his pictures, the best of which are to be found at Verona. In the Pinacoteca are two fine works, Nos. 276 and 278; another is in S. Giorgio Maggiore, and a fourth is in the sacristy of S. Maria in Organo. There is a 'Madonna enthroned,' No. 30, at Berlin.

Dai Libri.

Caroto (1470–1540) was another Veronese painter whose works frequently bear a resemblance to those of Mantegna, with whom he had worked at Mantua. Several examples are in the Verona Gallery, but the best are in the churches there; for instance, a 'Madonna and saints' in S. Fermo Maggiore. Other works may be found at Berlin, No. 40, and at Frankfort, No. 45.

Caroto.

Paolo Morandi, called Cavazzola (1486–1522), was a pupil of Morone, and a worthy master of this school. His works are chiefly in Verona, where in the Pinacoteca his best composition, an altarpiece in three parts, is preserved, Nos. 318, 19, 20. The centre, a 'Deposition,' with a view of Verona in the background, is an admirable production. Our National Gallery contains two fair examples, Nos. 735 and 777.

Cavazzola.

Little is to be said of the early history of art in Parma. In the middle of the fifteenth century dim traces appear of the revival of taste in connection with Jacopo Loschi, whose work was nevertheless very rude. More worthy of mention is Filippo Mazzola, who painted in the end of the century, and his scholar Casella or Cristoforo of Parma:

*School of
Parma,
15th cen-
tury.*

*School of
Parma,
15th cen-
tury.*

whose works belong to the end of the fifteenth and to the beginning of the sixteenth centuries. He also had a scholar, Araldi, whose works date somewhat later. An example of each will be found in the catalogue of the Gallery of Parma.

*Sienese
school, 15th
century.
Sano di
Pietro.*

Few masters of merit existed at Siena in the fifteenth century, yet two ought to be mentioned, Sano di Pietro (1406–81) and Matteo da Siena (1435–95). The former executed numerous works which are considered to bear a resemblance to those of Angelico. No less than forty-seven are in the Siena Academy, of which No. 143 is the best. There is also a fresco of the ‘Coronation’ of 1445 in the Palazzo Pubblico there, and other examples are to be found at Dresden, Berlin, and in the Louvre. Matteo possessed greater ability, and his works are chiefly to be seen in his native town. The Academy contains, among others, his earliest painting, dated 1470, No. 170, and one of his best, No. 166. Besides these there are, an altarpiece in the Malevolti Chapel in S. Domenico, and a small ‘Madonna with angels,’ an exquisite panel of 1484, in the Palazzo Pubblico. A ‘Massacre of the innocents,’ dated 1418, may be seen in the Naples Museum, Tuscan school, No. 31.

Matteo.

*Umbrian
school, 15th
century.*

Meanwhile another school, that of Umbria, already referred to, was now growing in importance and was destined to exercise great influence through Raphael, whose earliest inspiration was derived from it. The art of Umbria appears to have had its source in deep religious enthusiasm, and so widely differed from Florentine art. The devotional character which marks the works of the first-named school, early seen in that of Gentile da Fabriano, and continued by men of less note, is manifested by a prominent master, Niccolò di Foligno, known as Niccolò Alunno (painted 1458–99). Some of his best works are an ‘Annunciation’ in the Accademia at Perugia, No. 75 ; a panel painted on both sides in the Bologna Gallery, No. 360 ; and two fine pictures in the Vatican collection. The Louvre possesses an example in the ‘Six scenes from the life of Christ,’ No. 23.

*Niccolò
Alunno.*

But the interest of the Umbrian school henceforth is



PLATE X.

To face page 39.

mainly associated with Perugia. Two painters of that city were contemporary with Alunno. The first was Benedetto Bonfiglii (records exist between 1453 and 1496), many of whose works in the Academy there deserve notice, Nos. 1 and 18 being chief examples. Of great merit as regards composition and drawing are several frescoes, injured in parts, but untouched, in the Palazzo Pubblico, relating to S. Louis, S. Ercolano, and others. The 'Death of S. Louis' and the 'Miracle of the fish' are the best. The second is Fiorenzo di Lorenzo (painted between 1472 and 1499), by whom several panels may be seen in the same place. From these we pass to the great master of Perugia, Pietro Vannucci (1446-1524), called Perugino because he spent most of his life there, although born at Città delle Pieve, a small neighbouring town. He is supposed to have been at first a pupil of Bonfiglii, studying afterwards at Florence and elsewhere. He acquired a remarkable power of expressing religious sentiment, with a certain grace in drawing the human figure, although but little varied in style, and a charm of colour together with great technical ability;—a combination not hitherto witnessed. His works are very numerous. Among the earliest and most important frescoes were those in the Sistine Chapel, two of which now remain, the best being 'The delivery of the keys' (Plate X., 2). At a much later date were painted those which cover the walls of the Sala del Cambio at Perugia. And later still, he executed the large fresco of the 'Adoration of the magi,' in S. Maria di Bianchi at Città delle Pieve (Plate X., 1). Besides these, among works in oil should be named the following: in the Church of S. Pietro at Perugia, a grand 'Pietà,' and three small and highly finished figures of saints. In the Academy, among several others are the 'Nativity,' No. 23, and the 'Baptism,' No. 41, the two centres of a double altarpiece painted for the Church of S. Agostino, between 1512 and 1517; the remaining portions of it are in this and in other galleries. Elsewhere are finer examples than most of these, viz., the 'Madonna and four saints' in the Vatican; the 'S. Sebastian,' in the Sciarra Palace, Rome; a 'Madonna enthroned' in the Bologna Gallery, No. 197; a lovely

*Bonfiglii.**Fiorenzo di Lorenzo.**Perugino.**Frescoes.**Oil paintings.*

Perugino.

'Madonna,' No. 12, Room III. 1st floor, at Vienna; a very fine triptych, of which the centre panel is a 'Madonna in adoration,' No. 288, and a large altarpiece, No. 1075, in our National Gallery; an admirable 'Deposition,' No. 164, belonging to his best period, among others in the Pitti; the 'Agony,' No. 53, and a 'Crucifixion,' No. 57 Gds. Tabl. in the Academy, Florence. The Louvre possesses two fair examples, a 'Madonna with saints,' No. 426, one of his earliest productions, and a 'Combat between Love and Chastity,' No. 429. A large 'Ascension,' painted originally for S. Pietro, is now in the Lyons Museum, No. 156; while the well-known 'Marriage of the Virgin' (from which Raphael drew his inspiration for the celebrated 'Lo Sposalizio') is in the Caen Museum. Two characteristic and life-like profile heads, No. 18 Pets. Tabl. in the Florentine Academy, are excellent examples of what the master could accomplish when not restricted by traditional rules. Perugino is distinguished also as the teacher of Raphael, who at first followed closely the master's style, as will be seen hereafter.

Pinturicchio.

The chief, however, among his numerous followers who maintained the traditions of Perugia was Bernardino Pinturicchio (1454-1513). In the earlier part of his career, he was the principal assistant or partner of Perugino. Pinturicchio's style became more realistic than that of the latter, and he was less a devotional than an historical painter. His ten large and fine frescoes in the library, together with a few in the baptistry of the Duomo at Siena, all admirably preserved, constitute his most important works. The Academy at Perugia contains his masterpiece in oil, a fine altarpiece in several parts, No. 30. Another is the 'Coronation of the Virgin,' in the Vatican. The National Gallery has recently obtained an interesting fresco transferred to canvas, No. 911, by Pinturicchio, besides three other works, illustrations of the story of Griselda, Nos. 912, 13, 14. Similar compositions are the 'History of Tobias,' Nos. 142, 149 at Berlin; where there is also a large 'Adoration of the magi,' No. 132; another 'Adoration' is in the Pitti at Florence, No. 341.

Lo Spagna.

Giovanni di Pietro, called Lo Spagna, being a Spaniard

by birth (painted 1507–28), is the next important follower of Perugino. A fellow pupil of Raphael, and working under Pinturicchio, he was influenced by both, and some of his works have been attributed to those masters. He afterwards painted by himself at Spoleto, where most of his frescoes are still to be seen. Others are in the church of S. M. degli Angeli near Assisi. There is a large ‘Adoration of the magi,’ No. 150 at Berlin (Plate X., 3), which is attributed to Raphael by Passavant, Waagen and Kugler, but is given to Lo Spagna by Crowe and Cavalcaselle. A good ‘Madonna and saints,’ No. 25, in the Gallery of Perugia, a ‘Madonna’ formerly given to Pinturicchio in the Louvre, No. 404, and also a ‘Nativity,’ No. 403, deserve notice. Another of the last-named subject is preserved in the Vatican. One of his best productions is the ‘Madonna enthroned’ in the Chapel of S. Stefano in the Lower Church of S. Francesco at Assisi. Our National Gallery possesses two examples, a ‘Glorification of the Virgin,’ No. 282, and an ‘Ecce Homo,’ No. 691.

Lo Spagna.

The Bolognese school became famous at the end of the fifteenth century through the works of Francia, who has generally been regarded as the pupil of Marco Zoppo, a scholar of Squarcione. This belief is, however, now called in question. Zoppo went to reside at Bologna, as also did another and far abler painter, Lorenzo Costa, of the Ferrarese school, hereafter to be considered. Of Zoppo it will suffice to say that his works date chiefly between 1471 and 1498, and that not many are extant. There is a good example in our National Gallery, No. 597.

*Bolognese
school, 15th
century.
Marco
Zoppo.*

Francesco Francia (1450–1517), born at Bologna, was at first a goldsmith and engraver on metal. Subsequently he studied painting, and having become a friend of Costa, received instruction from him. In course of time Francia surpassed Costa, whose style was influenced in its turn by the elder painter. His compositions are marked by warmth and richness of colour; his figures are full of tenderness and devout resignation, and are moreover graceful, often recalling those of Perugino, while they are less constrained in their action, and have more individuality of character. In S. Giacomo Maggiore at Bologna

*Francesco
Francia.*

F. Francia.

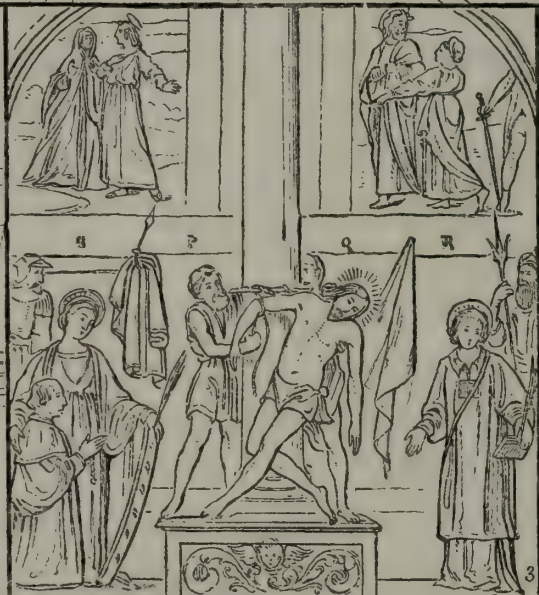
there is one of the finest altarpieces of the master: and at S. Cecilia there are some important frescoes, besides several altarpieces in the Pinacoteca, of which the best is a 'Madonna with saints,' No. 78, others there being almost ruined by repainting, such as No. 81 (Plate X., 4). There is a fine altarpiece in the Gallery of Parma, a 'Deposition,' No. 123; another is a 'Madonna enthroned,' No. 130; a third is in the Pinacoteca at Munich, No. 577; and a fourth is a 'Madonna enthroned,' No. 69 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. There also is a good 'Madonna,' No. 68; and another may be seen in the Borghese Palace at Rome, No. 43, Room II. Some works are attributed to him at Berlin, of which one only, No. 127, need be noted, a 'S. Stephen and John the Baptist,' and this has been much restored. In the Louvre a fine portrait, No. 523, by some attributed to Francia, is given to Bugiardini by O. Mündler; and our National Gallery has two admirable specimens, a 'Pietà,' No. 180, and an altarpiece, No. 179.

G. Francia.

Giacomo Francia (1484–1557), son of Francesco Francia, feebly copied his father's style, although some of his best productions have passed for inferior works of the latter. A fair example is a 'Madonna and saints,' No. 84 at Bologna, while a good head by him may be seen in the Pitti, No. 195. He had a brother Giulio who also assisted his father.

Lorenzo Costa.

Lorenzo Costa (1460–1536), originally a Ferrarese, became, as already shown, influenced by the elder Francia, and ranked after him as the most important painter of this school. He assisted Francia in the S. Cecilia frescoes, and painted much at Bologna and afterwards at Mantua; his work, however, was always much inferior to that of Francia. Two of his best productions are now in S. Giovanni in Monte at Bologna, while in the Gallery there No. 65 is the principal example. An important work, a 'Presentation in the temple,' is No. 112 at Berlin. Equally so is the 'Baptism of Christ,' No. 437 at Dresden. Another is 'The court of Isabella d'Este,' No. 154 in the Louvre (Plate XI., 4). An altarpiece forms No. 629 in our National Gallery.



The last school to be considered before commencing the sixteenth century is the Lombard or Milanese, which owes its existence and its character to the remarkable genius of Leonardo da Vinci, whose influence is henceforth largely felt throughout North Italy. Born at Vinci near Florence (1452–1519), he holds a middle position between the quattrocento and the cinquecento masters, for although he far excels the former, yet he cannot be altogether classed with those who carried art to its highest state of perfection in the sixteenth century. Leonardo was one of the most accomplished men of the time, and was not only painter, but sculptor, musician, and poet. He also gave much time to the study of anatomy, mechanics, and mathematics; and he effected considerable improvements in military science and engineering: painting was perhaps his most prominent pursuit. He was a pupil of Andrea Verrocchio, by whom there is a well-known picture in the Florentine Academy, No. 43, of the ‘Baptism of Christ’ (Plate V., 1), which contains a single figure, an angel, painted by Leonardo, the superiority of which to the rest of the composition is striking. Some of his productions are still extant, but probably most of those attributed to him were executed by his followers. His most famous work is the ‘Last Supper,’ on a wall in the Dominican Convent of the Madonna delle Grazie at Milan (Plate XI., 1). Having been originally painted in oil and not in fresco, it has long been a wreck, and very little of the original beauty now remains. There is a copy of it by one of Leonardo’s followers, Marco d’Oggione, in the Royal Academy of London. Another celebrated work by the master was the great cartoon of the ‘Battle of the standard,’ long since destroyed. In the Uffizi, Florence, is a large and unfinished altarpiece, the ‘Adoration of the magi,’ No. 1252. The following are examples of Da Vinci’s authenticated easel pictures: a female head known as the ‘Nun,’ No. 140 in the Pitti, Florence; a half-length figure of ‘John the Baptist’ in the Louvre, No. 458; the celebrated ‘Mona Lisa,’ or ‘La Joconde,’ No. 462 (Plate XI., 2), and No. 461, another female head, ‘La belle Féronnière,’ exquisitely finished, may also be by his hand. The two

*Lombard
school, 15th
century.*

*Leonardo
da Vinci.*

*Leonardo
da Vinci.*

beautiful half-lengths, a picture entitled 'Vanity and Modesty,' in the Sciarra Palace, Rome, are also attributed to him. A charming profile portrait of Maria Bianca, the second wife of Maximilian I. of Austria is preserved, together with some drawings in red chalk, in the Ambrosiana, at Milan. In the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, is a highly finished work, a 'Madonna and saints,' No. 14, beautiful both for expression and execution. Two other paintings there are attributed to him by Waagen, both of exquisite quality—a beautiful semi-nude female, somewhat resembling the 'Mona Lisa' in the Louvre, No. 15; and a small 'Madonna,' No. 13A (said by Crowe and Cavalcaselle to be by his scholar Zenale). The marvellous 'Columbine,' No. 74 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, formerly catalogued as L. da Vinci, since attributed to Luini by Waagen, is confidently given to Solario by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle. For charm of expression, perfection of modelling, and delicate finish, this exquisite portrait must certainly rank among the finest productions of any age. Another small 'Madonna,' exhibiting marvellous finish, is ascribed to him at Dresden, No. 30.

*Bernardino
Luini.*

It is difficult to determine the authorship of some works of this period, which might equally belong to Leonardo and to his best pupil, Bernardino Luini (about 1460–1530); it will therefore be well to consider the latter at the same time. Luini was most celebrated as a fresco-painter. His finest works of this kind are in the church at Saronno, representing scenes from the history of the Virgin; those in the Church of S. M. degli Angeli at Lugano; and the frescoes which decorate the inner and outer Church of S. Maurizio Maggiore at Milan (Plate XI., 3). All these are very remarkable productions, especially the first and last, whether we regard composition, colour, or execution. Those in the Church of the Madonna at Saronno are in a state of high preservation, and rank among the best productions of the master. Of the four chief subjects there, the 'Marriage of the Virgin' may be regarded as the choicest example: it is placed between the choir and the altar on the left. Besides these, there is a fine fresco in a room in the Ambrosiana at Milan, of the 'Scourging of

Frescoes.

Christ,' of which the centre compartment at least is the work of Luini. Of his works in oil, a very fine one, exquisitely painted, is the 'Madonna with the roses,' No. 89 in the Brera, Milan. Others are, the 'Beheadal of the Baptist,' No. 1135 in the Uffizi, and a 'Holy family with saints,' No. 173 in the gallery at Buda-Pesth. Luini is seen to great advantage in the Louvre, three of the examples there being very admirable: a 'Holy family,' No. 230; a 'Sleeping Jesus,' No. 231; and a 'Salome with head of the Baptist,' No. 232. Some frescoes are also to be seen in the hall through which the Salon Carré is entered. But not less beautiful are the examples by this master in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg—viz., a 'Madonna,' No. 71; a 'S. Catherine,' No. 72; and a life-size 'S. Sebastian,' really a portrait of the Duke of Sforza, No. 73. In our National Gallery the well-known painting 'Christ disputing with the doctors' ("School of Leonardo da Vinci," No. 18) is a fine example of Luini's power. It is impossible to examine these beautiful works, especially those in Milan, without feeling the highest admiration for the genius of their author.

*B. Luini.
Oil
paintings.*

After Luini, two painters greatly influenced by Leonardo were Ambrogio Borgognone and Andrea Solario. Borgognone (1455–1525), early known by his works at the Certosa of Pavia, subsequently painted some fine frescoes for the dome of S. Simpliciano at Milan. There is an altarpiece in the Brera, No. 72, an inferior example. Some of his best works are at Berlin, No. 51, a 'Madonna,' and No. 52, a 'Madonna enthroned.' One in our National Gallery (from the neighbourhood of the Certosa of Pavia) is No. 298, a 'Marriage of S. Catherine'; two smaller works are Nos. 779, 80.

*Borgo-
gnone.*

Solario (1458–1530), educated in the Milanese school, was influenced to some extent also by Florence and by Venice. He gradually attained technical power of a very high order, and some of his productions have been classed under the names of Da Vinci and Luini. Illustrations of his work may be seen in the Louvre, the Madonna "au coussin vert," No. 394, the portrait of Charles d'Amboise, No. 395, and the 'Crucifixion,' No. 396; others are in the Certosa of Pavia. There are two portraits, one

*Andrea
Solario.*

*Andrea
Solario.*

signed, one attributed to this master, in our National Gallery, Nos. 734 and 923.

Beltraffio.

A less important follower of Leonardo da Vinci, Giovanni Antonio Beltraffio, who was, it is said, an amateur, must not on that account be omitted here. A charming painting of its kind by him is in our National Gallery, No. 728, another good example is in the Louvre, No. 72, and a third is in the Gallery at Buda-Pesth, No. 175; but naturally his works are not frequently met with.

*Gaudenzio
Ferrari.*

Another painter of the Lombard school, but somewhat influenced by the Florentine and Roman schools, was Gaudenzio Ferrari (1484–1549), a Piedmontese by birth. Some important frescoes by him are preserved in the Brera at Milan, where there is also one of his largest oil-paintings, the ‘Martyrdom of S. Catherine,’ No. 104, a daring composition, full of life and action. The Minorite Church at Varallo contains other frescoes by Gaudenzio of the ‘History of Christ.’ Lastly, the cupola of the church at Saronno, just referred to in connection with Luini, is profusely decorated by him. An immense number of angels playing on musical instruments represents “the heavenly host in adoration.” This work also is well-preserved.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The history of Art during the past two centuries describes the stages by which it progressed towards what are usually regarded as its highest achievements in the famous sixteenth century, or the age of the “Cinquecento.” It was at this period that a group of distinguished painters appeared who, in the variety and extent of their acquirements, not only surpassed all predecessors, but have never been rivalled to the present day. Taking them in the order of their advent, Michael Angelo, Titian, and Raphael (all born at the commencement of the last quarter of the fifteenth century) are placed in the first rank. A little earlier in date is Fra Bartolommeo, whose genius is feeble when compared with that of the three great masters just named.

These are followed by others in some respects but little

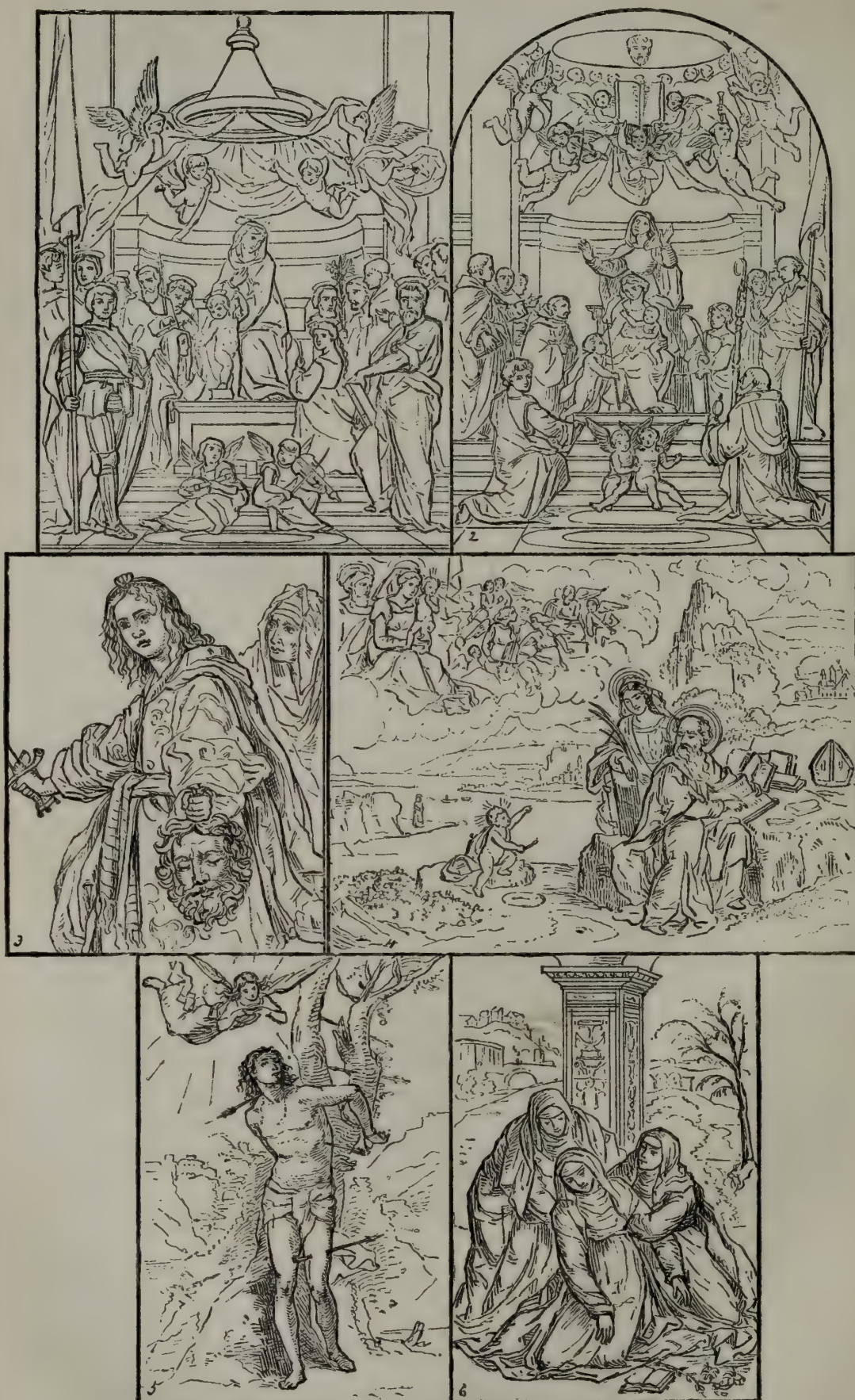


PLATE XII.

To face page 47.

inferior—viz., Palma Vecchio, Giorgione, Sebastiano del Piombo, Andrea del Sarto, Correggio, Tintoretto, and Paolo Veronese, who were born during a period comprised by the end of the fifteenth century and the beginning of the sixteenth.

Fra Bartolommeo, or Baccio della Porta (1469–1517), was a scholar of Cosimo Rosselli, but was much influenced by the works of Leonardo da Vinci, and subsequently through his friendship with Raphael. Owing to Baccio's great grief at the death of Savonarola, he gave up painting, and entered the Dominican Convent of S. Marco; but after an interval of six years he resumed his favourite occupation. One of his finest altarpieces is the 'Madonna della Misericordia,' at Lucca; another is the 'Magdalen and S. Catharine in adoration,' both in the New Communal Gallery there, Nos. 3 and 10; an admirable small work is in the Duomo, all well-preserved. In the Pitti Palace at Florence may be seen a 'Deposition,' No. 64, a fine 'Holy family,' No. 256, the well-known figure of 'S. Mark,' No. 125, and others. An altarpiece, 'Madonna enthroned with saints,' in the Church of S. Marco, Florence, and a 'Presentation in the temple,' in the Belvedere at Vienna, No. 29 Room IV. 1st floor, are other good examples of his work. In the Uffizi is an admirable large altarpiece, which the master never lived to complete, representing the 'Madonna enthroned with saints,' No. 1265 (Plate XII., 2). An example should be noted in the Louvre, a 'Marriage of S. Catharine,' No. 57 (Plate XII., 1). Fra Bartolommeo is said to be the first painter who used the lay-figure as a means of studying drapery.

Mariotto Albertinelli (1474–1515) was a scholar and assistant of Fra Bartolommeo, and they painted some pictures jointly. His own works much resemble those of the master. Examples are, a 'Visitation,' No. 1259 in the Uffizi, Florence; a 'Nativity,' No. 365 in the Pitti; and a 'Madonna' in our National Gallery, No. 645. A fine 'Madonna and saints,' is No. 21 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

A contemporary and assistant of Mariotto, Bugiardini (1471–1554), without originality or great ability, painted

*Florentine school, 16th century.
Fra Bartolommeo.*

Albertinelli.

Bugiardini.

*Bugiardini.**Francia
Bigio.*

some good panels in the manner of other masters ; one of the best being a 'Madonna,' No. 213 in the Uffizi. A much inferior work is his 'Marriage of S. Catharine,' No. 26 at Bologna. Another pupil was Francia Bigio (1482–1525), a painter of higher rank than the preceding, who became a friend, if not a partner, of Andrea del Sarto. His frescoes in the Scalzo, Florence, and elsewhere, obtained him much credit ; and his portraits, which were numerous, have passed in several galleries for works of Raphael. Of the latter, the following shall be named, in the Pitti, No. 43, and in the Museum of Berlin, No. 236. Another in the Louvre, No. 372, attributed to Raphael by Passavant and others, is given to Bigio by Messrs C. and C.

*Michael
Angelo.*

Six years after the birth of Fra Bartolommeo, and twenty-three after that of Leonardo, was born Michael Angelo Buonarroti (1475–1564). Like Leonardo, he was at once a sculptor, painter, architect, and poet, besides being also a learned anatomist. At first he was apprenticed to Domenico Ghirlandajo in painting, but soon devoted himself to the practice of sculpture. His earliest known work in painting, now lost, was the celebrated cartoon of Pisa, executed in 1504 ; and by his contemporaries it was considered his masterpiece. Soon afterwards he unwillingly undertook the decoration of the Sistine Chapel, which he is said to have accomplished without any considerable assistance in the space of three years. This magnificent series of frescoes is without doubt his most perfect achievement ; they are remarkable for 'a dignity and grandeur in composition and in conception of the human figure never before attained in this form of art (Plate XIII., 1, 2, 4). After completing these he was engaged on architectural works, and it was not until his sixtieth year that he was commissioned to paint the 'Last Judgment' on the end wall of the Sistine Chapel. Very few oil-paintings are catalogued under the name of Michael Angelo. The only Holy family probably by his hand is in the Tribune of the Uffizi, No. 1139 (Plate XIII., 3). Two studies in tempera, in an unfinished state, are attributed to him in our National Gallery, Nos. 790 and 809. The last years of Michael Angelo's life were devoted to



3





superintending the building of S. Peter's at Rome, for which he received no remuneration; he died, however before his designs were completed.

*Michael
Angelo.*

The chief of his immediate scholars was Daniele da Volterra, whose principal altarpiece is a 'Descent from the cross' in the Trinità di Monti at Rome. A good example of his work is the 'Massacre of the innocents' in the Tribune of the Uffizi at Florence, No. 1107. The Louvre contains an uninteresting work, 'David and Goliath,' painted on both sides of a slab of slate, No. 333.

*Daniele da
Volterra.*

Another celebrated Florentine painter living at the beginning of the sixteenth century, who was much influenced by the works of Fra Bartolommeo and Michael Angelo, was Andrea Vannucchi or d'Agnolo, called "Del Sarto" (1488-1530). He was a pupil chiefly of Piero di Cosimo, and afterwards was closely associated with Francia Bigio. His style was the product of various influences, those of Da Vinci and of Bartolommeo being perhaps the chief. His work is marked by correct drawing, with softness of contour and delicate modelling, a peculiar greyness in the shadows, and a certain type of physiognomy which is rarely absent. Among his earliest productions are three frescoes in the court of the Compagnia del Scalzo at Florence, representing scenes from the life of John the Baptist; after which come the fine frescoes (commenced by Cosimo Rosselli, who died soon afterwards), illustrating the life of S. Filippo Benizzi, in the Court of S. Annunziata, Florence. Over a doorway leading from this church into a cloister is a celebrated 'Holy family,' known as the 'Madonna del Sacco' (Plate XIV., 3); while equally worthy of notice is a 'Last Supper,' painted for the refectory of S. Salvi near Florence. The following admirable works in oil are all at Florence, viz., the well-known 'Four saints,' No. 59 Gds. Tabl., in the Accademia (Plate XIV., 1); a beautiful altarpiece in the Tribune of the Uffizi, No. 1112; a 'Madonna with S. John and S. Elizabeth,' composed in that pyramidal form which the master so frequently affected, and of which it is a good example, No. 81, and a 'Disputa della Trinità,' No. 172 in the Pitti. A 'Holy family,' No. 327, in the Dulwich Gallery, is almost identical

*Andrea del
Sarto.*

Frescoes.

*Oil paint-
ings.*

*Andrea del
Sarto.*

with that in the Pitti just named, and is supposed to be a fine copy. Another example is a 'Holy family,' No. 380 in the Louvre. In his later style is a 'Carità,' executed in France while on a visit to Francis the First, now preserved in the Louvre, No. 379 (Plate XIV., 2). Also two important paintings are a 'Madonna enthroned with saints,' in the Berlin Museum, No. 246; and a 'Sacrifice of Abraham,' No. 44 in the Dresden Gallery. In the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, two finished works may be noted, both rather small—a 'Holy family,' No. 24, and a 'S. Barbara,' No. 25. At Madrid are some fine examples, particularly No. 385, and No. 383, which is a very charming portrait of his wife: somewhat similar is that at Berlin, No. 240. In our National Gallery are attributed to him a 'Holy family,' No. 17, and a good portrait of himself, No. 690.

*Pontormo.
Bronzino.*

After the death of Michael Angelo it was the ambition of the Florentine painters to study anatomy, and to produce works in his style. As a natural consequence they became more or less mannered, and were fettered by their sense of the importance of emphasising anatomical details in drawing the figure. A few, however, still maintained some originality and spirit in their works. Among these may be mentioned Jacopo Pontormo (1494–1556) and Angiolo Bronzino (1502–72), both pupils of Andrea del Sarto, and both successful as portrait-painters. Three compositions by Pontormo may be seen in the Uffizi, Nos. 1198, 1282, 1284; a fine portrait is in the Pitti, No. 149, and another is in the Louvre, No. 143, while our National Gallery contains an excellent example, a portrait of a youth, No. 649. Here also is the finest work of Bronzino, a picture entitled 'Venus, Cupid, Folly, and Time,' No. 651, and a 'Knight of S. Stephen,' No. 670; but equally good perhaps is a 'Venus and Cupid,' No. 182 in the Gallery at Budapest. An admirably painted 'Dead Christ,' is No. 102 Gds. Tabl., in the Florentine Academy; in the Uffizi and Pitti are some portraits, and another excellent example of portraiture is No. 125 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. Bronzino was an intimate friend of Giorgio Vasari of Arezzo (1512–74), one of the important men of his time, to whom we are chiefly indebted for excellent biographies of the

Vasari.



PLATE XV.

To face page 51.

principal Italian painters, a work which is the foundation of much of our knowledge of Early Italian art. Vasari executed numerous large oil-pictures, none of which have much merit; a fair but not pleasing example of his work is in the Pinacoteca at Bologna, No. 198.

Vasari.

The great painter, who is regarded as possessing not only the best qualities of his contemporaries, but an unrivalled power of composition and a remarkable perception of beauty, together with a certain grace peculiarly his own, was Raphael Sanzio, the son of Giovanni Santi of Urbino (1483–1520). It was from his father that Raphael received the first instruction in art, but at the early age of twelve he was placed under the care of Pietro Perugino. It has been usual to classify the productions of Raphael's short but active life in three categories. The first comprehends those works which were executed probably under the eye of his master, Perugino, and were certainly more or less distinguished by his manner. This period closes at about 1503, when he was in his twentieth year. The second period dates from the impressions received during his residence at Florence, and extends to about the year 1508, when he went to Rome. The third period comprehends the execution of the frescoes and other works in that city, and was spent chiefly in the service of Julius II., terminating only with the death of the painter in 1520, at the early age of thirty-seven.

Roman school, 16th century.

Raphael.

Very little is known of the first period of his life, but there are several easel pictures, chiefly Madonnas, well authenticated as belonging to this time. In the Berlin Museum are, a 'Madonna with Baptist,' No. 247A, said to have been painted in 1505, and the 'Colonna Madonna,' No 141, both strongly Peruginesque in character. Two of the most beautiful of the early examples of Raphael's work are 'Lo Sposalizio, or the Marriage of the Virgin,' No. 305 in the Brera at Milan (Plate XV., 2) and the 'Coronation of the Virgin,' in the Vatican. The small picture of a 'Knight dreaming,' No. 213 in our National Gallery; the beautiful little 'S. George and the dragon,' painted for Henry VII. of England, No. 39 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg; and the small 'Holy family del Cordero,' No.

The first period.

Raphael.

*The second
period.*

364 in the Madrid Museum, are also said to belong to the same period. Works of a similar character are a 'S. Michael' and a 'S. George,' Nos. 368, 9, in the Louvre.

A new era in Raphael's career began after 1504, when he visited Florence; and his style became gradually freed from the mannerism of Perugino's school. After a short stay he returned to Perugia, and besides other works executed a fresco for the Church of S. Severo there, which is, although in an injured state, still to be seen in an adjoining house. The heads of the three saints on either side of the group of which the figure of Christ is the centre are full of expression and of noble character. It is interesting to see here how far the pupil had already surpassed the master, for underneath are three saints added by Perugino, in 1521, the execution of which is greatly inferior to the upper portion of the fresco. On Raphael's return to Florence, where he stayed some years, he became intimate with Fra Bartolommeo, who had then resumed his profession. Michael Angelo's great cartoon, the 'Pisan soldiers bathing,' also appeared about this time, and while under the influence of these masters his second style was developed. Raphael during this time produced the celebrated 'Entombment,' No. 38 Room II. in the Borghese Palace (Plate XV. 3); the 'Vierge au Chardonneret,' No. 1129 in the Tribune of the Uffizi at Florence; the 'Belle Jardinière,' No. 362 in the Louvre (Plate XV., 1); the 'Garvagh Madonna,' No. 744, and the 'S. Catharine,' No. 168, in our National Gallery; the 'Madonna del Baldacchino,' No. 165, and the 'Madonna del Gran Duca,' No. 266, in the Pitti Gallery at Florence; the 'Madonna à la Verduce,' No. 55 Room III. 1st floor in the Belvedere, Vienna; and lastly the 'Madonna della Tenda,' No. 547 in the Munich Gallery. All of these works belong to Raphael's second or Florentine style.

*The third
or last
period.*

During the year 1508 he was called to Rome by Pope Julius II. to decorate the state apartments of the Vatican, and here commences the third stage of the master's history, when he painted in what is generally termed his Roman style. During the whole period of his residence in Rome, till his death in 1520, he was occupied on this important



PLATE XVI.

To face page 53.

Raphael.

work, and it was during the execution of this that he attained possession of his greatest power. The principal frescoes then painted in the Vatican are the 'Theology,' sometimes known as the 'Disputa del Sacramento' (Plate XVI., 1); 'Poetry,' or the 'Parnassus'; and 'Philosophy,' or the 'School of Athens' (Plate XVI., 2)—all of which are in the second stanza called Della Segnatura. The largest fresco in the third stanza, from which it takes its name, is the 'Expulsion of Heliodorus from the temple of Jerusalem.' The first stanza contains the 'Incendio del Borgo,' chiefly the work of scholars from Raphael's designs; but the fourth stanza, known as the Sala di Costantino, did not receive its decoration until after his death, when it was executed from his drawings by Giulio Romano, Penni, and Raphael del Colle. Besides the frescoes of the stanze, Raphael was also employed on two other works for the Vatican—namely, the decoration of the Loggie, and the designs for the ten tapestries of the Sistine Chapel, seven of the cartoons for which are now in the South Kensington Museum, London. Very few, if any, of the small compositions in the Loggie were painted by Raphael himself; but he furnished the designs to be executed by Giulio Romano and his assistants. Raphael also painted the charming frescoes of the 'Sibyls' in S. Maria della Pace at Rome, as well as the famous frescoes of the 'Galatea' in the Farnesina. Many of Raphael's most beautiful oil-paintings belong to this latest period: among the earliest of these, according to Passavant, is the famous 'Madonna and S. John,' known as the 'Casa d'Alba,' No. 38 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, although the character of the work itself belongs to the middle style; later works are the 'Madonna di Foligno' in the Vatican (Plate XVI., 3); the 'Madonna della Sedia,' No. 79 in the Pitti at Florence (Plate XV., 4); the 'S. Cecilia,' No. 152 in the Bologna Gallery; the 'Madonna di San Sisto,' No. 67 in the Dresden Gallery (Plate XVI., 4); 'Lo Spasimo di Sicilia,' No. 366 (Plate XV., 5); the 'Madonna del Pesce,' No. 365, the 'Madonna del Lagarto,' No. 371, the very beautiful 'Madonna della Rosa,' No. 370, and the 'Holy family, La Perla,' No. 369, all at Madrid. Besides these

Raphael.

are the 'Archangel Michael,' No. 370, and the 'Holy family of Francis I,' No. 364, both in the Louvre at Paris; and, lastly, the 'Transfiguration,' which he did not live to completely finish, now preserved in the Vatican (Plate XV., 6).

Portraits.

Raphael, besides these numerous works, executed many fine portraits. Among the most celebrated of these are the so-called 'Maddalena Doni,' No. 1120 in the Tribune of the Uffizi; the two portraits in one frame in the Doria Gallery at Rome; those of Pope Julius II., No. 151 in the Pitti at Florence, of Pope Leo X., No. 63, of Tommaso Inghirami, No. 171, besides others there, all admirable examples. No less worthy to be noted also are the two portraits in the Louvre, Nos. 371 and 374.

A magnificent female head, known as the 'Fornarina,' warm in colouring and exquisite in finish, is in the Tribune of the Uffizi, No. 1123; it has long been attributed to Raphael, and is so classed in the catalogue. But the authorship has also been contested by many, and the honour has been awarded by some to Sebastiano del Piombo. Finer work in any case it is scarcely possible to imagine.

It should also be remembered that, in addition to Raphael's other engagements, he was appointed successor to Bramante as architect of S. Peter's; and while thus overwhelmed by his manifold labours he died of fever after a few days' illness, and was buried with great magnificence in the Pantheon at Rome.

Giulio Romano.

Giulio Romano (about 1492-1556) ought to be mentioned here as being the most important of Raphael's followers and scholars, and as having assisted him much during the later and busier part of his life. Among his principal works in oil are the 'Martyrdom of S. Stephen,' an altar-piece in the church dedicated to that saint at Genoa, and a 'Holy family,' in the Dresden Gallery, No. 82. There is a 'Madonna,' No. 1144 in the Uffizi, Florence. The 'Infancy of Jupiter,' No. 624 in our National Gallery, is the only example to be noted there. Two important compositions are Nos. 291, 3 in the Louvre. Three works hang in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, of which No. 43, a copy of the 'Lagarto' of Raphael at Madrid, is the best. Some four years after Raphael's death Giulio Romano was

intrusted with the design and decoration of the Duke of Mantua's residence, the Palazzo del Tè at Mantua, where many of his frescoes yet remain. In the paintings which adorn the room known as the Camera di Psyche, Giulio's qualities as an artist are seen to the best advantage. The Ducal Palace at Mantua also contains frescoes by him.

*Giulio
Romano.*

During and after the time of Giulio Romano many less important scholars worked more or less successfully in the style of Raphael. It is unnecessary to do more than briefly mention a few.

*Followers
of Raphael.*

Innocenzio da Imola copied the master closely. Examples may be seen at Bologna and elsewhere.

Timoteo Viti of Urbino executed some good works in Raphael's style which may be seen at Bologna and Milan.

Giovanni Francesco Penni, "Il fattore," and his brother-in-law, Perino del Vaga, were others whose close imitations are not unfrequently met with in European galleries. The former aided G. Romano in the 'Madonna di Monte Luce,' in the Vatican.

Francesco Primaticcio designed Raphaelesque bas-reliefs for the Ducal Palace, Mantua, and executed frescoes there and in France.

Polidoro da Caravaggio in his early works was influenced by Raphael, but eventually adopted the manner of the Neapolitans. One of his largest compositions is in the Naples Museum, 'Christ bearing the cross,' No. 46 Roman school.

Raphael's influence, however, was not confined to the Roman school, but made itself felt in all parts of Italy, as, for instance, among the Ferrarese, particularly in the works of the two most important painters of that school, Benvenuto Tisio, called Garofalo, and Dosso Dossi, still to be seen in their native city of Ferrara. In the Ateneo there, are several examples of the former painter, Garofalo (1481-1559); and a pleasing work is in the Galleria Estense at Modena, No. 189; still finer is a 'Deposition,' No. 26 Sala Grande in the Naples Museum; a similar composition being in the Borghese Palace, Rome, No. 9 Room II.; a good small work, among others, is No. 415 in the Louvre; another is No. 43 in the Städel, Frankfort:

*School of
Ferrara,
16th cen-
tury.*

Garofalo.

Garofalo.

similar examples are in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, Nos. 59, 60, 1. A large and fine 'Marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne' (said to be after a design by Raphael) is No. 142 at Dresden: and some good specimens may be seen in our National Gallery, Nos. 81 (Plate XII., 4), 170, 642, 671.

*Dosso
Dossi.*

By Dosso Dossi (about 1474–1558) there is a large altar-piece, a 'Madonna enthroned with saints and evangelists,' No. 47, chiefly remarkable for its glowing and powerful colouring, in the Ateneo at Ferrara. Another important composition, 'The fathers of the church,' is No. 135 at Dresden, where several other of his works may be found, and a good painting, 'Christ in the house of Simon,' is ascribed to him in the Brussels Gallery, No. 185.

*Sienese
school, 16th
century.*

In the commencement of the sixteenth century the characters of the Sienese school were becoming gradually modified by the growing importance of other schools, and especially by the neighbouring one of Perugia. The names of Pacchiarotti and Del Pacchia are associated with work illustrating this remark, while Bernardino Fungai, who was somewhat earlier, maintains the old type with little change.

*Bazzi, or
Il Sodoma.*

But at this period a young Sienese, who had been educated under Leonardo's influence, became known as a fresco-painter of remarkable talent. Studying subsequently at Rome, his style was modified by the works of Raphael. This was Bazzi or Razzi, called Il Sodoma (1477–1549), who has doubtless been somewhat overlooked in consequence of the fame of his great contemporary. Although inferior to Raphael in important points, it may still be said that Bazzi was unrivalled in the singular beauty and grace of his female heads. His principal works are frescoes: two beautiful examples are in the Villa Farnesina at Rome, representing 'Alexander's marriage with Roxana' and the 'Wife of Darius imploring mercy of Alexander.' Bazzi was also employed by Pope Julius II. in the decorations of the Vatican, but few of these works now remain. On his return to Siena, Bazzi executed many frescoes for the churches there. In the Oratory of S. Caterina in the Church of S. Domenico, for instance, there are three scenes from the life of S. Catharine, which are

Frescoes.

marvellous for beauty of expression, particularly those on either side of the altar, each containing three female figures (Plate XII., 6); and in the Oratory of S. Bernardino are an 'Assumption of the Virgin' and a 'Presentation,' with others less well-preserved. Besides these frescoes there are, a fine 'Holy family,' in the Chapel of the Palazzo Pubblico, at Siena; a remarkable 'S. Sebastian' in the Uffizi at Florence, No. 1279 (Plate XII., 5), and a 'Holy family' in the Turin Gallery, No. 50; but easel pictures by the master are rare.

*Bazzi, or
Il Sodoma.*

*Oil paint-
ings.*

Bazzi had some Siennese scholars and followers, one of whom it is necessary to refer to here.

Baldassare Peruzzi (1481–1537), first taught in North Italy, was early influenced by Bazzi at Siena. Excellent fresco-painting by him still exists on the ceiling of the Stanza del Eliodoro in the Vatican. More important are the decorations of the Farnesina Palace. A large work in oil hangs beneath the dome of S. M. della Pace, also at Rome, besides some small frescoes in a chapel there, too dark to be well seen. Very few works are met with in galleries; one may be found in the Pitti, No. 375, and another is in our National Gallery, No. 218.

Peruzzi.

Another school, the Venetian, received a new impulse at this period from the genius of its two great masters, Giorgione and Titian. They were born in the same year, but Giorgione is considered first, for he died at the early age of thirty-four, whereas Titian lived to the age of ninety-nine years.

*Venetian
school, 16th
century.*

Warmth of colour had always been a characteristic feature of the Venetian school, just as beauty of form and harmonious composition were the distinguishing qualities of the works produced at Florence and at Rome. Giorgione and Titian were the first at Venice, following Giovanni Bellini, to free themselves from the formality of an earlier age, and to combine flexibility of form, grace, and academic knowledge with richness of colouring.

Giorgio Barbarelli, called Giorgione (1477–1511), was a pupil of Giovanni Bellini, and seems to have been one of the earliest, following his master, to illustrate the old themes from Scripture and from the ancient mythology,

Giorgione.

Giorgione.

by representations of well-bred and richly dressed contemporaries, occupied in amusement or enjoying luxurious ease amidst summer landscape scenery. That his power in relation to colour, expression, and drawing was of the highest order, and that his name is associated with some of the best achievements of the Venetian school, is universally admitted. Nevertheless, examples are excessively rare, most of the works bearing his name in public galleries having been assigned to him without sufficient evidence. The chief genuine example extant is the well-known altarpiece at his native place, Castelfranco; a study for one of its figures, that of S. Liberale, is No. 269 in our National Gallery. Two other works, now assigned to him without question, are the exceedingly fine 'Concert,' No. 185 in the Pitti, Florence, and the 'Three astronomers' in a landscape, 1st floor, No. 57, 2nd room in the Belvedere, Vienna. A beautiful painting of a 'Madonna and two saints,' No. 341 in the Madrid Museum, there catalogued as G. A. Pordenone, is considered on good authority to be a fine and rare example of Giorgione. The well-known works under his name in the Louvre, at Madrid, Vienna, Munich, and Dresden, besides the 'Entombment' at Treviso, are now regarded as the productions of such painters as Pordenone, Paris Bordone, Cariani, Bonifazio, and others; for which see catalogues at the end of the volume.* No doubt exists that Giorgione was a portrait painter also of the highest rank, yet no examples can be assigned to him with certainty. Perhaps the 'Knight of Malta,' No. 622 in the Uffizi, has more claim to be genuine than most of the canvases which aspire to be so. Moreover, he was largely occupied in painting frescoes which have disappeared long ago. Those on the canal front of the Fondaco de' Tedeschi, Venice, were the most celebrated; of these but a trace or two remain, which may be seen by looking to the right from the north side of the Rialto.

* In a different style, and much injured by repainting, are two small landscapes with figures, Nos. 621 and 630 in the Uffizi, Florence, resembling a panel of Giovanni Bellini's, close by—which Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle attribute to Giorgione also. Relative to the whole subject, see *History of Painting in North Italy*, vol. II. chap. iii.

Giorgione's principal scholar was Sebastiano Luciani, called del Piombo (1485–1547), but he possessed, owing to the influence of Michael Angelo, some of the characteristics of the Florentine school. His chief work in the Venetian style is an altarpiece in S. Giovanni Crisostomo at Venice. Sebastiano's largest work, the 'Raising of Lazarus,' is in our National Gallery, No. 1 (Plate XIV., 4). Michael Angelo assisted in designing it. A composition almost equal to the preceding is the famous 'Deposition,' No. 18 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg; where also is a fine 'Christ bearing the cross,' No. 17. A still grander version of the latter subject is No. 2390 at Dresden. A very masterly production is the 'Madonna,' No. 2 Sala di Correggio, in the Naples Museum. Other fine works are a 'Dead Christ,' No. 237 at Berlin; a 'Visitation of the Virgin,' No. 229 in the Louvre; and a 'Martyrdom of S. Agatha,' No. 179 in the Pitti at Florence. There are also several portraits by this master: 'Cardinal Pole,' No. 19 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg; a 'Man with a red cross on his breast,' No. 259A at Berlin; a fine female portrait, No. 22 in the Städel, Frankfort; a female head, No. 24 in our National Gallery; a male portrait, No. 191 in the Bergamo Gallery; the superb 'Fornarina,' in the Uffizi, long attributed to Raphael (see p. 54); and the exceedingly grand portrait of Andrea Doria in the Doria Palace at Rome are among the finest examples.

*Sebastiano
del Piombo.*

Jacopo Palma, called Il Vecchio (1475–1528), should be considered before Titian, as having been a more immediate contemporary of Giorgione. One of his largest and finest works is an altarpiece in the Church of S. M. Formosa at Venice, presenting a magnificent figure of 'S. Barbara' with small accompanying saints. An admirable example is in the Accademia at Venice, 'Christ and the woman of Canaan,' No. 84; besides a 'S. Peter and three saints,' No. 593. A large altarpiece, the 'Adoration of the magi,' is No. 168 in the Brera, Milan. Another fine work is the 'Three Graces,' No. 243 at Dresden, painted by Palma from his daughters, who were so celebrated for their beauty (Plate XIX., 5). In the same gallery may be seen

*Palma
Vecchio.*

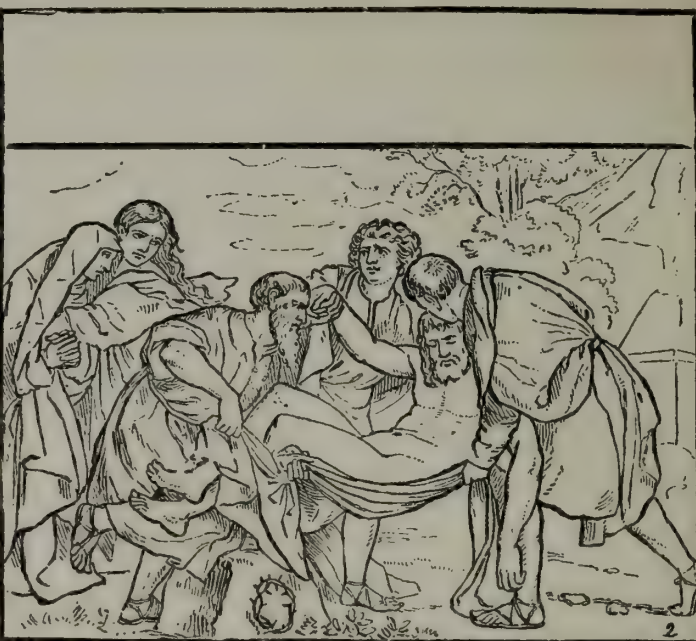
*Palma
Vecchio.*

three of his most charming 'Holy families with saints,' Nos. 242, 6, 55. No more perfect work of this kind exists than that of Naples, No. 28 Sala Grande. The Belvedere at Vienna contains some excellent works by the master; particularly to be noted is a 'Visitation,' No. 2 Room II. 1st floor; a female portrait, No. 49 Room VII. 1st floor; a portrait of his daughter Violante, No. 11 in the same room, much injured by repainting; and that of a 'Young hero,' No. 10 Room I. 1st floor. Several examples are at Berlin, of which the best is a beautiful bust of one of his daughters, No. 197A. In the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, are three fine examples, Nos. 90, 1, 2. An admirable 'Adoration of the shepherds' is in the Louvre, No. 274. The beautiful portrait of a Venetian woman in the Sciarra Palace at Rome, long considered to be by Titian, and still catalogued under his name, has been since proved to be a genuine work by Palma (C. and C.).

Titian.

Tiziano Vecellio of Cadore (1477–1576) is said by Vasari to have been the pupil of Giovanni Bellini. It appears that little is known of his early history. Probably he received instruction both from Giovanni and Gentile, but he cultivated close relations with Giorgione and Palma Vecchio, by whom, especially the latter, he was much influenced, as the feeling and style of his earlier works clearly testify. To this class belong a charming 'Madonna,' No. 41 Room II. 1st floor in the Belvedere at Vienna; a 'Madonna' in an architectural recess, suggesting the style of Bellini, No. 93 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg; a 'Madonna with three saints,' and the exquisite 'Vierge au Lapin,' Nos. 439, 40 in the Louvre. Somewhat similar to these in the Louvre, and painted at about the same early period, the beginning of the sixteenth century, are two 'Holy families with saints,' at Vienna, Nos. 39 and 64 Room II. 1st floor. Titian executed a few years later—namely, from 1508–12—a 'Madonna with saints,' No. 633 in the Uffizi at Florence, and a 'Madonna with S. Bridget and another saint,' No. 236 in the Madrid Museum, there catalogued under the name of Giorgione. A noble 'Holy family with saints' also is at Dresden, No. 223. The highly finished portrait of the Doge Marcello, now in

*His early
works.
Sacred
subjects.*



the Vatican, and the celebrated representation of 'S. Mark enthroned and surrounded by saints' in the Church of S. M. della Salute at Venice, were painted about 1512. One of the most beautiful and most celebrated of Titian's early works, however, is the 'Tribute money,' No. 222 in the Dresden Gallery (Plate XVII., 1). The exact date of its completion is unknown, but it is certain that it closely followed those already mentioned. Other great examples of his best work, painted during the years 1518-23, are, first, the 'Assumption of the Virgin,' No. 24 in the Venetian Academy (Plate XVII., 3); the magnificent 'Entombment' No. 446 in the Louvre (Plate XVII., 2); the 'Santa Conversazione' in the Vatican; and the 'Presentation of the Virgin in the temple,' No. 487 in the Venetian Academy. Somewhat later he executed three grand altarpieces: 'S. Peter Martyr,' formerly in the Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo at Venice, but since destroyed by fire; the 'Martyrdom of S. Lorenzo' in the Jesuits' Church there, now so darkened as to be almost invisible; and the superb Pesaro altarpiece, 'Madonna with saints and donors,' still preserved in the Church of the Frari at Venice. Besides these large works there are some smaller paintings of the master which belong to this period. Such are the 'Noli me tangere,' No. 270, the very lovely group, 'Madonna with S. Catharine and infant John,' in a fine landscape, No. 635, both in our National Gallery; and a beautiful 'Holy family,' No. 441 in the Louvre at Paris. One of the noblest altarpieces by Titian, completed in 1522, is in the Church of SS. Nazaro e Celso at Brescia. It is in five compartments, the centre filled by the rising Christ: the other compartments on the right and left contain a fine figure of S. Sebastian and Averoldo in armour with patron saints. In two smaller panels above are half-length figures of the Virgin and of the Angel Gabriel. Several years later, namely, about 1543, he executed the ceiling paintings in S. Spirito at Venice, and the same year saw the production of the large 'Ecce Homo' at Vienna, No. 19 Room II. 1st floor. The Louvre contains two paintings of a later period, the 'Christ at Emmaus,' No. 443, and the 'Christ crowned with thorns,' No. 445.

*Titian.**The mature works.**Sacred compositions.*

Titian.

There were also some single figures executed during the years 1552-63: the charming 'S. Margaret,' No. 469 at Madrid; the fine 'Baptist in the desert,' No. 366 in the Venetian Academy; and the 'S. Jerome,' No. 244 in the Brera at Milan. Belonging to the same late period of this great master's life are the two small heads, the 'Virgin of grief' and the 'Ecce Homo,' Nos. 468, 89 in the Madrid Museum. There also are the large compositions of the 'Trinity,' No. 462, and an allegorical picture, a royal commission, No. 470, painted when Titian was nearly ninety years of age. The last work on which he was occupied when he was cut off by the plague in 1576 was the Pietà, No. 33 in the Venetian Academy.

*Titian's
allegorical
works and
mytholo-
gies.*

Titian's marvellous power as draughtsman and as colourist, his perception of human beauty, and his wonderful technical skill as a painter are best seen in his representations of subjects from ancient mythology, or in his allegorical compositions. Among the earliest of these is the painting entitled 'Sacred and Profane Love' (Plate XVIII., 1), which, together with a later work, 'Venus, Cupid, and Graces,' is in the Borghese Palace at Rome, Room X. Nos. 21, 2. While the former is still one of the most magnificent productions of the master, the latter is but a splendid wreck. To this class belong two important mythological compositions in our National Gallery; the grand 'Bacchus and Ariadne,' No. 35, and a good replica of the 'Venus and Adonis,' No. 34 (Plate XVII., 4), the original of which was painted for the Farnese Palace at Rome, but has disappeared. Another replica is to be seen in the Madrid Museum, No. 455. The Louvre possesses a very beautiful work, the 'Jupiter and Antiope,' No. 449 (Plate XVIII., 3); and there is a charming small oval picture of the same subject in the Pinacothek at Munich, a masterpiece of its kind, No. 1238. But Madrid possesses some of the finest of Titian's works. The superb 'Bacchanalia,' No. 450, is painted in his best manner; and the 'Feast of cupids in honour of Venus,' No. 451, is perhaps the finest representation of laughing, frolicking children in existence, marvellous alike for natural grouping, drawing, expression, and colour. Moreover, the preservation is



PLATE XVIII.

To face page 63.

perfect, and the flesh-tints as fresh and brilliant as if painted but yesterday. Titian also executed numerous studies of the nude female figure, usually reclining, and known as Venuses and Danaes. The subject was frequently repeated, both by Titian himself and by several followers, with or without slight alterations. Two of the most famous of those by the master are in the Tribune of the Uffizi, Nos. 1108, 17 (Plate XVII., 5), exquisite in colour and form. Two others are to be seen at Madrid, Nos. 459, 60, the first original, the other only a copy; here also is a study of a 'Danae,' No. 456. A more finished and finer representation of the 'Danae' is in the Naples Museum, No. 5 Sala di Correggio. A fine replica, full of lovely colour, is No. 100 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. A similar work is in the Darmstadt Museum, No. 520, but it is inferior to the examples at Florence; another is in the Dresden Gallery, No. 225; and in the Belvedere at Vienna another is No. 36 Room II. 1st floor. There is a magnificent 'Venus with cupids holding a looking-glass,' No. 99 in the Hermitage; it is painted in a large manner with rich impasto, in splendid flesh tints, relieved from dark crimson velvet, fur, and embroideries.

Titian's powers, like those of other great masters, were very varied, and he has rarely been surpassed as a portrait-painter or in his ideal heads. Among the most striking of these are the female heads usually known in catalogues as the 'Bella di Tiziano.' A beautiful example is in the Louvre, No. 452, which is perhaps a portrait of Laura Dianti, while the man holding the mirror is that of Alfonso d'Este. A similar Venetian beauty is in the Dresden Gallery, No. 229; and another, in the Uffizi at Florence, is catalogued under the name of 'Flora,' No. 626. Three other examples may be mentioned: the finest is in the Pitti at Florence, No. 18; one is in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, No. 105; and the third is in the Belvedere at Vienna, No. 35 Room II. 1st floor. Of the frequently repeated representations of the 'Repentant magdalen,' that in the Pitti, No. 67, is the finest; there are others in the Naples Museum, No. 36 Sala Grande, and in the Hermitage of St. Petersburg, No. 98. Several portraits of

Titian.

*Titian's
female
portraits.*

*Titian.**Titian's
male
portraits.*

superb quality are extant of Titian's daughter Lavinia. She is to be seen at Dresden, holding a leaf-fan, No. 230 ; at Berlin, holding a basket of fruit, No. 166 (Plate XVIII., 2) ; and at Madrid as 'Salome with the head of the Baptist,' No. 461. Titian's male portraits are very numerous ; a few of the most important only can therefore be enumerated. Portraits of himself at different periods of his life occur at Vienna, No. 48 Room II. 1st floor ; at Berlin, No. 163 ; and at Madrid, No. 477. The Madrid Museum is rich in portraits by Titian, among which that of Charles V., No. 457, ranks first. It is generally considered the finest equestrian portrait known. Another canvas in the gallery represents the same monarch standing with his dog, No. 453 ; and besides these there is a superb full-length of Philip II. of Spain, No. 454. Some fine portraits are to be found in the Naples Museum : for example, of Pope Paul III., and a noble full-length of Philip II., Nos. 8, 11 Sala di Correggio. Other admirable examples are the portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Urbino in the Uffizi, Nos. 605 and 599 ; of Ippolito de' Medici and Aretino in the Pitti, Nos. 201 and 54 ; Admiral Mauro, No. 161 at Berlin ; and of Isabella d'Este in the Belvedere at Vienna, No. 29 Room II. 1st floor. The Louvre possesses a splendid portrait of Francis I., No. 450, 'L'homme au Gant,' No. 454, and a fine group, representing the Marquis del Vasto and his wife treated allegorically, No. 451. Two similar groups are at Vienna, No. 6 Room I. and No. 59 Room II. 1st floor.

Frescoes.

Titian painted some frescoes, long since destroyed, in 1507-8 at the Fondaco, Venice, with Giorgione, which enhanced his reputation ; in 1511 those at Padua, which are not important ; and finally in 1523, the S. Christopher on a staircase in the Ducal Palace, Venice.

Lastly, Titian gave a new importance to landscape, introducing it frequently in the backgrounds of his pictures, not merely as an accessory, but evidently because he was a true lover of natural scenery, and he used it too with happy art as a poetical setting to his figures.

Bonifazio.

Titian's best pupil was Bonifazio (1494-1563) : his chief works in great number are in the Venetian Academy.

The following should be noted: a very fine one, regarded as a masterpiece, is the 'Rich man at table,' No. 500, 'The Saviour enthroned,' No. 505, an 'Adoration of the magi,' No. 572, besides several pictures of 'Holy families' and 'Saints.' Two examples are at Vienna, Nos. 24, 6, Room VII. 1st floor; one is at Dresden, No. 262; two are in the Louvre, Nos. 74, 5; and another is in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, No. 109, an 'Adoration of the shepherds.' One of his most pleasing compositions is in the Brera at Milan, No. 205, the 'Finding of Moses,' beautiful in colour, although somewhat defective in drawing (Plate XIX., 1); another fine work is the 'Adoration of the magi,' No. 141 in the Galleria Estense at Modena; and a third is in the Church of S. M. in Organo at Verona.

Bonifazio.

A distinguished contemporary of Palma and Titian was Giovanni Antonio Tiepolo, called Pordenone (1483-1539). His reputation was at first gained chiefly as a fresco-painter, and in this capacity he closely rivalled Titian. Unfortunately those frescoes which he executed in Venice have now disappeared. There is an altarpiece by him in the Venetian Academy, No. 486 (Plate XIV., 5); another good example is No. 490. The well-known 'Woman taken in adultery' is in the Berlin Museum, No. 196. His works are not numerous, and are still mostly in the cathedrals for which they were painted. A 'Santa Conversazione,' No. 52, is in the Pitti at Florence; a noteworthy example of portraiture is No. 116 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg; and an excellent portrait of a 'Lady in mourning' is in the Dresden Gallery, No. 252. Other examples of excellent portraiture attributed to Giorgione and Titian have doubtless been the work of Pordenone, to whom, for example, it is now believed belong the fine 'Woman with a mirror,' No. 490 at Munich, catalogued under the name of Giorgione, and a noble male portrait, No. 455 in the Louvre, attributed to Titian by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle.

*G. A.
Pordenone.*

Bernardino da Pordenone (1520-70), doubtfully regarded as a brother of the preceding, painted in his manner. One of his best works is a large 'Adoration of the magi,' No. 119 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. There is also an

*B. da
Pordenone.*

*B. da
Pordenone.*

example at Hampton Court, No. 152, catalogued under the name of the brother (C. and C.).

Schiavone.

Andrea Schiavone (1522–82) was also a follower of Titian. He painted some good works, of which the ‘Jupiter and Io,’ in a remarkably fine landscape in the Hermitage, No. 121, is a striking example. He is represented in the Belvedere, Vienna, by several paintings: among them No 47 Room I. and No. 19 Room VII. 1st floor may be noted.

*Lorenzo
Lotto.*

Lorenzo Lotto (1480–1558), who spent most of his life in Bergamo, for which reason he is sometimes known as “Il Bergamasco,” executed some good work in the Venetian manner. Two fine altarpieces, each a ‘Madonna with saints,’ are in the Churches of S. Spirito and S. Bartolommeo at Bergamo; another is No. 47 Room II. 1st floor at Vienna; and a picture with two saints is No. 323 in the Berlin Museum, where also are several portraits. Our National Gallery contains a splendid specimen, a family group, No. 1047, and two portraits No. 699; an excellent example is in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, No. 115; another is in the Brera, Milan, No. 250; and his own portrait is to be seen in the Berlin Museum, No. 320.

Moretto.

Alessandro Bonvicino di Brescia, known as Il Moretto (1500–47), the next painter of importance of this school, was not a Venetian by birth, but studied first under Titian and subsequently became a follower of Raphael. Partly perhaps from combination of these two influences, Moretto formed a style of his own, the characteristics of which are very distinct. Thus we generally find in his works that the glowing Venetian colour is exchanged for a tender silver-grey tone; although there are a few exceptional examples which possess the golden hues of the Venetian school. Moretto was chiefly celebrated for his altarpieces, most of which are still preserved in his native city of Brescia, which should be visited in order to appreciate them rightly. There are no less than three examples in the Church of S. M. delle Grazie there, the finest of which is a ‘Madonna and three saints.’ In SS. Nazaro e Celso there is a good ‘Coronation of the Virgin,’ and in S. M. dei Miracoli a fine work, ‘S. Nicholas presenting children to



PLATE XIX.

To face page 66.

Moretto.

the Virgin.' The Church of S. Clemente contains five compositions by the master, of which the most pleasing is the 'Five virgins,' a charming group of beautiful women. Two fine tempera paintings by Moretto, the 'Fall of Simon Magus' and 'S. Peter and S. Paul,' originally in the Church of S. Pietro in Oliveto at Brescia, are now temporarily removed to a room in the Palazzo Vescovile there. Lastly in S. Giovanni Evangelista may be seen the frescoes executed by Moretto in competition with his so-called rival, a painter also of Brescia, Il Romanino. These are not among the best productions of Moretto, but their superiority cannot for a moment be doubted: those executed by Romanino are in many respects unpleasing, as well as defective in quality. Of Moretto's works not at Brescia the best are, a 'Madonna with S. Anthony and S. Sebastian' in the Städel at Frankfort, No. 25; a 'S. Justina' at Vienna, No. 7 Room II.; a beautiful woman, magnificently painted in his best style, called 'Faith,' No. 113 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg: a fine 'Judith' there, No. 112, is attributed to him also, although some consider it to be by the school of Raphael; a beautiful 'Holy family with two donators' in the Berlin Museum, No. 197 (Plate XIX., 2); and a 'S. Peter' and 'S. John Baptist,' Nos. 261, 7 in the Venetian Academy. A fine portrait has recently been acquired by our National Gallery, No. 1025; this picture formerly belonged to the collection of the Fenaroli Palace, Brescia, which has lately been dispersed.

Girolamo Romani, or Il Romanino (1486-1560). Not many pictures by this painter are extant, but a better work than those referred to above may be seen in S. Francesco at Brescia, a 'Madonna enthroned with saints;' three examples are at Berlin, Nos. 151, 5, 7, and there is a large altarpiece by him in our National Gallery, No. 297. One of his finest productions is an altarpiece now in the Museo Civico at Padua, No. 1215.

Romanino.

Giovanni Battista Moroni (1510-78), the pupil of Il Moretto, was without doubt one of the greatest portrait-painters of his time. His portraits are very numerous, particularly at Florence: in the Uffizi, Nos. 586, 629, and 642 are very fine examples. Our National Gallery

Moroni.

Moroni.

possesses several which are excellent, viz., a nobleman, No. 1022; an ecclesiastic, No. 1024; a lawyer, No. 742; a tailor, No. 697 (Plate XIX., 4); and a lady, No. 1023. Moroni is also well represented in the Accademia Carrara at Bergamo by several admirable portraits, among which is that of a child, No. 144, most delicately rendered. Another fine example is No. 27 in the Städel at Frankfort; in the Hermitage there is a good male portrait, No. 154; and his own portrait is in the Museum at Berlin, No. 193, among several others. He was less successful in his altarpieces, which are rare: fair specimens are in the Brera at Milan, Nos. 214, 52, besides two well-painted male portraits, Nos. 210, 46.

Pellegrino.

Martino da Udine, or Pellegrino da San Daniele, one of the most important of the Friulian painters, was a pupil of Giovanni Bellini. He is represented in the Brera at Milan by a fine picture, 'S. Ursula and virgins,' No. 169, and in our National Gallery by a 'Madonna enthroned,' No. 778.

Paris Bordone.

The last but not least of these followers of Giorgione and Titian was Paris Bordone (1500-76), distinguished alike as a painter of historical pictures and of portraits. Of his larger works the most celebrated are, the 'Fisherman presenting the ring of S. Mark to the doge of Venice' in the Venetian Academy, No. 492 (Plate XIX., 3); the picture of the 'Tiburtine sibyl,' No. 428; a 'Baptism,' No. 208 in the Brera, Milan; a good altarpiece, No. 191 at Berlin; and a 'Madonna and saints,' a group of Venetian beauties, No. 110 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. Several of Bordone's female portraits are to be seen in the galleries of Berlin, St. Petersburg, Munich, Vienna, and Florence. Our National Gallery contains two good examples of the master's work in the portrait of a Genoese lady and the 'Daphnis and Chloe,' Nos. 674 and 637; and in the Louvre there is a fine male portrait, No. 82.

Venetian school, end of 16th century.

These are the most important painters of the Venetian school who flourished in the beginning and middle of the sixteenth century. Towards the end of the century, when the other principal schools of painting in Italy had already fallen into decay, that of Venice still flourished, its repu-

tation being maintained by the two great masters of that time, Tintoretto and Paul Veronese.

Jacopo Robusti (1512-94), called Tintoretto because his father was a dyer, studied first under Titian, but subsequently followed Michael Angelo, desiring, as he himself expressed it, to unite the colour of Titian with the drawing of Michael Angelo. Tintoretto showed himself in his best work to be a consummate master of the figure and almost without a rival in composition. In both qualities he was marked by originality and daring; hence, while some of his productions command the highest admiration, others are disfigured by grotesque attitudes and by exaggerated action. Two illustrations of this defect among several which might be noted will suffice, namely, the 'Pool of Bethesda' and the 'Last Supper,' both in the Scuola di S. Rocco, Venice, which latter is conceived simply as a scene of wild excitement! In relation to colour his results are very unequal. Among the most important of his earliest and finest works are two oil-pictures: the 'Miracle of S. Mark,' No. 45 in the Venetian Academy (Plate XVIII., 4), and the 'Marriage at Cana' in the Church of S. M. della Salute at Venice, of which there is a smaller replica, No. 617 in the Uffizi, Florence (Plate XX., 1). There are also some other paintings on a smaller scale which ought to be classed with the best efforts of the master—namely, the 'Vulcan, Venus, and Cupid' in the Pitti Palace at Florence, No. 3; the 'Saints at the cross,' No. 226 in the Brera, Milan; an altarpiece, 'Madonna and saints,' in SS. Giovanni e Paolo at Venice; a spirited battle-piece, No. 411, and a 'Baptism of Christ,' No. 413 in the Madrid Gallery; a 'Madonna enthroned with saints,' No. 287 at Dresden; and a 'Madonna in glory,' No. 300 at Berlin. There is a magnificent life-size 'Andromeda,' No. 135, with a 'Birth of John the Baptist,' No. 132, among others, in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg; and a 'S. George and the dragon,' of no great importance, may be found in our National Gallery, No. 16. In the Ducal Palace, Venice, however, some of Tintoretto's choicest work may be seen; for example, the four admirable figure subjects of the small saloon, known as the Anti-

*Venetian
school, end
of 16th
century.
Tintoretto.*

Tintoretto.

Collegio, two of which, the 'Ariadne' and the 'Graces,' are of rare beauty. To a later period belong the numerous paintings of large size which adorn the largest halls of the Ducal Palace and the Scuola di S. Rocco at Venice: the celebrated 'Paradise' belongs to the former, and the 'Crucifixion' forms part of the collection at the Scuola. Tintoretto's reputation appears in great part to be due to these enormous pictures, but we still venture to think that his finest productions are the smaller works already referred to.* An admirable specimen of decorative painting is 'Luna and the Hours,' No. 310 at Berlin. There is a study for the 'Paradise' in the Madrid Museum, No. 428; and another hangs in the Hermitage, No. 133. He also executed many admirable portraits, examples of which exist in most European galleries, and may be found in the catalogues at the end of this volume.

*Paul
Veronese.*

The second of these two Venetian masters, Paolo Caliari (1528–88), was called Veronese from the place of his birth. The characteristic features of Veronese's paintings are the brilliancy yet perfect harmony of his colours, the excellent grouping of numerous figures in the foreground, and the advantageous use of fine architectural backgrounds. As this style of composition is particularly adapted to the representation of subjects of a festive nature, so one of Paolo's finest and most successful works is the 'Marriage at Cana' in the Louvre, No. 95 (Plate XX., 3). In this grand work, and in the perhaps scarcely inferior 'Feast in the house of Levi' in the Venetian Academy, No. 547 (Plate XX., 4), the high qualities of Veronese's work are fully displayed. In the Louvre the following also deserve notice, 'Jupiter destroying Crime,' No. 100, the 'Supper at Emmaus,' No. 99 (of which there is a repetition at Dresden, No. 309), and 'Christ at the feast of Simon,' No. 96. Our National Gallery contains a smaller masterpiece, the 'Family of Darius at the feet of Alexander,' being portraits of the Pisani family, No. 294, besides two inferior works, an 'Adoration of the magi,' No. 268, and the 'Consecration of S. Nicholas,' No. 26. At Madrid 'Jesus and

* See remarks on the pictures at the Scuola di S. Rocco in the catalogues at the end of the work.



PLATE XX.

To face page 70.

the centurion,' No. 528, is a fine composition, and in a different style is a 'Venus and Adonis,' No. 526. At Vienna may be noted 'Christ entering the house of Jairus,' No. 52 Room I. 1st floor, and at Turin two large compositions, Nos. 157, 234. In the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, the 'Repose in Egypt,' No. 140, the well-known 'Pietà,' No. 145, the 'Marriage of S. Catharine,' No. 146, a fine 'Mars and Venus,' No. 151, and a good portrait, No. 152, illustrate the master. At Dresden Veronese's compositions abound: among them are the following large and fine works—a 'Madonna enthroned with saints and donator,' No. 301; an 'Adoration of the kings,' No. 299; a 'Marriage at Cana,' No. 300; 'Christ on the way to Calvary,' No. 302; and a 'Finding of Moses,' No. 304. Some of his most important religious paintings are those which represent scenes from the life of S. Sebastian in the Church of S. Sebastiano at Venice, the burial-place of Veronese. The fresco of 'S. Sebastian going to the place of execution' is remarkable for its dramatic power. To a later period belong the numerous mythological paintings preserved in the Ducal Palace, among which are two well-known works, the 'Rape of Proserpine,' in the Anti-Collegio, and 'Venice crowned by Fame,' on the ceiling of the Sala del Maggior Consiglio. There are also two fine altarpieces at Verona and Brescia: a 'Martyrdom of S. George' in S. Giorgio Maggiore at Verona, and a 'Martyrdom of S. Afra' in the church of that saint at Brescia.

Belonging to this group in the sixteenth century is another painter, Jacopo da Ponte, surnamed Il Bassano (1510-92), who may be considered to some extent as the originator in Italy of a style of painting now commonly characterised as "genre." Thus, in many of his paintings he introduced animals and still-life, the basis of the composition being often landscape. The pictures of 'Moses and the bush,' No. 593, and the 'Family concert,' No. 595, both in the Uffizi at Florence, are fair examples of this style. One of his best and most important productions is the 'Raising of Lazarus,' No. 3 Sala Grande at Naples. Three pictures are attributed to him in our National Gallery, of which No. 277, the 'Good Samaritan,' is an excellent

*Paul
Veronese.*

J. Bassano.

J. Bassano.

specimen : while good pictures at Madrid are Nos. 22, 3, 9. At Vienna is a different version of the 'Good Samaritan,' No. 12 Room I. 1st floor. Two fair works are Nos. 298, 300 in the Louvre. Other works are to be seen in his native town, Bassano. He excelled also in portraiture, of which a fine example is in the Berlin Museum, No. 315; which also contains one of his best sacred compositions, a 'Crucifixion,' No. 324.

L. Bassano.

Bassano had four sons, all of whom assisted him in the execution of his works, and, like him, devoted themselves to the study of this particular manner of painting. One of them, Leandro Bassano, has left some works of merit, among which the 'Raising of Lazarus,' No. 494 in the Academy at Venice, may be named.

Correggio.

At the end of the fifteenth century was born Antonio Allegri (1493-1534), called Correggio after his native village, one of the most accomplished artists of his time, and who belonged to no school. Little is known of his history, except that he spent a life of labour in his art at Parma, having apparently little intercourse with other painters. He is considered the greatest master of *chiaro-oscuro*, the management of which became a marked characteristic in the works of his followers. His compositions possess high qualities in regard to drawing and expression, and exhibit also certain admirable effects of light and shade; besides which they display a grace and spirit peculiarly his own. Occasionally, and this is more particularly observable in sacred subjects, these latter qualities are too prominent, so that even the Madonna is represented as merely pretty, affected, and quite wanting in repose and dignity. Some of his earlier works suggest the influence of Leonardo da Vinci: for instance, the 'Madonna enthroned, with four saints,' No. 151 in the Dresden Gallery; and the 'Rest after the flight into Egypt,' in the Uffizi at Florence, No. 1118. Parma is rich in Correggio's works, so that there only can he be efficiently studied, many of his finest being in the Pinacoteca. First and foremost is the celebrated altarpiece known as the 'San Girolamo,' No. 351, sometimes from its brilliancy spoken of as 'Il Giorno' in contrast with the 'Notte,' No. 154 at

*Sacred
subjects.*



Dresden. This masterpiece is perhaps one of the finest works of its kind in existence. Most lovely even among his beautiful creations is the prominent figure of the kneeling Magdalen, as she bends forward to kiss the hand of the infant Christ (Plate XXIII., 5). Second in importance is the 'Madonna della Scodella,' No. 350. Next come two pictures which exemplify Correggio's close study of nature even when the subjects are painful—viz., the 'Descent from the cross,' No. 352, and the 'Martyrdom of S. Placida and S. Flavia,' No. 353: in the first of these the fainting virgin is delineated with marvellous power. His earliest works at Parma are the well-known 'Amorini,' which occupy oval compartments in a room of the convent of S. Paolo. Subsequently he painted the cupola of the Church of S. Giovanni in fresco, representing 'Christ in glory with the apostles.' Later still was executed his greatest work of this kind, the 'Assumption of the Virgin,' in the dome of the cathedral. Besides the qualities already referred to, his power of drawing the figure, and of foreshortening, is marvellously displayed in this fresco, especially in the figures of the rising Madonna and of the descending archangel. All these frescoes are greatly injured by time, but excellent copies by Toschi and his pupils may be seen in the Pinacoteca. An admirable study, small and finished, for the 'Assumption' forms a circular panel, No. 82 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. The best among the other sacred works of Correggio are to be found at Dresden: the celebrated 'Nativity' or 'Notte,' No. 154 (Plate XXI., 1); a 'Madonna with saints,' known as the 'S. Sebastian,' No. 152; and another called 'S. George,' No. 155. There is also the fine but not large canvas, the 'Marriage of S. Catharine,' an admirable example, in the Louvre, No. 19 (Plate XXI., 4); the 'Ecce Homo' is No. 15 in our National Gallery; a charming 'Madonna,' is No. 178 in the Gallery at Buda-Pesth, and the beautiful 'Madonna del Latte,' No. 81, is in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. The small 'Magdalen reading,' so well and widely known, the best of his few small pictures, is in the Dresden Gallery, No. 153 (Plate XXI., 3); another example of the class is the 'Holy family' of our National Gallery,

Correggio.

Correggio.

No. 23; others are at Naples, Florence, and Munich, some replicas, or possibly only copies.

Mythological subjects.

Mythological subjects naturally afford this master ample opportunities of displaying his love of grace and beauty. To this class belong the 'Danae,' Room III. No. 40 in the Borghese Palace, Rome (Plate XXI., 2); the 'Education of Cupid by Venus and Mercury,' No. 10 in our National Gallery; the 'Jupiter and Antiope' in the Salon Carré of the Louvre, No. 20; the 'Leda' at Berlin, No. 218; the 'Io' and the 'Ganymede' at Vienna, Nos. 19, 21 Room VI. 1st floor.

Portraits.

Two portraits only can be referred to, both fine: one at Dresden, No. 156; the other at Vienna, No. 10 Room VI. 1st floor.

School of Correggio.

Correggio had numerous imitators at the end of the sixteenth century, although he had few pupils, owing to his quiet life and small reputation. Of these the most worthy of mention is Francesco Mazzuoli, or Mezzuola, surnamed 'Il Parmegianino' (1504-40). One of his earliest and best productions is the 'Vision of S. Jerome,' No. 33 in our National Gallery. The following may also be noted: an altarpiece in the Bologna Gallery, known as the 'Santa Margherita,' No. 116; a 'Madonna' in the Pitti at Florence, No. 230; two portraits in the Museum of Naples, Nos. 12, 16, Lombard school; an important series of frescoes in the Church of S. M. della Steccata at Parma, where is also the celebrated figure of 'Moses breaking the tables of the law,' and a charming 'Madonna' in S. Pietro at Perugia.

Parmegianino.

Baroccio.

Federigo Baroccio, born at Urbino in 1528, exercised some influence on the Sienese and Florentine painters of his time. He was a careful student of his art, and a better draughtsman than colourist. In style, Correggio appears to have been his model, and he painted several large sacred works. Examples are, a portrait of the Duke of Urbino, No. 1119 and a 'Madonna interceding,' No. 169 in the Uffizi at Florence; two subjects in the Vatican; a large 'Crucifixion and saints' in S. Lorenzo at Genoa; a 'Noli me tangere' at Munich, No. 494; and in our National Gallery a 'Madonna,' No. 29. Two similar works are in

the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, Nos. 128, 9; where also is a very good portrait, No. 130. Several are at Dresden, one of the best being a 'Madonna with saints,' No. 87. A good example in the Louvre is No. 53, 'A Madonna in glory, with saints.'

Baroccio.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

About this period, that is, towards the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, the tide of the Renaissance influence first began to ebb, and a certain reaction appeared in favour of the older modes of devotional feeling, hitherto diminished by the spirit of the Reformation, and thus a fresh impulse was given to art. This feeling, combined with the still growing influence of the antique, led to an endeavour to cease from that servile following of dead masters which had paralysed the schools of Italy during the latter half of the sixteenth century.

At this time two distinct styles were developed. One class of painters desired to combine the characteristics of the great cinquecento masters with a closer study of nature: these were distinguished as "Eclectics." Another class discarded all traditional teaching, and professed to study solely from nature: these were called "Naturalists." The Eclectic school originated in Bologna, where it flourished for some time under the leadership of its founder, Lodovico Caracci (1555-1619). He was one of the first to appreciate the truth and beauty which characterised the works of Correggio. Lodovico established a large academy of painting at Bologna, which subsequently acquired a great reputation. He was more celebrated as a teacher than as an artist, yet the Bolognese Gallery contains some important works from his pencil. Among them are a 'Madonna with S. Francis and S. Jerome,' and a 'Conversion of S. Paul,' Nos. 42, 7. He also executed, with the assistance of his nephews, Agostino and Annibale Caracci, a series of frescoes in the Convent of S. Michele in Bosco, Bologna, representing scenes from the lives of S. Benedict and S. Cecilia. Further may be mentioned his 'Madonna,' No. 139 in the Louvre, and his 'Christ bearing the cross,'

*Eclectics.
Bolognese
school, 17th
century.
Lodovico
Caracci.*

*Lodovico
Caracci.*

No. 165 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. There is also an example in our National Gallery, No. 28.

Agostino.

The elder of the brothers, Agostino (1558–1601), devoted himself more especially to engraving, and to the instruction of the students in the academy. There is, however, a fine picture by him in the Gallery at Bologna, No. 35, 'The Assumption of the Virgin' (Plate XXII., 1); another much esteemed is 'The communion of S. Jerome,' No. 34.

Annibale.

Of the three Caracci, Annibale (1560–1609) was undoubtedly the greatest painter. His best works are certainly the frescoes which adorn the ceiling of a spacious room in the Farnese Palace at Rome. The well-known picture of 'S. Roch distributing alms' is No. 452 at Dresden (Plate XXII., 3), where, among others, is a fine 'Madonna enthroned, with saints,' No. 451. Besides these should be named a 'Madonna and saints,' at Bologna, No. 36; a small but pleasing 'Last Supper,' No. 38 in the Ateneo at Ferrara; and in the Hermitage, among others, a 'Christ anointed after death,' No. 166, a 'Dead Christ and angels,' No. 172, and 'Christ with the three Marys,' No. 174. In the Tribune of the Uffizi is a fine 'Bacchante,' No. 1133, and a 'Pietà' may be noted in the Naples Museum, No. 1 Sala Grande. The following are in the Louvre: No. 119, the 'Madonna with the cherry'; No. 120, the 'Sleeping Christ'; No. 121, 'Appearance of the Virgin to S. Luke'; No. 132, 'Diana and Calisto,' a good example of landscape; No. 134, the 'Fishers'; and No. 135, 'The chase'; with several others. In our National Gallery the best are No. 9, 'S. Peter meeting Christ,' and Nos. 25, 56, 88. It should be remembered that Annibale Caracci was one of the first masters to study landscape for its own sake, and to make it an important feature in his works. A few genre pictures by him have been preserved: one example may be named, viz., 'The greedy eater,' in the Colonna Palace at Rome.

*Domeni-
chino.*

The Caracci had a large number of scholars and followers. The most important of these were Domenico Zampieri, called Domenichino, and Guido Reni. Domenichino (1581–1641) comes first in order. His masterpiece, 'The communion of S. Jerome,' in the Vatican, is a fine production



PLATE XXII.

To face page 76.

Domenichino.

of the school (Plate XXII., 2). Another large picture is the 'Martyrdom of S. Agnes' in the Gallery of Bologna, No. 206. There are besides some important frescoes by Domenichino in the church at Grotto Ferrata near Rome, representing the history of S. Nilus; others of the four Evangelists in S. Andrea della Valle at Rome; and, lastly, those in S. Luigi de' Francesi of the life of S. Cecilia. Domenichino also executed several oil-pictures, such as a half-length figure of 'S. John,' of which there are several repetitions; a figure of 'S. Roch' in the Palazzo Brignoli at Genoa; a 'S. Cecilia,' No. 474 (Plate XXII., 4), and No. 473, a good small picture, in the Louvre at Paris; and 'Diana and her nymphs,' No. 15 Room V. in the Borghese Palace, at Rome, where there is also a 'Sibyl' by him, No. 2 Room IV. The landscape holds a prominent position in the 'Diana' picture. In our National Gallery he is represented by four small works, of which 'S. Jerome and the angel,' No. 85, is the best.

Guido Reni.

The most gifted and independent painter of this time and school was Guido Reni (1575–1642), whose works exhibit much delicacy of execution, and a certain type or ideal of beauty founded on a study of the antique. Thus a strong resemblance to the famous Niobe may be traced in almost all his female heads. Guido's productions vary much according to the time of life at which they were painted, and may be classified under three periods as follows:—

Early period.

To the first belong the 'Crucifixion of S. Peter' in the Vatican; the 'Madonna della Pietà,' No. 134, a 'Crucifixion,' No. 136, and a 'Massacre of the innocents,' No. 135, in the Bologna Gallery (Plate XXIII., 4); 'Two saints' at Berlin, No. 373; a 'S. Sebastian,' No. 321 in the Louvre; and the 'Coronation of the Virgin,' No. 214 in our National Gallery. These are distinguished by the powerful form of the figures, and by strong contrasts of light and shade in the composition.

Second period.

To the second period belongs Guido's masterpiece, the celebrated fresco painted on the ceiling of one of the rooms in the Palazzo Rospigliosi at Rome, representing 'Aurora attended by Phoebus and the Hours' (Plate XXIII., 3). It is a work full of grace and life, distinguished by warm

Guido.

and delicate colouring. Besides the 'Aurora,' and executed about the same time, may be mentioned the well-known portrait of Beatrice Cenci in the Barberini Palace, Rome; the 'Nessus and Dejanira,' No. 325 in the Louvre; the 'Race of Atalanta,' No. 47 Sala Grande, Naples Museum; 'The Nativity,' an altarpiece in the Church of S. Martino at Naples; and a fresco in S. Domenico at Bologna. Very lovely works, and in his best style, are 'S. Joseph and Infant Christ,' No. 184, and the 'Madonna with S. Francis,' No. 185 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. There also are his famous 'Dispute of the fathers,' No. 187, a noble composition; the 'Virgin and eight young maidens,' No. 191; and several others.

Third period.

During the third period Guido's colouring became more cold, and at last his figures lacked their former character, expression, and grace. The 'Assumption of the Virgin,' No. 141 in the Bologna Gallery, is a grand work, and certainly by far the best of this time. Examples of this may generally be identified by the defects named, and need not be cited here. No doubt many inferior works thus ascribed to the master are really the productions of his numerous followers.

Smaller works.

Among Guido's smaller works, chiefly single figures, may be mentioned a finely conceived 'Crucified Christ' in the Galleria Estense at Modena, No. 149; a magnificent 'Venus and Cupid' in the Dresden Gallery, No. 470; the 'Cleopatra' in the Pitti at Florence, No. 178; a 'Fortune' in the Academy S. Luca, Rome (Plate XXIII., 2); a 'Magdalen,' No. 319 in the Louvre; a similar representation, No. 177 in our National Gallery; and two admirable works in the Dulwich Gallery, a 'S. John in the wilderness,' No. 331, and a 'S. Sebastian,' No. 339. A fine single head of Christ, No. 271, is in our National Gallery; and the Madrid Museum possesses some good works of the master—particularly to be mentioned are Nos. 259, 60, 1.

Albani.

Another but less important master of the Caracci school was Francesco Albani (1578–1660), whose numerous allegorical oil-paintings display much sameness of treatment, but are remarkable for the landscape. Good examples are Nos. 11 to 14 Room V. in the Borghese Palace at Rome, representing the 'Four seasons;' No.



323 in the Brera, Milan (Plate XXIV., 3); and Nos. 260, 4, 71, 4 in the Turin Gallery representing the 'Four elements.' Of his larger works on sacred subjects the best are an 'Annunciation' in S. Bartolommeo at Bologna, and a 'Baptism of Christ' in the Pinacoteca there, No. 2. There is another excellent 'Baptism,' No. 203 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg; where also is a fine example, 'Europa and the Bull,' No. 204. Several of his works are at Dresden: among the best are Nos. 494, 5, 7, and 500. Several also are in the Louvre, of which Nos. 11, 12 may be referred to as good examples.

Albani.

Albani had several scholars: among others, Andrea Sacchi the Roman (1598–1661), one of the better masters of that school. His works are remarkable for breadth and simplicity of treatment. His best work by far is in the Vatican, 'S. Romualdo and his brethren.' Towards the middle of the seventeenth century he had one pupil of note, Carlo Maratta, (1625–1713), whose drawing was excellent: otherwise his art was not of a high order, and his work often displayed mannerism and affectation. During the latter half of the seventeenth century he was attached to the Papal Court, and painted numerous Madonnas, chiefly in the manner of Guido. There is a work of his, No. 71 in the Pitti; an important composition is to be seen at Vienna, No. 1 Room III. 1st floor; a good head is in the Corsini Palace at Rome; another is No. 426A in the Museum at Berlin; a very fine female portrait is No. 256 in the Louvre; and a portrait may be seen in our National Gallery, No. 174. The Hermitage, St. Petersburg, possesses many of his works, among which may be noted a fine portrait of Pope Clement IX., No. 307, and an 'Adoration of the shepherds,' No. 297. Fair examples are, a 'Madonna with cherubs,' No. 118 at Dresden; and an 'Apollo and Daphne,' No. 234 at Brussels.

*Andrea
Sacchi.*

Maratta.

Francesco Barbieri, called Guercino (1590–1666), is classed among the Eclectics, although he was partly influenced by the Naturalists. His works show close adherence to nature, and his models were often unpleasing and vulgar. Perhaps his best production is the fresco of the 'Aurora' in the Villa Ludovisi at Rome (Plate XXIV., 1);

Guercino.

Guercino.

but his most important oil-picture, a work of gigantic dimensions, is the 'Raising of S. Petronilla from the tomb' in the Museum of the Capitol (Plate XXIV., 2). A large composition, and regarded as one of his best, is an 'Assumption of the Virgin,' No. 239 in the Hermitage, where several other works of his may be found. An important example is a subject from the history of Semiramis, No. 511 at Dresden; another is 'S. Bruno and his companion in the desert,' No. 13 at Bologna. More characteristic illustrations of Guercino's style are the 'Marriage of S. Catharine' in the Gallery at Modena, No. 355; and the 'Turning away of Hagar,' No. 328 in the Brera at Milan: both treated in a commonplace manner. A small picture, regarded as fine, is No. 22 in our National Gallery, 'Angels weeping over the dead body of Christ'; while the Louvre contains several examples of his work—among others, the large and fine 'Madonna with the patron saints of Modena,' No. 46; the well-known 'Circe' and 'S. Cecilia,' Nos. 48, 51; and a good portrait of himself, No. 58. A fine 'Cleopatra' is in the Palazzo Brignoli at Genoa; the 'Samian sibyl' is No. 1114 in the Uffizi, and a good specimen is No. 112 in the Brussels Museum.

Lanfranco.

The last of the chief pupils of the Caracci was Giovanni Lanfranco (1581–1647), whose most important works are the frescoes in the cupola of S. Andrea della Valle at Rome. Most of his compositions show a want of originality, and are marked by a cold and spiritless mannerism. A 'Liberation of S. Peter,' in the Colonna Palace at Rome, is one of his more successful oil-pictures. Other examples of his work may be seen in the Louvre and at Madrid.

Schedone.

Bartolommeo Schedone (1580–1615) followed in part the school of the Caracci, but was influenced by the works of Correggio. His best paintings are in the Naples Museum. Good examples are in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, among which may be mentioned Nos. 271, 2.

Pietro da Cortona.

Pietro da Cortona (1596–1669) must be mentioned. His best work was decorative, in illustration of which it suffices to mention that in the Barberini Palace at Rome. Two good examples, among many in the Hermitage, are Nos. 280, 1. Two others are Nos. 64, 7 in the Louvre.



Less important masters of the Bolognese school, who possessed some individual merit, were Alessandro Tiarini (1577–1668) and Lionello Spada (1576–1622). Some of the works of Tiarini are executed in quiet tones, and are unusually free from the exaggerated expression and forced action so prevalent among the painters of the time. Good examples are the ‘Repentance of S. Joseph,’ No. 410 in the Louvre; the ‘Marriage of S. Catharine,’ No. 183 in the Bologna Gallery, with several others; an altarpiece in S. Petronio there; and a large composition, ‘S. Domenico restoring a child to life,’ in the church dedicated to that saint at Bologna. The same chapel contains one of the best works of Lionello Spada, a ‘Burning of heretical books by S. Domenico.’ A good example is in the Louvre, No. 400, a ‘Martyrdom of S. Christopher.’

*Tiarini and
Spada.*

Later still in the seventeenth century there was another painter of note who received some of his inspiration from the Bolognese masters, Giovanni Battista Salvi, called Sassoferrato (1605–85). He was nevertheless, by comparison with contemporaries, a painter of some taste, and free from the prevailing bias. Some of his best productions are representations of the ‘Madonna’; for instance, the ‘Madonna del Rosario’ in S. Sabina at Rome: a fine ‘Madonna’ in the Vatican (the same subject, surrounded by cherubs, being No. 113 at Dresden); others are in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, Nos. 257, 9; a charming example may be seen in the Louvre, No. 355, where is also a fine ‘Assumption of the Virgin,’ No. 356. In the Borghese Palace at Rome a ‘Head of the Virgin,’ Room VI. No. 18, and in our National Gallery, a ‘Madonna,’ No. 200, should be noted.

Sassoferrato.

A follower of Guido Reni’s style was Guido Cagnacci (1601–81), some of whose works show considerable power. Examples are to be found in the Louvre, a ‘S. John the Baptist,’ No. 108; in the Liechtenstein Gallery at Vienna, a ‘Jacob and Laban,’ No. 74 Room III.; in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, an ‘Assumption of the magdalen,’ No. 194: a masterpiece in the Accademia di S. Luca, Rome, the ‘Tarquin and Lucretia’ (Plate XXIV., 4); in the Pitti

*Guido
Cagnacci.*

*Guido
Cagnacci.*

E. Sirani.

*Eclectic
schools of
Cremona
and Milan.*

*The Pro-
caccini.*

*Eclectic
school of
Rome.*

Cigoli.

C. Allori.

another 'Assumption of the Magdalen,' No. 75; and in the Uffizi, a 'Jupiter and Ganymede,' No. 71.

Elisabetta Sirani (1638-63) copied Guido closely, particularly his latest manner, and produced chiefly weak imitations. A large example is No. 175 at Bologna, while small works are, in the Belvedere at Vienna, a 'Martha and Mary,' No. 34 Room V. 1st floor; in the Liechtenstein Gallery, two studies of Cupids, Nos. 339, 342 Room II. 2nd floor; and in the Hermitage two specimens, Nos. 199, 200.

Two or three less important Eclectic schools sprang up at the same time as that founded by the Caracci; one, for instance, at Cremona, under the leadership of Giulio Campi; and another at Milan, at whose head were Ercole Procaccini (1520-90) and his sons Camillo and Giulio Cesare, followed by others of the name, and for the most part painting feebly in imitation of Correggio. By Camillo good examples may be seen in the Liechtenstein at Vienna, No. 621, and in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, No. 262, a 'Holy family'; where also is a 'Marriage of S. Catharine,' No. 264, by Giulio Cesare. Both brothers are represented at Berlin, and other examples are at Dresden, for which see catalogues. By G. Cesare are two works at Munich, Nos. 426, 1237, and a 'Madonna with saints,' No. 305 in the Louvre.

But a third school had arisen in the sixteenth century at Rome under Baroccio, whose influence was most felt by two Florentine painters, Ludovico Cardi da Cigoli (1559-1613) and Cristofano Allori (1577-1621). Both these masters show much power in single figures, but their art was limited in composition and design. Some of the best examples of Cigoli's work are a 'Martyrdom of S. Stephen,' No. 1276 in the Uffizi; a 'S. Francis,' No. 290, a portrait, No. 30, and an excellent 'Ecce Homo,' No. 90, all in the Pitti at Florence. Other good works are Nos. 244-7 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. By Cristofano Allori there is the magnificent 'Judith with the head of Holofernes,' No. 96 in the Pitti, one of the finest productions of the time (Plate XII., 3): a fair replica is in the Hermitage, No. 248, and inferior copies are numerous. In the Uffizi an 'Adoration of the kings,' No. 1285, deserves

notice. The Louvre contains an historical work by this master, No. 22, 'Isabella of Milan interceding with Charles VIII. for her father.'

C. Allori.

Domenico Feti (1589–1624) was a pupil of Cigoli, but worked afterwards at Rome and at Mantua. The Hermitage contains some excellent works by him: No. 231, a 'David and Goliath,' evidently portraits; No. 235, a 'Dædalus and Icarus'; and others. Several examples are at Dresden, of which 'David with the head of Goliath,' No. 94, is one of the best. In the Louvre he is well represented by the 'Melancholy,' No. 180, and others.

D. Feti.

The last painter of merit of the Eclectic school was Carlo Dolci (1616–86); after him the old mannerism prevailed, and a period of decadence followed. Carlo Dolci's type of beauty is associated with sentimentality and affectation, as may be seen in several Magdalens and heads of saints in foreign galleries. His most successful production is 'S. Andrew praying before his execution,' No. 270 in the Pitti at Florence, where there is also a good example of a 'Madonna,' No. 302. In the Uffizi a 'Magdalen,' No. 186; 'Herodias with the head of John Baptist,' No. 61, and 'S. Cecilia,' No. 62 in the Dresden Gallery; 'S. John writing his Gospel,' a striking instance of affectation, No. 423, in the Berlin Museum; 'S. Catharine,' No. 254, and 'S. Cecilia,' No. 255, in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, ought to be mentioned among his principal works.

C. Dolci.

While the Eclectic school had thus made its influence felt in all parts of Italy, its contemporary but antagonistic school, that of the Naturalists, flourished principally in the kingdom of Naples, where it had taken its rise.

Naturalists.

The Naples school, 17th century.

Michael Angelo Amerighi da Caravaggio (1569–1609) was its originator, and in his works we see for the first time realistic treatment of the subject, with close imitation of the model under the influence of brilliant light and dark shadows, often in powerful and animated action; and the striking effects thus attained were subsequently recognised as the characteristic of the school. This style, formed as it was from the direct imitation of nature in all her aspects, was best suited to the representation of domestic scenes,

Caravaggio.

Caravaggio.

but became repulsive when applied to the representation of sacred subjects.

In Caravaggio's best style are the 'False card-players' in the Sciarra Palace at Rome (Plate XXIII., 1); the 'Fortune-teller' and a portrait of the 'Grand master of Malta,' Nos. 25, 7 in the Louvre; and the 'Two men drinking' in the Gallery at Modena, Nos. 205, 12—all of which are striking and successful. A fine work is a 'Boy playing on a guitar,' No. 217 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg; so is the 'S. Matthew and an angel,' No. 365 in the Berlin Museum. Admirable examples are the 'Card-players,' No. 177 (Plate XXIII., 1), and a 'Gipsy fortune-telling,' No. 178, at Dresden. A good 'Lute-player' is No. 61 in the Liechtenstein Gallery, Vienna. In a different style, but also among his most successful works, are the 'Supper at Emmaus,' No. 172 in our National Gallery, the 'Christ crowned with thorns,' No. 215 in the Hermitage, and a 'Pietà' in the Vatican. His most important historical works of a sacred character are the frescoes representing scenes from the life of S. Matthew in S. Luigi de' Francesi at Rome. As an example of a subject characteristic of this painter, repulsive in matter and treatment, but masterly in execution, may be noted a 'Crucifixion of S. Peter,' No. 216 in the Hermitage.

*Ribera, or
Spagno-
letto.*

In the productions of Giuseppe Ribera, called "Lo Spagnoletto," (1588–1656), a native of Valencia in Spain, the characteristic features of the school are still more pronounced. His masterpiece is a 'Descent from the cross' in S. Martino at Naples, where there is also another of his best works, an 'Adoration of the shepherds;' and in the Museum, among others, is a fine and boldly executed 'S. Sebastian,' No. 12 Sala di Correggio (see, for further notice the section relating to Spanish Painters).

*Salvator
Rosa.*

Ribera's principal pupils were Salvator Rosa (1615–73), the landscape-painter, and Luca Giordano. The former received some of his earliest instructions in the school of Aniello Falcone, who was the first to make a reputation as a painter of battle-pieces. From him doubtless Salvator Rosa derived his love of genre painting; but it is with

his landscapes that his fame as a painter has been usually associated. He studied wild scenery under strong effects of light and shade, and often selected banditti for his figures. One of his best pictures is 'Mercury and the dishonest woodman,' No. 84 in our National Gallery; admirable landscapes of this character are Nos. 2413, 14 at Dresden; two good pictures are No. 344, a battle-piece, and No. 345, a landscape, in the Louvre; the Doria Palace at Rome contains several examples: others are to be found in the Pitti at Florence, Nos. 133, 5, 306, 453, 70; in the Berlin Museum, No. 421; and in the Colonna Palace at Rome. The Hermitage at St. Petersburg contains many fine works by him: among them the 'Prodigal,' a life-size figure, No. 220 (Plate XXIV., 6): a group of figures, No. 223; and some excellent portraits. Three good examples of battle-pieces by the master are in the Belvedere at Vienna, No. 56, 7, Room III. 1st floor, and No. 12 Room IV. ground floor. Among historical compositions the most important is the 'Conspiracy of Catiline,' No. 111 in the Pitti.

The other pupil of Ribera, the gifted but careless Luca Giordano (1632-1705), earned for himself the surname of "Fa Presto" from his powers of rapid execution. His works are very unequal in merit: some are finely conceived and painted—as, for instance, a 'Massacre of the innocents' in the Munich Gallery, No. 442; some large and admirable mythological subjects, as a 'Judgment of Paris,' No. 441 at Berlin; a replica with slight difference, No. 294 in the Hermitage; a 'Sleeping Bacchus and nymphs,' No. 293, and others, in the latter collection also. By his hand are some frescoes in S. Martino, at Naples; while others decorate the ceiling of the sacristy in the Cathedral of Toledo, Spain. A 'Descent from the cross,' No. 571 in the Academy at Venice, and a 'Madonna and saints,' No. 39 Sala Grande in the Naples Museum, should be mentioned. There are some fine works by him in the Dresden Gallery, while others there show misapplication of his high gifts. One of the former is the 'Hercules and Omphale,' No. 568. No less than sixty-four pictures of varied quality are catalogued under his name in the

*Salvator
Rosa.*

*Luca
Giordano.*

*Luca
Giordano.*

Madrid Museum; and one fair specimen is in the Louvre, No. 191.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

*School of
Venice, 18th
century.*

Canaletto.

We have already observed the decline of the schools of the Renaissance throughout Italy, and that a somewhat mechanical realism was the chief characteristic of the painters of the seventeenth century. The development of this tendency led to a new and interesting style of art in the beginning of the eighteenth century in Venice, where the three masters, Antonio Canale, called Canaletto (1697–1768), and his followers, Bernardo Bellotti a nephew, and Francesco Guardi, executed numerous views of the city and her canals. A large number of works erroneously attributed to the eldest master are to be found in the galleries of Europe, but authentic and fine examples are not so often met with. One of Canale's greatest works is the admirable view of the Church of S. M. della Salute at Venice, No. 105 in the Louvre. Quite as fine are the 'Reception of Count Gergi,' No. 318, and its pendant, the 'Marriage of the doge with the Adriatic,' No. 319, both in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. Four excellent Venetian scenes are Nos. 490, 3, 501, 3, at Berlin. Among others in the Städel, Frankfurt, No. 35 may be noted. Our National Gallery contains many good examples of the master, Nos. 127, 163 (in which the figures are by Tiepolo), 937 and 939. A charming small view of Venice is in the Turin Gallery, No. 257 bis, and another is in the Gallery at Bergamo, No. 38. Canaletto resided for some time in England, and executed many paintings in London and elsewhere, which are now chiefly in private collections. One of Eton College is No. 942 in our National Gallery.

Bellotto.

Works by Bellotti, or Bellotto (1720–80), also sometimes called Canaletto, are generally rare. The Dresden Gallery contains good examples in great number; and in the Pinacothek at Munich there is an excellent view of the old city of Munich, No. 476. Two interesting but hardly characteristic small landscapes by him are Nos. 205, 6 in the Brera at Milan, both simple country scenes. Fine

views of Turin are Nos. 283, 8 in the Gallery there. A large painting of the Rialto, one of his very finest works, is No. 320 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. A good smaller picture is No. 503 at Berlin.

Bellotto.

Compared with Canaletto, the works of Guardi (1712–93) are less precise in outline, while his colour is more harmonious, and his aerial perspective is better than that of the older master. Some of his best works are to be found in the Louvre: most excellent are the pictures of the ‘Doge proceeding in state to the Salute,’ No. 208; the ‘Doge going in state to S. Zacharias,’ No. 211; and a ‘Saloon in the Ducal Palace, Venice,’ No. 212. A good view of the ‘Piazza of S. Marco’ is in our National Gallery, No. 210; and several small but charming Venetian scenes are in the Bergamo Gallery.

Guardi.

One marked exception to the influence of the Naturalistic school was Giovanni Battista Tiepolo (1692–1769), whose light and dexterous style was adapted for decorative work, in which he produced some showy pleasing pictures. A really fine example is to be seen in the Hermitage, the ‘Feast of Cleopatra,’ No. 317. There is a small specimen, No. 459B in the Berlin Museum; besides two others, Nos. 454, 9. The Städel, Frankfort, possesses a group, No. 32; at Munich is an ‘Adoration of the magi,’ No. 1397; and in the National Gallery, Edinburgh, is the ‘Finding of Moses,’ No. 78. A single small work now represents him in the Louvre, a ‘Last Supper,’ No. 411.

Tiepolo.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

EMBRACING THE DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH OF THE PRINCIPAL PAINTERS
OF THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS OF ITALY.

School.		Birth.	Death.
Sienese . .	Guido da Siena, dated picture 1221	—	—
Pisan . . .	Giunta Pisano	1202	1258
Lucca . . .	Bonaventura Berlinghieri, signed and dated picture 1235 . . .	—	—
Arezzo . . .	Margaritone d'Arezzo	1236	1313
Florentine .	Cimabue (Giovanni Gualtieri) . .	1240	—
	„ Last record 1301-2 . . .	—	—
Roman . . .	Pietro Cavallini	1259?	1344
Sienese . . .	Duccio di Buoninsegna, painted 1282-1320	—	—
Sienese . . .	Ugolino, painted end of 13th century	—	—
Florentine .	Giotto (di Bondone)	1276	1336
Florentine .	Buffalmacco (Buonamico di Cristo- fano), painted 1302-1351? . . .	—	—
Sienese . . .	Segna di Bonaventura, painted 1305-19	—	—
Sienese . . .	Simone di Martino (Memmi) . . .	1283	1344
Paduan . . .	Guariento, painted 1316-60 . . .	—	—
Sienese . . .	Lippo Memmi, painted 1317 . . .	—	1356
Florentine .	Taddeo Gaddi	1300	—
	„ „ Last record 1366 . . .	—	—
Sienese . . .	Pietro Lorenzetti	—	1348?
	„ „ First record 1305 . . .	—	1390
Arezzo . . .	Jacopo di Casentino	1310	1390
Arezzo . . .	Spinello Aretino, about	1316	1408
Bolognese .	Vitale da Bologna, painted 1320-45	—	—
Venetian . .	Paulus, painted 1323-46	—	—
Sienese . . .	Ambrogio Lorenzetti, painted 1331- 48?	—	—
Florentine .	Giottino (Tommaso)	1324	—
Florentine .	Agnolo Gaddi	1325	1396
Paduan . . .	Justus of Padua	—	1400
Florentine .	Andrea di Cione, Orcagna, painted 1340	—	1389
Fabriano . .	Allegretto Nuzi, painted 1346-85 .	—	—
	Puccio Capanna, painted 1349 . .	—	—

School.		Birth.	Death.
Venetian.	Niccolò Semitecolo, painted 1351–1400	—	—
Venetian.	Lorenzo Veneziano, painted 1357–79	—	—
Veronese	Turone, painted 1360	—	—
Modenese	Tommaso of Modena, painted 1350–60	—	—
Florentine	Giusto Giovanni, painted about 1363–80	—	—
Florentine	Andrea da Milano, painted 1365	—	—
Modenese	Barnaba of Modena, painted 1367–80	—	—
Bolognese	Simone Crocefissi, dated picture 1370	—	—
Venetian.	Stefano, painted 1369–81	—	—
Bolognese	Jacopo Avanzi, painted 1370–80	—	—
	Francesco da Volterra, painted 1370	—	1372
Florentine	Antonio Veneziano, painted 1370–88	—	—
Arezzo	Niccolò di Pietro, painted 1392	—	—
Pisan.	Turino Vanni, painted end of 14th century	—	—
Veronese.	Altichiero, painted end of 14th century	—	—
Veronese	Jacopo Avanzi, painted end of 14th century	—	—
Sienese	Taddeo Bartoli	1362	1422
Florentine	Giuliano Pesello	1367	1446
Umbrian.	Gentile da Fabriano, about	1370	1450
Neapolitan	Antonio Solario (Il Zingaro)	1382	1455
Venetian.	Jacobello del Fiore, painted 1400–39	—	—
Arezzo	Lorenzo di Niccolò Gerini, painted 1401	—	—
Florentine	Lorenzo Monaco, painted 1410	—	—
Florentine	Masolino	1383	1440
Florentine	Fra Angelico (Giovanni Guido).	1387	1455
Florentine	Andrea del Castagno	1390	1457
Paduan	Francesco Squarcione	1394	1474
Venetian.	Jacopo Bellini	1395	1470
Florentine	Paolo Uccello	1396	1479
Florentine	Masaccio	1402	1429
Sienese	Sano di Pietro	1406	1481
Arezzo	Bartolommeo della Gatta	1408?	1491
Florentine	Fra Filippo Lippi	1412	1469
Umbrian.	Piero della Francesca, about	1415	1509
Venetian.	Gentile Bellini	1421	1507
Florentine	Pesellino	1422	1457
Florentine	Alessandro Baldovinetti	1422	1499
Florentine	Domenico Veneziano, painted 1438	—	1461
Venetian.	Giovanni Vivarini (da Murano), painted 1440–47	—	—
Venetian.	Antonio Vivarini, painted 1440–70	—	—

School.		Birth.	Death.
Paduan . .	Gregorio Schiavone, painted 1450-70	—	—
Venetian. .	Bartolommeo Vivarini, painted 1450-1500	—	—
Florentine .	Fra Diamante, painted 1470	—	—
Umbrian. .	Benedetto Bonfiglii, painted 1453- 96	—	—
Umbrian. .	Niccolò Alunno (di Foligno), paint- ed 1458-99	—	—
Parmese . .	Jacopo Loschi, painted 1462.	—	—
Venetian. .	Luigi Vivarini, painted 1464-1503	—	—
Venetian. .	Antonello da Messina, painted 1465- 95 ?	—	—
Venetian. .	Carlo Crivelli, painted about 1468- 95	—	—
Bolognese .	Marco Zoppo, painted 1471-98	—	—
Umbrian . .	Fiorenzo di Lorenzo, painted 1472- 99	—	—
Venetian. .	Mansueti, painted 1494-1500	—	—
Florentine .	Benozzo Gozzoli	1424	1496 ?
Venetian. .	Giovanni Bellini	1426	1516
Ferrarese .	Cosimo Tura	1430	1496
Paduan . .	Andrea Mantegna.	1431	1506
Florentine .	Andrea Verrocchio	1432	1488 ?
Florentine .	Antonio Pollajuolo	1433	1498
Sienese . .	Matteo da Giovanni	1435	1495
Umbrian. .	Giovanni Santi	1435	1495
Umbrian. .	Melozzo da Forlì, about	1438	1494
Florentine .	Cosimo Rosselli	1439	1506
Veronese. .	Domenico Morone of Verona.	1442	—
	" " Last record 1503.	—	—
Parmese . .	Filippo Mazzola	—	1503
Florentine .	Luca Signorelli	1441	1521
Florentine .	Pietro Pollajuolo	1443	1496 ?
Umbrian. .	Perugino (Pietro di Vannucci)	1446	1524
Florentine .	Sandro Botticelli	1447	1515
Florentine .	Domenico Ghirlandajo	1449	1498
Bolognese .	Francesco Francia	1450	1517
Venetian. .	Vittore Carpaccio, about	1450	1520
Veronese. .	Liberale da Verona	1451	1536
Lombard. .	Leonardo da Vinci	1452	1519
Umbrian. .	Pinturicchio (Bernardino di Betto).	1454	1513
Venetian. .	Cima da Conegliano, painted 1489- 1517	—	—
Parmese . .	Cristoforo Casella, painted 1499	—	—
Venetian. .	Marco Basaiti, painted 1490-1520	—	—
Venetian. .	Vicenzo Catena, painted 1495-1520	—	—
	Macrino d'Alba, painted 1496-1508	—	—
Venetian. .	Marco Belli, painted 1511	—	—
Venetian. .	Bissolo, painted beginning of 16th century	—	—
Venetian. .	Previtale, painted beginning of 16th century	—	—

School.		Birth.	Death.
Umbrian.	Lo Spagna (Giovanni di Pietro), painted 1507-28	—	—
Vicenza . .	Francesco Bonsignori	1455	1520
Vicenza . .	Bartolommeo Montagna	1455 ?	1523
Lombard. .	Ambrogio Borgognone, about . .	1455	1525
Umbrian. .	Marco Palmezzano, about	1456	1536
Lombard. .	Andrea da Solario, about. . . .	1458	1530
Florentine .	Lorenzo di Credi	1459	1537
Florentine .	Filippino Lippi	1460	1505
Sienese . .	Bernardino Fungai	1460	1516
Lombard. .	Bernardino Luini, about	1460	1530
Bolognese .	Lorenzo Costa	1460	1535
Florentine .	Piero di Cosimo	1462	1521
Parmese . .	Araldi, about	1465	1528
Florentine .	Raffaellino del Garbo.	1466	1524
Lombard. .	Giovanni Antonio Beltraffio . . .	1467	1516
Florentine .	Fra Bartolommeo	1469	1517
Urbino . .	Timoteo Viti	1470	1523
Veronese. .	Giovanni Caroto	1470	1546
Umbrian. .	L'Ingegno (Andrea Luigi)	1470	1556
Florentine .	Giuliano Bugiardini	1471	1554
Veronese. .	Francesco Morone	1473	1529
Florentine .	Mariotto Albertinelli	1474	1515
Florentine .	Sebastiano Mainardi	—	1515
Sienese . .	Pacchiarrotti	1474	1540
Veronese. .	Girolamo dai Libri	1474	1556
Ferrarese .	Dosso Dossi, about	1474	1558
Venetian. .	Jacopo Palma (Il Vecchio)	1475	1528
Florentine .	Michael Angelo (Buonarroti) . . .	1475	1564
Venetian. .	Giorgio Barbarelli (Giorgione) . .	1477	1511
Sienese . .	Girolamo del Pacchia.	1477	1535
Florentine .	Francesco Granacci	1477	1543
Sienese . .	Bazzi (Il Sodoma)	1477	1549
Venetian. .	Tiziano Vecellio	1477	1576
Lombard. .	Cesare da Sesto	1480	1521
Venetian. .	Cariani, about	1480	1541
Bergamo . .	Lorenzo Lotto	1480	1558
Sienese . .	Baldassare Peruzzi	1481	1537
Ferrarese .	Benvenuto Tisio (Il Garofalo) . .	1481	1559
Roman . .	Raphael Sanzio	1483	1520
Venetian. .	Giovanni Antonio Licinio (Por- denone)	1483	1539
Florentine .	Ridolfo Ghirlandajo	1483	1560
Lombard. .	Gaudenzio Ferrari	1484	1549
Venetian. .	Sebastiano del Piombo	1485	1547
Veronese. .	Paolo Morandi (Cavazzola)	1486	1522
Sienese . .	Domenico Beccafumi	1486	1551
Brescian . .	Girolamo Romanino	1486	1560
Roman . .	Giov. Francesco Penni	1488	1528
Florentine .	Andrea Vannucchi del Sarto . . .	1488	1530
Roman . .	Innocenzio da Imola	1490	1549
Roman . .	Francesco Primaticcio	1490	1570

School.		Birth.	Death.
Roman . .	Giulio Romano or Pippi, about . .	1492	1556
Parmese . .	Antonio Allegri, Correggio . . .	1493	1534
Florentine . .	Jacopo Pontormo	1494	1556
Venetian. . .	Bonifazio Veneziano	1494	1563
Roman . .	Polidoro da Caravaggio	1495	1543
Brescian . .	Girolamo Savoldo, painted 1540. .	—	—
Brescian . .	Alessandro Bonvicino (Il Moretto) .	1500	1547
Roman . .	Perino del Vaga	1500	1547
Venetian. . .	Calisto da Lodi, about	1500	1561
Cremonese . .	Giulio Campi	1500	1572
Venetian. . .	Paris Bordone	1500	1576
Florentine . .	Bronzino	1502	1572
Parmese . .	Parmigianino (Francesco Mazzuoli)	1504	1540
Lombard. . .	Bernardino Lanini	1508	1578
Florentine . .	Daniele da Volterra	1509	1566
Bergamo . .	Giovanni Battista Moroni	1510	1578
Venetian. . .	Jacopo da Ponte (Il Bassano) . . .	1510	1592
Florentine . .	Giorgio Vasari	1512	1574
Venetian. . .	Jacopo Robusti (Il Tintoretto) . .	1512	1594
Venetian. . .	Bernardino da Pordenone	1520	1570
Lombard. . .	Ercole Procaccini	1520	1590
Venetian. . .	Andrea Schiavone.	1522	1582
Venetian. . .	Paolo Caliari, Veronese	1528	1588
Roman . .	Federigo Barocci or Baroccio . . .	1528	1612
Florentine . .	Alessandro Allori	1535	1607
Venetian. . .	Jacopo Palma (Il Giovane)	1544	1628
Lombard. . .	Camillo Procaccini	1546	1626
Lombard. . .	Giulio Cesare Procaccini	1548	1626
Bolognese . .	Lodovico Caracci	1555	1619
Lombard. . .	Giovanni Battista Crespi.	1557	1633
Bolognese . .	Agostino Caracci	1558	1601
Florentine . .	Ludovico Cardi da Cigoli	1559	1613
Bolognese . .	Annibale Caracci	1560	1609
Florentine . .	Francesco Vanni	1563	1609
Roman . .	Cesare D'Arpino	1567	1640
Neapolitan . .	Michael Angelo Amerighi da Caravaggio	1569	1609
Bolognese . .	Guido Reni	1575	1642
Bolognese . .	Lionello Spada	1576	1622
Florentine . .	Cristofano Allori	1577	1621
Bolognese . .	Alessandro Tiarini	1577	1668
Florentine . .	Matteo Rosselli	1578	1650
Bolognese . .	Francesco Albani	1578	1660
Roman . .	Bartolommeo Schedone	1580	1615
Bolognese . .	Domenico Zampieri (Domenichino)	1581	1641
Roman . .	Giovanni Lanfranco	1581	1647
Neapolitan . .	Ribera (Lo Spagnoletto)	1588	1656
Florentine . .	Domenico Feti	1589	1624
Bolognese . .	Giovanni da San Giovanni	1590	1636
Venetian. . .	Alessandro Varotari (Il Padovanino)	1590	1650
Bolognese . .	Francesco Barbieri (Guercino) . . .	1590	1666
Neapolitan . .	Aniello Falcone	1594	1665

School.		Birth.	Death.
Roman . .	Pietro da Cortona.	1596	1669
Roman . .	Andrea Sacchi.	1598	1661
Bolognese . .	Guido Cagnacci	1601	1681
Bolognese . .	Giovanni Battista Salvi (Sassofer- rato)	1605	1685
Bolognese . .	S. Cantarini	1612	1648
Roman . .	Pietro Francesco Mola	1612	1668
Neapolitan . .	Salvator Rosa	1615	1673
Florentine . .	Carlo Dolci	1616	1686
Roman . .	Carlo Maratta	1625	1713
Neapolitan . .	Luca Giordano (Fa Presto)	1632	1705
Bolognese . .	Elisabetta Sirani	1638	1665
Venetian. . .	Sebastiano Ricci	1662	1734
Venetian. . .	Giov. Battista Tiepolo	1692	1769
Venetian. . .	Antonio Canale (Canaletto)	1697	1768
Venetian. . .	Francesco Zuccherelli.	1702	1788
Venetian. . .	Francesco Guardi	1712	1793
Venetian. . .	Bernardo Bellotto.	1720	1780

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PAINTING IN FLANDERS.

*Illumina-
tions.**Fourteenth
century.**Van
d'Asselt.*

IN most countries, as will be seen hereafter, the art of illuminating missals, and subsequently the practice of painting miniatures, preceded the larger style which was adapted to mural decoration. At a very early date there was a school of artists in miniature in Flanders, and a few wall paintings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are still extant. Some records of Flemish painters belonging to the last-named period have come down to our time, principally in the chronicles of the different guilds or companies to which they belonged. No dates before the end of the fifteenth century can be accepted as trustworthy: still, owing to the fact that the best painters were appointed to official posts by their respective patrons, some historical data have been obtained. The first painter known to have held such a post was Jean van d'Asselt, who entered the service of Count Louis de Male in 1365, and continued in it until 1381. During this period he is said to have assisted in the decoration of a chapel in Notre Dame de Courtrai which was intended by the Count as a mausoleum for himself and his successors, and to have executed there some of the portraits of the Count's predecessors. In 1386 he appears to have received an order from the Cordeliers of Ghent for an altarpiece, which is the last-known date relating to him.

*Malwel.**Broeder-
lam.*

Philip the Hardy, Duke of Burgundy and the next Count of Flanders, had two official painters attached to his court—viz., Jean Malwel, or Malouel, and Melchior Broederlam, or Broederlain. The former of these was employed from 1402–7 in the decoration of the Carthusian Monastery at Dijon; but more is known of the Fleming Broederlam, whose most important works (in which he was assisted by one Jacques de Baerse) are the shrine paintings

now preserved in the Museum at Dijon. Most interesting are these examples in the history of Flemish art, since they exhibit the earliest efforts to produce a faithful representation of nature, and that minute attention to detail which eventually became a leading characteristic of this school.

*Broeder-
lam.*

In the year 1366 was born at Maeseyck Hubert van Eyck, the first great name in the annals of Netherlandish art, who perhaps did more than any other master to advance the practice of painting in his native land. He not only introduced a hitherto unknown mode of painting in oil, and improved the existing colours, but in the treatment of his subjects he formed a style differing from that of his predecessors, because he was not content with repeating the old conventional characters, but aimed in his work to produce a close imitation of Nature. Hubert's greatest production is the celebrated 'Adoration of the Lamb,' a large altarpiece in the Vydt's Chapel of the Cathedral of St. Bavon at Ghent (Plate XXI., 5). With the exception of the original wings, formed by six beautiful tall panels, painted on each face, now in the Berlin Museum, Nos. 512-23, and the two outer compartments which are in the Brussels Museum, No. 13, the whole of this grand work remains in its original situation. The missing portions, which, however, are very important—are replaced at Ghent by copies made by Michael Coxie. It was begun by Hubert in 1420, but upon his death in 1426 Jan van Eyck, his younger but not less distinguished brother, and also his best pupil, undertook to finish the work, and completed it in 1432. Certain it is that this was the finest production of the age both as regards composition and colouring; while the delicacy of the modelling and the careful rendering of detail prove the painter to have been a master in his art. Not only are the larger figures grandly and broadly painted, although remarkable for high finish, but the landscape also, which forms a large part of the work, is executed in the most admirable manner. A composition only inferior to this (but smaller in size) is the painting of the 'Fount of Salvation,' or rather 'Triumph of Christianity,' in the Madrid Gallery, No. 2188, the

*Hubert van
Eyck.*

Hubert van
Eyck.

Fifteenth
century.

Jan van
Eyck.

authorship of which has been disputed. Passavant and Lübke assign it to Hubert, while O. Mündler and Crowe and Cavalcaselle attribute it to Jan van Eyck. It may be a difficult point to decide, for the Madrid picture bears a close resemblance to the 'Adoration of the Lamb,' in conception, technical treatment, and colour. The rendering of rich robes and sparkling jewels is similar and equally marvellous in both pictures.

Jan van Eyck (about 1386–1440–1), who was twenty years younger than Hubert, carried his brother's style of work to still higher perfection. In such productions as the marvellously executed 'Madonna enthroned with saints' in the Museum at Bruges, No. 1, of which the head of the kneeling donator on the right is perhaps the finest portion; and the exquisite small triptych, a 'Madonna with saints,' at Dresden, No. 1713—the travelling shrine of Charles the Fifth—the varied genius and skill of the master are powerfully manifested. In the Hermitage at St. Petersburg also there is an extremely fine 'Annunciation,' No. 443. There is a small 'Madonna,' No. 525B at Berlin (on which some doubt as to authorship is thrown by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle); and the well-known and exquisite 'Madonna del Lucca' is in the Städel, Frankfort, No. 59. There are, a 'Madonna' in his best manner, No. 411, and a somewhat inferior replica (or copy?) of the Bruges picture, No. 412, in the Antwerp Museum; where also is a beautiful drawing by him, in the finest pencil line, of 'S. Barbara,' No. 410. An 'Adoration of the kings,' not equal to his best work, is ascribed to him in the Brussels Gallery, No. 14. One of his most important small works is in our National Gallery, containing portraits of Jean Arnolfini and of his wife Jeanne de Chenany, No. 186, a jewel of workmanship in point of finish and minute detail. Another example is the full-length of 'The Madonna and chancellor Rollin' in the Louvre, No. 162. Other beautiful portraits and works of this order are extant: for instance, the portrait of his wife, finished in 1439, in the Museum at Bruges, No. 2; those of Jan van der Leeuw, and of Jodocus Vydt, so called, Nos. 13, 42, Room II. 2nd floor in the Belvedere at

Vienna; and a fine life-size 'Head of Christ,' No. 528 at Berlin. Portraits of a man with red head-dress and of a man in a green hood are Nos. 222, 290 in our National Gallery.

Jan van Eyck.

It is not surprising that the influence of the Van Eycks made itself felt throughout the Netherlands, and that many followed in their footsteps, some perhaps as careful imitators, others in the spirit of independence. Of the former some of the best are still known: among them should be mentioned Petrus Christus (records 1444-71), a native of Bruges. His best productions are a 'Madonna' in the Städels, Frankfurt, No. 65; two panels, the 'Annunciation' and the 'Last Judgment,' Nos. 529A and B in the Berlin Museum; two wings of a triptych, a 'Crucifixion' and a 'Last Judgment,' marvellously full of figures, with high finish, No. 444 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg; and a panel in four parts, No. 1291 in the Madrid Gallery.

Petrus Christus.

Three other but more independent masters of this time, although largely influenced by the Van Eycks, were Gerard van der Meire (records 1447-74), Hugo van der Goes, and Justus of Ghent. A large altarpiece by the first is in S. Bavon at Ghent, and a good work by him (C. and C.) is the 'Exhumation of St. Hubert,' No. 783, ascribed to Dierick Bouts in the catalogue of our National Gallery, while the 'Count of Hennegau with his patron saint,' No. 264, may also be considered as genuine. An altarpiece, Nos. 383-7, is in the Antwerp Museum. The authorship of the celebrated Grimani miniatures in the Library of the Ducal Palace, Venice, has been attributed to Van der Meire, but it is probable that they are the work of Gerard Horemhout, and other painters of later date.

Gerard van der Meire.

Hugo van der Goes (died 1482) also executed several important works, but unfortunately only one can now be ascribed to him with certainty (C. and C.), although his name appears in several European galleries as in our National Gallery, where two are attributed to him. The work referred to is a large and important altarpiece in three compartments, now in the Collection belonging to the Hospital of S. M. Nuova at Florence. The centrepiece represents the 'Adoration of the shepherds,' the figures

Hugo van der Goes.

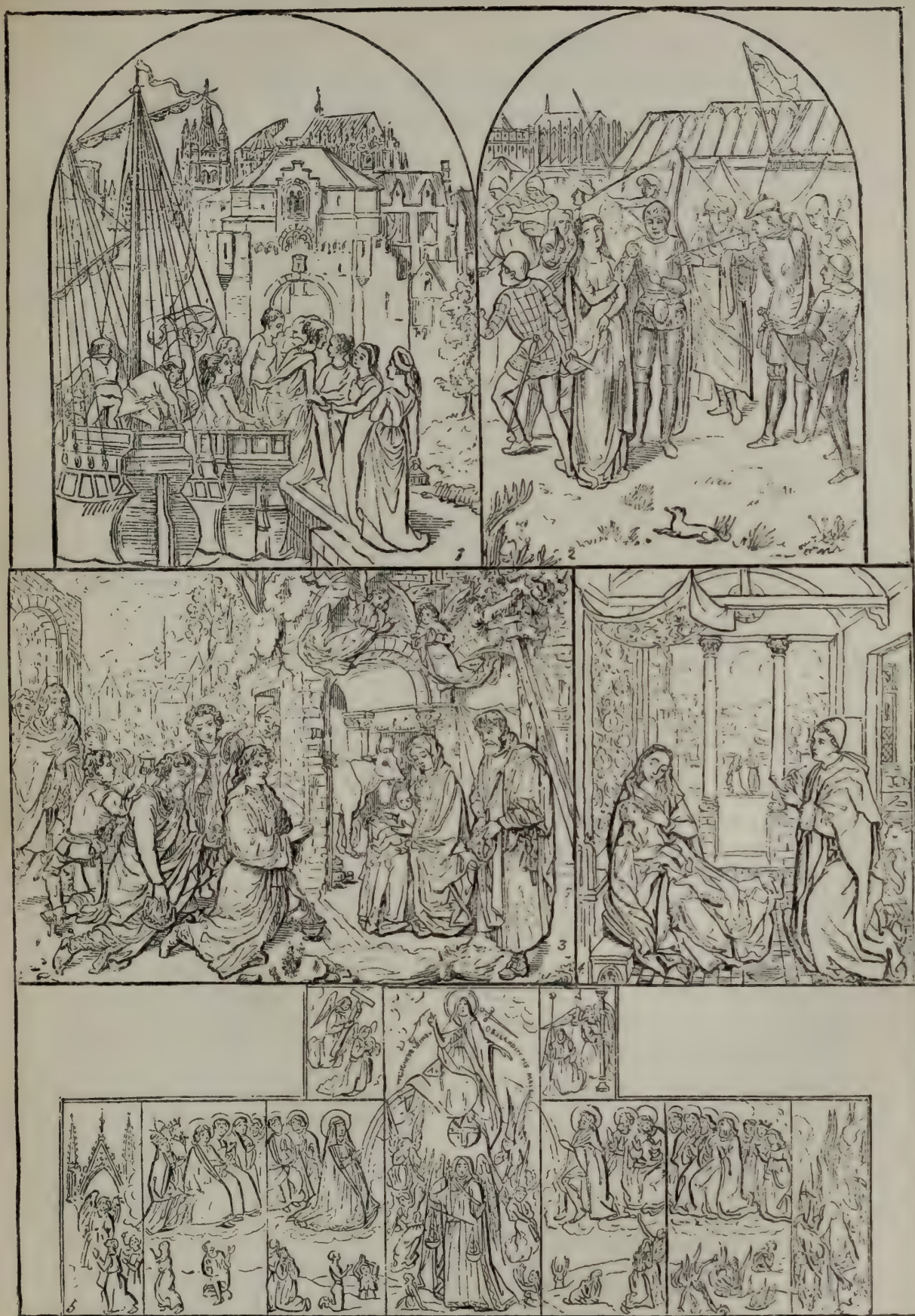
*Hugo van
der Goes.*

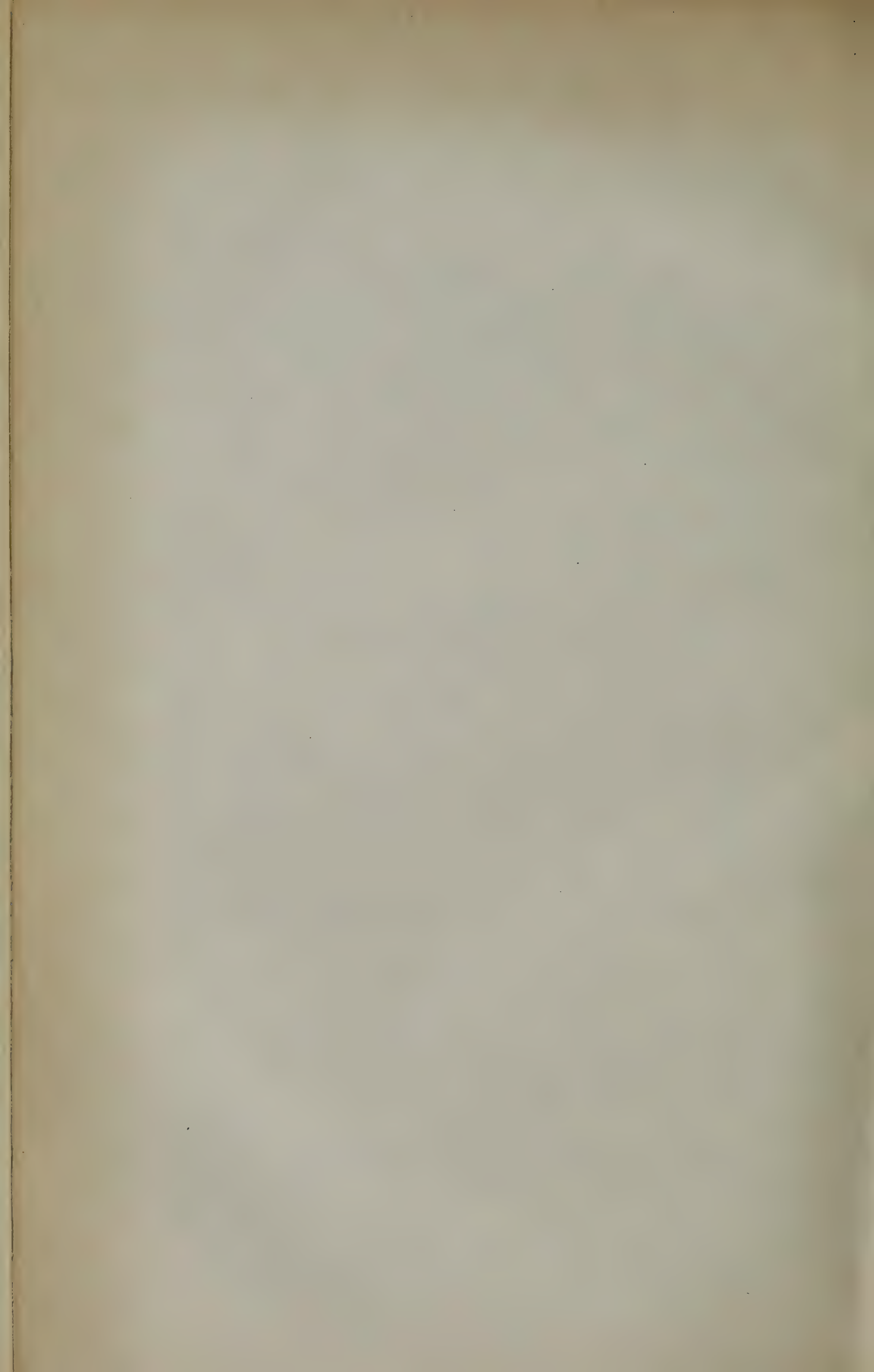
*Justus of
Ghent.*

*Rogier van
der Weyden.*

approaching life-size: these with the numerous details are all finely painted and highly finished. Not only have his works disappeared, but those also of Justus of Ghent, whose only existing known picture of merit is the 'Last Supper' in S. Agatha at Urbino. Two panels are attributed to him at Antwerp, Nos. 223, 4.

We now return to a much greater master, Rogier van der Weyden (1400–64), born at Tournai, who became the head of a school almost as influential as that of the Van Eycks. The realism of his art was even more exact and uncompromising than theirs, and thus his subjects sometimes contain matter which is repulsive. He exceeded his predecessors in attention to minute detail, and applying this to the themes which he most affected—always sorrowful and painful, he closely delineated the outward signs of mental and bodily pain. Among his earliest known works is a triptych, a 'Pietà' in the centre, with the 'Nativity' and the 'Resurrection,' preserved in the Berlin Museum, No. 534A. In the same museum there is another beautiful triptych by him containing scenes from the life of the Baptist, No. 534B, of which a smaller replica by the master is No. 62 in the Städel, Frankfort. One of his grandest works is a 'Last Judgment,' painted in nine panels for the Hospital at Beaune in Burgundy (Plate XXV., 5). In this century some interchange of ideas took place between the artists of Flanders and those of Italy. Antonello of Messina had visited the Netherlands about the middle of the century, whence he returned with the secret of oil medium to Venice. Rogier van der Weyden made a long tour in Italy, and came back, with his manner little if at all changed, to execute some of his finest works. Examples of these are, an exceedingly fine triptych, now No. 535 in the Berlin Museum: two in the Pinacothek at Munich, 'S. Luke painting the Virgin,' No. 634 (Plate XXV., 4), and a triptych, Nos. 627, 8 (Plate XXV., 3), 9; a fine triptych in the Belvedere, Vienna, No. 81 Room I. 2nd floor, and another of larger size at Madrid, No 2189, the centre a 'Crucifixion' with the 'Seven sacraments,' on one wing the 'Expulsion from Eden,' No. 2190, and on the other the 'Last Judgment,' No. 2192. A beautiful small 'Madonna





with saints,' No. 61, is in the Städel, Frankfort, and a small 'Entombment' is No. 795 in the Uffizi, Florence. A 'Deposition' ascribed to him in the Hague Museum, No. 226, is not improbably from the hand of the master, but does not rank with his finest works. Many inferior productions of his school are ascribed to him in various European galleries: one of the best of these is in our National Gallery, No. 664.

*Rogier van
der Weyden.*

Hans Memling (1430?–95), a highly gifted pupil of Van der Weyden, surpassed his master in the extreme delicacy and finish of his work. Very few facts respecting him are known, but several examples of his work remain. His earliest picture known was painted in 1470, and is No. 640, Munich Pinacothek. That which gained him a greater reputation than any other is the celebrated altarpiece depicting the 'Marriage of S. Catharine,' now in the collection at the Hospital of S. John at Bruges, No. 1, and painted in 1479. Previous to this (1473) he executed the large altarpiece of the 'Last Judgment' in the Cathedral of Dantzic, now much spoiled by restoration. But the Hospital at Bruges contains other fine works of this master, and notably one, No. 2, painted at a later period, the 'Shrine of S. Ursula,' perhaps the most perfect specimen extant of early Flemish art. Certainly, for composition and dramatic power as understood at this period, and for perfection of workmanship, it is unrivalled. The history occupies six compartments, besides two ends, and panels on the top all finished with the same care (Plate XXV., 1, 2). No. 3, a triptych, centrepiece the 'Adoration of the kings,' in which the distant landscape is exceedingly beautiful. No. 4, a diptych, the 'Madonna and donator.' No. 5, a 'Sibyl,' dated 1480, is less excellent. Of No. 6, a triptych, the best part is the outside of the lateral panels. In the Academy at Bruges Nos. 4 to 8 constitute a fine and large triptych. In the Uffizi is a beautiful 'Madonna,' No. 703, and in the Doria Palace, Rome, is a small 'Deposition.' In the Munich Pinacothek, No. 655 is an interesting example, the 'Seven joys of the Virgin'; and in the Turin Gallery, No. 358, is the 'Seven sorrows of the Virgin'—both are remarkable for the number of incidents

*Hans
Memling.*

*Hans
Memling.*

depicted and of figures introduced into a moderate-sized canvas, yet every detail is finished with elaboration and care. There is a large work by Memling, an altarpiece in the Cathedral of Lübeck, painted in 1491, which has not the attractive qualities of his smaller works: it was his last production of any importance. Our National Gallery possesses two examples of the master—No. 686, a ‘Madonna,’ somewhat injured by cleaning; and No. 747, the ‘Baptist and S. Lawrence’; others with his name are works of his school. In the Louvre are two fine panels, Nos. 288, 9, a ‘S. John’ and a ‘Magdalen.’ At Brussels are good portraits of William Moreel and his wife, Nos. 21, 2; while at Frankfort is a portrait, No. 63. At Dresden is a small panel, a ‘S. Christopher and Infant Christ,’ No. 2417; at Antwerp is a diptych, Nos. 155, 6 (Plate XXXIII., 4); and at Berlin is a small ‘Madonna,’ No. 528B.

*Dierick
Bouts.*

Dierick Bouts, or Stuerboudt (painted 1450–75), is another painter of the Van Eyck school who, born at Haarlem, studied art in Flanders, as his pictures testify. The most important are a ‘Last Supper’ in S. Pierre at Louvain, and two pictures of a legendary subject, painted for the Town Hall there, but now in the Museum at Brussels, Nos. 30, 1 (Plate XXVIII., 4, 8). Two excellent examples are at Berlin, Nos. 533–9; and another is No. 58A in the Städel, Frankfort. Several works in different European galleries catalogued as Memling’s were probably painted by Dierick Bouts.

*Gherardt
David.*

After the death of Memling the purity of Netherlandish art declined, and the style became changed through intercourse with the schools of Italy. A few still retained the influence of Weyden and Memling, of whom Gherardt David (record 1487–1528) may be mentioned. A triptych, the ‘Baptism of Christ,’ No. 5 in the Bruges Academy, painted in 1507, is believed to be by him, so also is the beautiful work in our National Gallery, No. 1045. An authentic altarpiece of the year 1509 is preserved in the Rouen Museum, and another example is No. 573 at Berlin.

Patinir.

His pupil, Joachim de Patinir (painted 1515–24), executed several works characterized by minute detail and

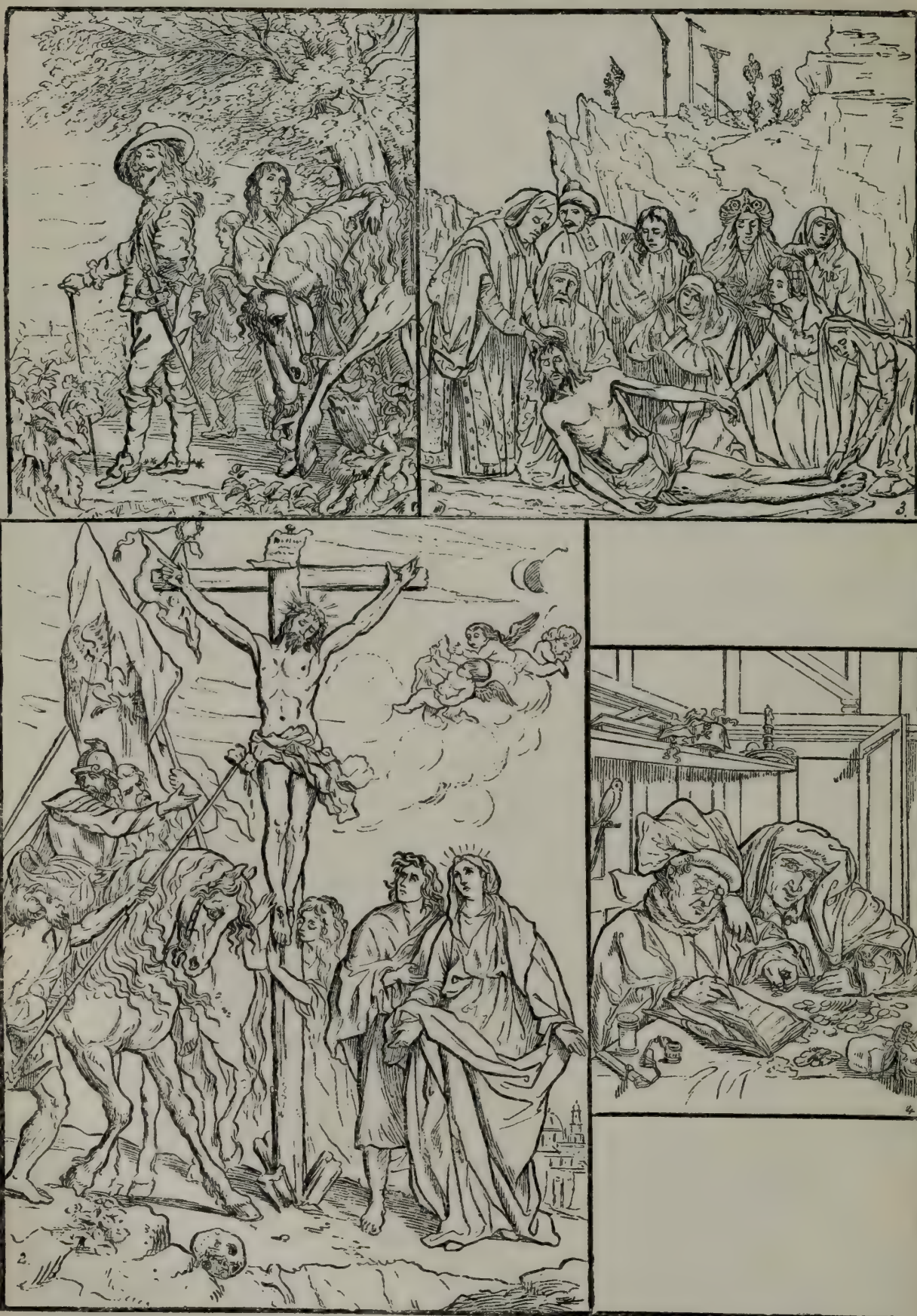


PLATE XXVI.

To face page 101.

carefully painted landscape. Examples are to be found at Berlin, Nos. 608, 20; at Madrid, Nos. 15, 19, 23; and in our National Gallery, No. 717.

But at the end of the fifteenth century appeared Quintin Matsys, or Massys (1466–1559), who first gave to the Antwerp school an influential position. His finest work, painted in 1508, in three compartments, the centre a ‘Deposition,’ is in the Antwerp Gallery, Nos. 245–9, and it gained for him a great reputation (Plate XXVI., 2). A triptych, nearly as fine, ‘S. Anne,’ formerly at Louvain, has just been acquired by the Brussels Museum. In a different style, being warmer in tone and fuller in colour, is a large composition of numerous figures, depicting the ‘Virgin in glory with saints below,’ No. 449 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. He executed also several genre pictures, exhibiting clever delineations of character. Of these there is a fine example, well known as the ‘Two misers,’ belonging to the Queen at Windsor (Plate XXVI., 4). Others of a similar character are to be seen in the Louvre, No. 279; in the Palazzo Doria at Rome; and in the Dresden Gallery, No. 1721. There is also a portrait by him, No. 37 Room II. 2nd floor, in the Belvedere at Vienna.

Jan Gossaert, or Mabuse (1470–1532), was a master of this time who seems to have followed the style of Matsys until he visited Italy, when, like many other Flemish artists, such as Bernard van Orley and Michael Coxie, he greatly changed his manner under southern influence. Mabuse’s finest work, an ‘Adoration of the kings,’ is in the Castle Howard Collection. An important triptych representing ‘Christ in the house of Simon,’ may be noted at Brussels, No. 15. A good example is in the Louvre, a ‘Madonna,’ No. 278; others are at Munich, in the Pina-cothek, No. 99; and at Vienna, Nos. 9, 10 Room II. 2nd floor.

Of B. van Orley (1470–1541), an important panel, the ‘Desecration of the temple by Antiochus Epiphanes,’ and the ‘Descent of the Holy Ghost,’ No. 59 Room II. 2nd floor, may be seen in the Belvedere at Vienna. At Brussels, among three works by him, a portrait of the Doctor Zelle, No. 27, and an altarpiece in five parts, illustrating

Patinir.

*Sixteenth
century.
Quintin
Matsys.*

*Jan
Mabuse.*

*Bernard
van Orley.*

*Bernard
van Orley.*

the 'Trials and patience of Job,' No. 368, may be mentioned. An 'Adoration of the kings,' No. 464, in which he was aided by Joachim de Patinir, is in the Antwerp Gallery; and a fine 'Descent from the cross' is No. 474 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

*Michael
Coxie.*

M. Coxcyen, or Coxie (1499–1592), was a pupil of Orley. His principal work was an excellent copy of the Van Eyck altarpiece in S. Bavon, executed for Philip II. of Spain, of which the chief parts are now at Munich and Berlin, while the side-wings replace in S. Bavon the originals, which are at Berlin also (see p. 95).

*Suster-
mann.*

Other masters of this period were Lambert Lombard, or Sustermann, Antonio Moro, Peter Pourbus, Frans Pourbus the elder and younger, and Paul Bril, who lived just before the time of Rubens. Of Sustermann little need be said, except that his style was formed in Italy. For examples of his work, No. 491 in the Hermitage, No. 20 at Brussels, two compositions, Nos. 649, 50, in the Lille Museum, and No. 266 in our National Gallery may be mentioned. His pupil Frans Floris was a painter of some talent, by whom there are, in the Uffizi, Florence, an 'Adam and Eve,' No. 670, a similar work in the Belvedere, Vienna, Nos. 16, 17 Room III. 2nd floor, and a triptych at Brussels, No. 196.

Floris.

*Antonio
Moro.*

Moro (1525–81) and the Pourbuses became famous as portrait painters, and as such had benefited by their knowledge of Italian art. Some good portraits by Moro are at Madrid: No. 1484 is interesting as being that of Queen Mary married to Philip II. of Spain. Equally fine and interesting are those of Sir Thomas Gresham and his wife, Nos. 480, 1 in the Hermitage. There is a good portrait of a dwarf of Charles V., No. 342 in the Louvre. A portrait by Moro is in our National Gallery, No. 184; one of Sir T. Gresham occurs in the National Portrait Gallery; two are at Dresden, Nos. 1085, 1085A; another, No. 1293, in the Pinacothek at Munich, and two in the Belvedere at Vienna, Nos. 49, 52 Room VII. 1st floor, besides his own portrait, No. 462 in the Uffizi. Moro resided several years in England, was appointed painter to Queen Mary, and became Sir Anthony More.

Peter Pourbus (1510–83) was the head of a family of painters, examples by whom are frequently met with. Among several by him at Vienna, Nos. 23, 4 Room III. 2nd floor may be noted; while in the Academy at Bruges are two of his best works, a ‘Last Judgment’ and a triptych of the ‘Descent from the cross,’ Nos. 17, 18. In the Louvre there is one picture, the ‘Resurrection,’ No. 391.

*Peter
Pourbus.*

Peter’s son, Frans Pourbus (1546–80), surpassed his father in portraiture; good specimens may be seen at Vienna in Nos. 13, 14, 19 Room III. 2nd floor. There is also a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, No. 310 in the Trippenhuys at Amsterdam.

*Frans
Pourbus
the elder.*

Frans the younger (1570–1622), son of the preceding, painted portraits with equal success, and some large compositions also. Good examples are Nos. 268, 9 in the Museum at Brussels, No. 212 at the Hague, and No. 30 Room III. 2nd floor in the Belvedere, Vienna. Two canvases, containing three heads each, finely painted, are Nos. 487, 8 in the Hermitage. Numerous illustrations are in the Louvre, of which four are portraits, No. 396 being the best. There also is his masterpiece, a ‘Last Supper,’ No. 392.

*Frans
Pourbus
the younger.*

The Brueghels were nearly contemporary with the last-named group. The works of Pieter Brueghel the elder (1530–69) are well known, but his son Jan Brueghel was more celebrated. There is a good specimen of the father at Hampton Court, a simple genre scene, although known as the ‘Massacre of the innocents,’ No. 748. In such works he always depicted the peasants and their life at his time; hence he was distinguished as “Peasant Brueghel.” The best collection of his pictures, in this style, is to be found in the Belvedere, Vienna: see Nos. 1, 9, 11, 44 Room III. 2nd floor, among many others. In the Munich Pinacothek are two similar works, Nos. 784 and 801; in the Brussels Museum is another, No. 2; and at Madrid is a remarkable picture of the ‘Triumph of Death,’ No. 1221.

*The
Brueghels.*

*Pieter
Brueghel
the elder.*

Jan Brueghel, known also as “Velvet Brueghel” (1568–1625), painted with extreme care and minuteness animals of all kinds and flowers in landscape, and was often

*Jan
Brueghel.*

*Jan
Brueghel.*

associated with other painters in the same work. Examples may be seen in numerous galleries; as Nos. 58, 9 in the Louvre; an excellent one, No. 200, in the Hague Museum; others in the Trippenhuys at Amsterdam, Nos. 66, 7, 70; and another in the Brussels Museum, No. 129 (Plate XXVIII., 5); also two in the Hermitage, Nos. 513, 14; while at Munich, Berlin, and Vienna there are several specimens, for which see catalogues at the end of the volume. In the Madrid Gallery no less than fifty-two large works, crowded with minute details, are attributed to this master, while upwards of thirty are ascribed to him at Dresden! His brother, the younger Pieter Brueghel (1564–1637), was an artist of less ability, and, from his fondness for depicting grotesque figures and demons, obtained the name of “Brueghel d’Enfer.” An example of his style may be seen in the Brussels Museum, No. 3.

*Pieter
Brueghel
the younger.*

M. de Vos.

A contemporary of Pieter Brueghel the elder was Martin de Vos (1531–1603), who studied in Italy. Many of his crowded compositions are to be found in the Gallery at Antwerp, Nos. 71 to 103. Here also Nos. 104, 7 are good pictures by Cornelis de Vos, who lived fifty years later; a fine example is No. 832 at Berlin. At Brussels works by both are to be found—by Martin some portraits, Nos. 341, 2; and by Cornelis an admirable portrait group, No. 453 (Plate XXVIII., 1).

C. de Vos.

Paul Bril.

M. Bril.

Paul Bril (1556–1626) was one of the early Flemish landscape-painters; he spent most of his life at Rome with his elder brother Matthew, and died there. One of his best works, ‘Tobias and the angel,’ is in the Gallery at Dresden, No. 784, where there are also two landscapes by Matthew, Nos. 777, 8. A fine specimen of Paul is at Munich, No. 805; another is No. 714, at Berlin. Several are in the Louvre, others in the Turin Gallery and in the Uffizi at Florence.

*Seventeenth
century.*

Rubens.

The commencement of the seventeenth century witnessed a development of art in the Flemish school, differing from any that had preceded it in the Netherlands and Brabant, through the genius of Peter Paul Rubens, who was born at Antwerp in 1577. His works rapidly attained an extraordinary celebrity, and his pupils and followers were

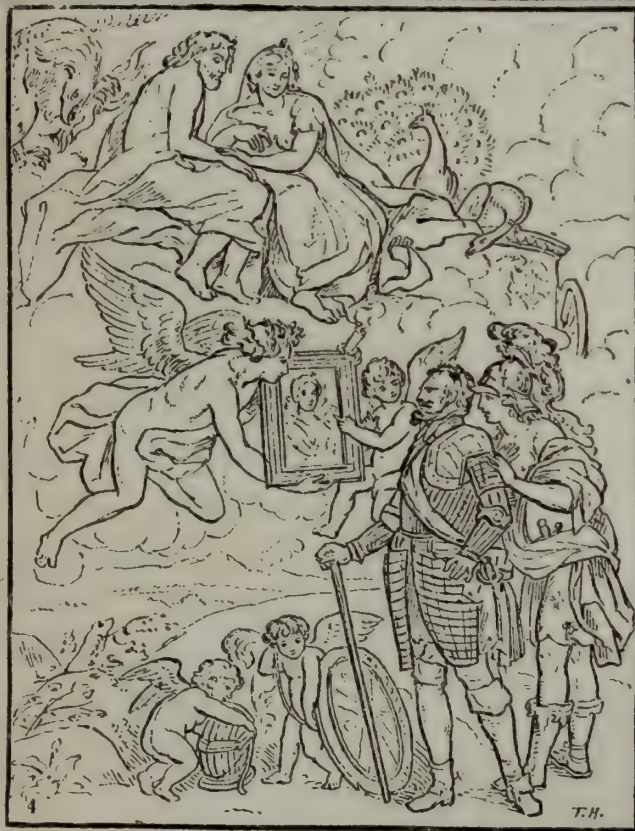
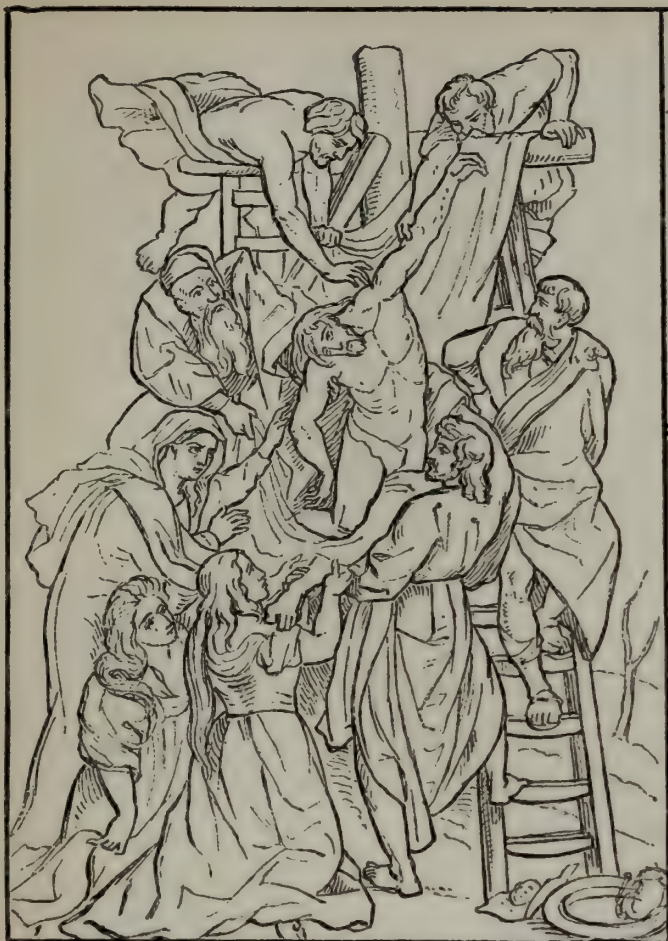
Rubens.

numerous and enthusiastic. His fertility of conception was remarkable, and he produced large and important works with a facility hitherto unknown. They are characterised by boldness of design, powerful dramatic action, with great knowledge of the figure and a brilliancy of colouring peculiar to the master. At the same time it is impossible to overlook the fact that many well-known examples exhibit drawing which is flagrantly incorrect, colouring which is crude and unnatural, vulgarity of form, and even coarseness or bad taste in the subject. Much of this faultiness is doubtless due to the very large share which his pupils had in the production of the great works which bear the master's name. Furthermore, it should be remembered that some of these were painted to be seen at considerable distance from the eye, and not at the close range within which they are placed in museums. Abundant illustrations of the accuracy of these remarks may be seen in the large canvases which fill the Salle de Rubens in the Pinacothek at Munich, those particularly of the 'Last Judgment,' No. 258, 'Fallen angels,' No. 250, 'Massacre of the innocents,' No. 269, and 'La femme apocalyptique,' No. 281. Here may be seen numerous nude figures, designed from repulsive models, and moreover badly drawn and crude in colour; while in an adjacent cabinet some small and slight studies, designs in fact for the larger works, from the hand of Rubens himself, are in most instances infinitely finer than the completed pictures. See Nos. 889, 908, 17, &c. Numerous examples of this class are found in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, such as Nos. 557, 69, 70, 2, 3, 90, 3; besides which should be noted six fine sketches made in 1635 for triumphal arches to grace the entry of the Infante Ferdinand of Spain into Antwerp, Nos. 561-6. Two small works of this order are at Berlin, of which No. 780 is worthy of note.

Rubens received his first instruction from Otho van Veen, or Otto Vænius, an Antwerp painter, but when twenty-three years of age he went to Italy, and remained there seven years, chiefly at Venice, closely studying the works of Paolo Veronese, whose style he emulated. On his return he executed an almost incredible number of

*Rubens's
sacred
works.*

large pictures, which testify to his having been a most rapid and powerful painter. First among his productions ranks the far-famed 'Descent from the cross,' now in Antwerp Cathedral, a truly magnificent composition, finely drawn and harmonious in colour (Plate XXVII., 1). Rubens's other large work there, the 'Raising of the cross,' which hangs as its pendant, is inferior, although the Christ is especially grand: the small painting of the 'Resurrection' is still less pleasing. The Gallery at Antwerp contains several examples of the master, three of which are among his best works: the great 'Crucifixion,' No. 313, realistic to a painful degree; the 'Adoration of the magi,' No. 298, remarkable for its brilliant colouring (Plate XXXIII., 8); and the well-known 'Christ on the cross,' No. 297. The 'Incredulity of S. Thomas,' No. 307, is a less important painting. In the Church of S. Jacques there is a large 'Holy family' over the high altar, into which Rubens has introduced the members of his family. The churches at Mechlin are also rich in altarpieces by Rubens. In that dedicated to S. John is a large 'Adoration of the magi,' with two wings painted on both sides; and in Notre Dame is a similar altarpiece, of which the centre panel finely represents the 'Draught of fishes.' Large compositions of the same character by Rubens are so numerous in foreign galleries that only a few of the most important can be enumerated. The Belvedere at Vienna, among several, contains an 'Assumption of the Virgin,' 'S. Ambrose refusing the Emperor Theodosius entrance to the church,' 'S. François Xavier working miracles,' and 'Ignatius Loyola casting out devils,' forming Nos. 2, 8, 3, 1 Room IV.; and a large votive altarpiece of S. Ildephonse, No. 1 Room V. In the Liechtenstein Gallery, Vienna, there are several works and excellent portraits; but especially to be noted is a series of paintings decorating a large hall, Nos. 89 to 94, relating to the death of Decius. He is represented at Berlin by a fine composition, the 'Raising of Lazarus,' No. 783. In the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, may be noted a good 'Descent from the cross,' No. 546; a 'Madonna with saints,' No. 541; and an 'Adoration of the kings,' No. 536, in which the Madonna is a portrait of



Helena Fourment, among several others. Three very fine large works are at Madrid, an 'Adoration of the kings,' No. 1559, the 'Brazen serpent,' No. 1558 (of which there is a small repetition in our National Gallery, No. 59), and a dashing 'S. George and the dragon,' No. 1565. There is a good 'Flight of Lot,' No. 425 in the Louvre. Two large canvases are in the Lyons Museum, of which the 'Adoration of the magi,' No. 83, is the finer. Two pictures are at Cassel, a 'Holy family with saints,' No. 187, and a 'Flight into Egypt,' No. 176.

Rubens

Besides those works of which the subjects have been chiefly taken from sacred history, Rubens executed numerous historical, mythological, and allegorical paintings. Our National Gallery contains two fair examples in the 'Rape of the Sabines,' No. 38, and the 'Judgment of Paris,' No. 194, of which latter there is a fine repetition at Madrid, No. 1590 (Plate XXVII., 2). In the Salon Carré of the Louvre is the large composition 'Tomyris and the head of Cyrus,' No. 433.

*Mythological works,
&c.*

A number of fanciful compositions, demanded at that time by the taste of royalty, in a style which associated portraiture with mythological characters, is well exemplified in the Louvre by twenty-one large canvases illustrating the history of Maria de' Medici, No. 434 to No. 454 (Plate XXVII., 4). These were designed by the master, and largely executed by his scholars. A good 'Venus and Vulcan' is No. 292 in the Brussels Museum. Two fine compositions, smaller and superior to the foregoing, are at Madrid—viz., the 'Garden of Love,' No. 1611 (repetitions of which occur at Dresden and Vienna), and the 'Peasants' dance,' No. 1612. Mythological subjects abound in the Dresden Museum, among which should be mentioned 'Diana and nymphs,' No. 825. At Vienna, in the Belvedere, may be noted a 'Feast of Venus,' No. 7 Room V., and the 'Four quarters of the globe,' No. 10 Room IV.; in the Pitti at Florence the 'Horrors of war,' No. 86; and in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg figures of 'Abundance and the river Tigris,' No. 554, besides several small works, such as Nos. 549, 552. Rather larger and particularly fine are a 'Group of children and fruit,' No. 779 (Plate

Allegorical works.

Rubens.

XXVII., 3), and a 'Perseus and Andromeda,' No. 785 at Berlin. At Madrid important works by Rubens are numerous: for example, 'Perseus and Andromeda,' No. 1584; 'Ceres and Pomona,' No. 1585; 'Ceres and Pan,' No. 1593, in which the fruit is by Snyders; and the 'Legend of Rodolf I. of Hapsburg,' No. 1566.

Portraits.

Rubens was scarcely less powerful as a portrait-painter. His first and second wives, Isabella Brandt and Helena Fourment, were very frequently painted by him. Of the first there is a good portrait at Munich, seated with Rubens himself, No. 256 (Plate XXVII., 6); another seated is No. 575 in the Hermitage; and one is at the Hague, No. 213. Those of his second wife are to be found in almost every gallery of Europe—at Vienna, Munich, Paris; and at the Hague there is an especially pleasing likeness, No. 214; but the most magnificent one, life-size and full-length, is No. 576 in the Hermitage. Other portraits are in the Louvre, of which most worthy of note are Nos. 450, 5, 6, 60. In the Pitti at Florence there is an admirable portrait group, comprising Rubens himself and the philosophers Lipsius and Grotius, No. 85 (Plate XXVII., 5). Our National Gallery possesses a well-known example in the 'Chapeau de poil,' No. 852. A pair of excellent portraits deserve attention at Brussels, Nos. 294, 5. Numerous and good examples of portraiture are to be seen in the Madrid Gallery, Nos. 1606, 9, 10; and two equestrian portraits, Nos. 1607, 8. Very fine portraits are to be found in the Hermitage: a full-length of Philip IV., No. 559, and three admirable portraits, Nos. 578, 80, 1, should be mentioned, among many others. Many striking examples are at Dresden, among which may be noted Nos. 845, 7, 9.

Landscape and animals.

Landscapes and animal pieces are often to be met with by this fertile master. At Vienna Nos. 13, 19 Room V., and No. 7 Room IV., and at Munich Nos. 916, 22, are all good examples. With these should be classed his 'Lions,' No. 592 in the Hermitage; and his 'Tigress and lion,' No. 834 at Dresden. One of the best of these is at Madrid, No. 1583; and No. 1594 is a representation of 'Mercury and Argus,' in which the landscape is prominent. Two admirable landscapes may be seen in the Hermitage,

Nos. 594, 5, the first with the rising moon, the second with a rainbow. Others are Nos. 9, 14 in the Pitti. A grand view of the Escorial is No. 836 at Dresden. A fine 'Autumn' landscape is in our National Gallery, No. 66.

Rubens.

In representations of animals Rubens was surpassed by Frans Snyders (1579–1657), one of the most vigorous and talented portrayers that ever lived of hunted animals. In the Hague Gallery there is a good example of a stag-hunt, No. 222, the landscape in which is by Rubens. At Brussels, No. 314, and at Antwerp, No. 335 (Plate XXVIII., 9), are fine works of Snyders, as are also Nos. 297, 305, 17 in the Munich Pinacothek, and Nos. 270, 1 in the Trippenhuys at Amsterdam. At Madrid are several very fine works, especially Nos. 1677, 84. In the Hermitage are some of his chief large canvases: among them should be noted the 'Fruit-seller,' the 'Vegetable-seller,' the 'Fish-dealer,' and the 'Game-shop,' each with figures of life-size, Nos. 1312 to 1315. Others are in the Louvre, at Berlin, at Dresden, rich in good specimens, and elsewhere, for which see catalogues.

*Frans
Snyders.*

Jan Fyt (1625–71) was another Flemish artist who excelled particularly in painting dead game, as well as flowers and fruit. Of the latter several fine specimens are extant; for example, No. 225 in the Turin Gallery. Many excellent studies of the first-named subjects are to be found in the Antwerp Gallery, Nos. 171, 2 (Plate XXXIII., 6); in the Pinacothek at Munich, Nos. 325, 39, 41; and in the Madrid Gallery, Nos. 1369, 70. Other examples are to be found in the Louvre, at Vienna, and one in our National Gallery, No. 1003.

Jan Fyt.

Jacob Jordaens (1593–1678) was one of Rubens's most distinguished scholars and followers: he was most successful in his reproductions of low life, and these were generally wanting in the nobler qualities of his master. A few of the larger and best of his works can alone be enumerated. Some of the finest of these are at Brussels, Nos. 216 to 221; No. 217, an allegory, being perhaps the chief. At Munich, in the Pinacothek, No. 324 is a good example. The Hermitage contains many works, among

*Jacob
Jordaens.*

*Jacob
Jordaens.*

which Nos. 647, 51, 2, 3, his own portrait, may be mentioned. Numerous examples are at Dresden, of which No. 961 is one of the best. In the Louvre are several excellent works, Nos. 251 to 257. In the Trippenhuys at Amsterdam, No. 202; in the Antwerp Museum, Nos. 215 to 222; in the Belvedere at Vienna, No. 27 Room VI. 1st floor; in the Madrid Gallery, Nos. 1404, 5, 7, 10; and in the Cassel Gallery, No. 266.

Van Dyck.

By far the greatest of Rubens's pupils was the renowned Anton van Dyck (1599–1641), one of the first masters of portraiture that ever lived, although his productions were not confined to this branch of art alone. One of his finest is the large 'Crucifixion' in the Cathedral of Mechlin (Plate XXVI., 3); and a small picture of the same subject is in the Church of S. Jacques at Antwerp. Two altarpieces are at Vienna, Nos. 2, 8 Room III. 1st floor; and another is the 'Incredulity of S. Thomas,' No. 607 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. A favourite subject with the master is the 'Dead Christ': one of these is in the Berlin Museum, No. 778, where there is also a 'Christ crowned with thorns,' No. 770; while at Antwerp, Nos. 403, 4, and at Munich, Nos. 203, 12, are similar examples. Representations of the Holy family by Van Dyck are to be found in many galleries: as, for instance, that fine work in the Louvre, No. 137; one at Vienna, No. 33 Room III. 1st floor; the admirable one known as the 'Vierge aux Perdreaux,' No. 603 in the Hermitage, of which there is almost a replica in the Pitti; in the Turin collection, No. 384; and in the Accademia di S. Luca at Rome, No. 13.

*Sacred
subjects.*

Portraits.

But it is in portraiture that he has rarely been equalled, for delineation of character, ease of pose, charm of expression and pictorial quality, and works of this class best display the great talents of the master. Examples are to be seen in almost every European gallery, for Van Dyck was held in great esteem by the aristocracy of Italy, England, and Spain. At these three courts he passed his life, occupied in painting the portraits of some of the best-known men of the time. Several are preserved of Charles I. and of his family, which may first

Charles I.

be mentioned. The King is represented in a grand portrait in the Louvre, No. 142 (Plate XXVI., 1); at Hampton Court, No. 85; at Dresden, No. 985, No. 986 being Queen Henrietta Maria; in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, No. 609, with its pendant, the Queen, No. 610; and in the Pitti at Florence, together with his Queen, Henrietta Maria, No. 150. Perhaps the most charming of Van Dyck's productions is a group of the three children of Charles I., No. 338 in the Turin Gallery, a masterpiece of composition, colour, and technical power, which alone is worth a journey to Turin to see. A similar group, but less pleasing, is at Dresden, No. 987; another, very beautiful, No. 790, is at Berlin; a small study is in the Louvre, No. 143; a portrait of William of Orange as a boy, No. 611, and a girl and boy of the Wharton family, No. 618 are both in the Hermitage; and the portraits of two children are at Amsterdam in the Trippenhuys, No. 102. There are two noble equestrian portraits by Van Dyck which should be remembered: one at Turin of Prince Thomas of Savoy, No. 363; and the other in the Tribune of the Uffizi at Florence of Charles V., No. 1128. Equally fine portraits—some full-length and others smaller—are those of Prince Thomas of Carignan and of the Infanta Isabella of Spain, Nos. 782, 88, among many admirable examples in the Berlin Museum; of Cardinal Bentivoglio, No. 82 in the Pitti; of Jean Monfort, No. 1115 in the Uffizi; of Charles Maléry, No. 209, among several others at Munich; and of Alexandre de la Faille, No. 192 at Brussels (Plate XXVIII., 2). A large number of good examples are in the Hermitage, mostly English portraits, such as those of Earl Danby and Sir Thomas Wharton, Nos. 615, 17; Archbishop Laud, No. 612 (a replica of the picture at Lambeth Palace); Inigo Jones, No. 626; and many others, which will be found in the catalogue. In the Liechtenstein Gallery, Vienna, are several others, of which Nos. 115, 18 are the best. The Madrid Gallery contains several fine portraits: especially remarkable are Nos. 1320, 2, 7, 8, 9, 30 (the well-known double portrait of A. van Dyck and the Count of Bristol), and No. 1331. Among many in the Cassel Gallery also Nos. 291, 3, 7 should

Van Dyck.

Children.

*Equestrian
and others.*

Van Dyck.

be noticed ; also some splendid portraits in the Palazzo Brignoli at Genoa. In the Louvre are many excellent specimens, Nos. 145 to 155, among which Nos. 148 to 150 are particularly fine ; so also at the Hague are Nos. 203-6, and at Antwerp No. 405 ; two or three are in our National Gallery—No. 52, the so-called ‘Head of Gevartius,’ being the best. Two admirable examples are in the National Gallery, Edinburgh, Nos. 318, 19. Besides all these there is the magnificent collection of portraits in the possession of the Queen at Windsor Castle.

J. Sustermans.

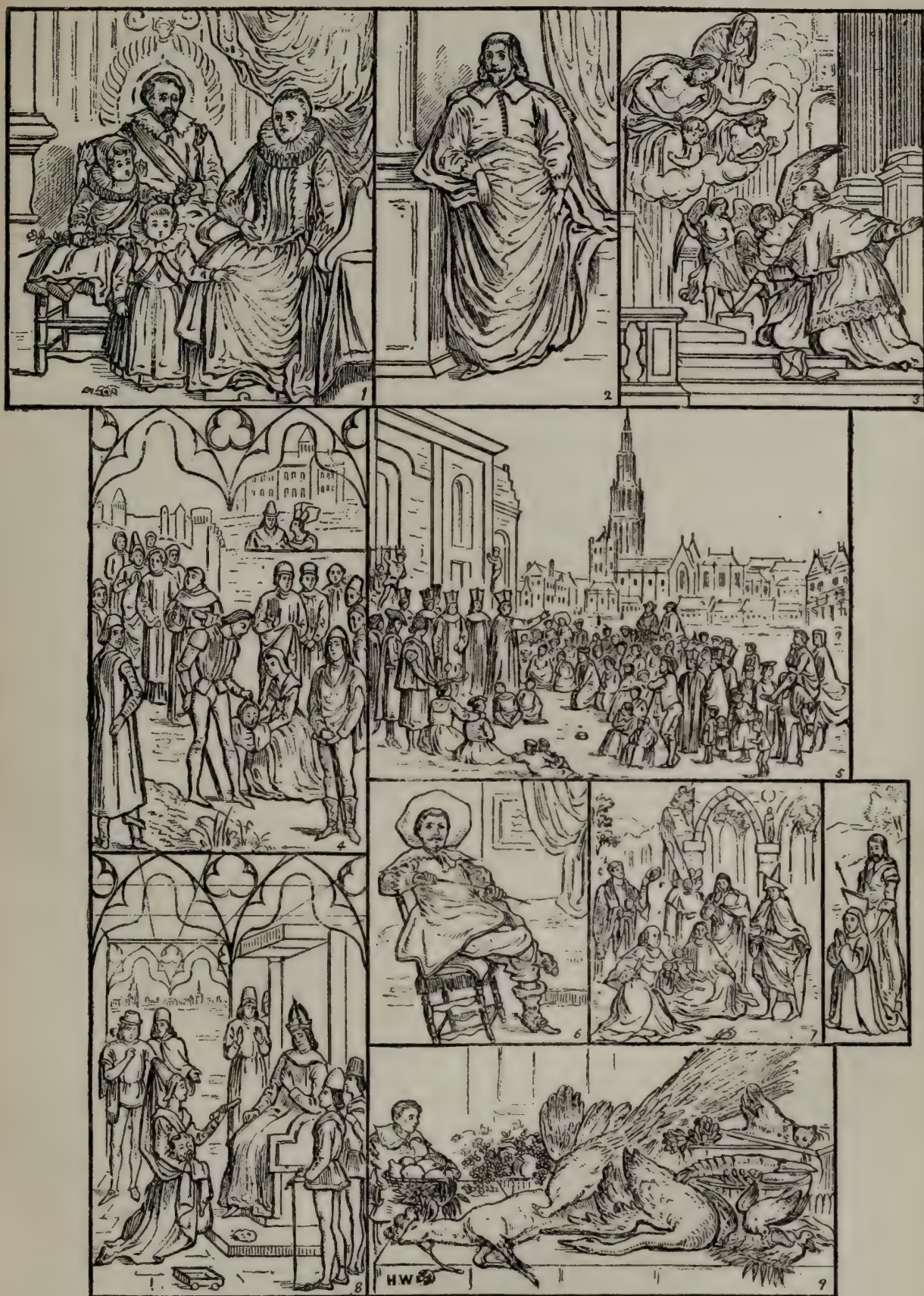
Justus Sustermans (1597-1681), the friend of Van Dyck, like him, succeeded best in portraiture. He studied and painted much in Italy. The Pitti possesses an admirably painted ‘Infant prince,’ No. 190 : other examples are in the Lucca Gallery, Nos. 6, 7, 8, and elsewhere.

Gaspard de Crayer.

Gaspard de Crayer must be named here, although born in 1582, some years before Van Dyck. He was a contemporary of Rubens, and an excellent portrait-painter in his own style, which possessed the drier manner of the German school, and strongly contrasted with that of the great colourist. Later in life he painted some important sacred subjects, examples of which are to be seen in the Museum of Brussels, Nos. 167, 9, 413 being the best among many. There is a ‘Madonna and saints,’ No. 314 at Munich ; and another is in the Louvre, No. 102, where also is an equestrian portrait, No. 103.

P. de Champaigne.

Philippe de Champaigne (1602-74) was a Fleming by birth and early education, but afterwards studied and resided chiefly in France. Examples of his works, which were partly religious compositions, but chiefly portraits, may be seen as follows. Of the first class, some of the most important are, in the Museum of Lyons, the ‘Finding of the relics of S. Gervais,’ No. 105 ; the ‘Moses and the law,’ No. 664 in the Hermitage ; an ‘Adam and Eve weeping over Abel,’ No. 2 Room I. 1st floor in the Belvedere, Vienna ; and the ‘Christ in the house of Simon,’ No. 76 in the Louvre. Several portraits are also to be found here, among which Nos. 83, 8, 94 are the best. The master is nowhere better seen than at Brussels : of his works there may be mentioned a series from the legend of S. Benedict,



Nos. 142–146, and two fine single figures of saints, Nos. 140, 1.

*P. de Cham-
paigne.*

It can scarcely be said that a Flemish school of distinct character existed after the era of Rubens and his immediate followers. The names of a few who may be held to merit, at all events to some extent, the appellation of “Flemish,” may follow here.

In portraiture may be noted Marc Gerard, Gonzales Cocques, Jacques van Oost, the elder and younger.

Painters of historical or mythological subjects may be noted: Erasmus Quellinus, Theodore van Thulden, Abraham van Diepenbeck—all three pupils of Rubens; Pieter Snayers; Theodor Rombouts; J. G. de Lairese; and Van der Meulen, the historical painter of Louis XIV., whose works are in the Louvre.

Architecture: Pieter Neefs, the elder, whose church interiors are admirable; and the younger; Hendrik van Balen.

Landscape: Roelandt Savery, Jacques d'Arthois, J. F. Millet (Francisque), Cornelis Huysmans.

Still-life: Adrian v. Utrecht, Alexander Adriaenssen, the younger, Jan van Essen, Daniel Seghers, Clara Peeters.

Illustrative works by all these will be found noted in the numerous catalogues at the end of this volume.

A TABLE

OF THE DATES OF THE PRINCIPAL PAINTERS OF THE FLEMISH SCHOOL.

School.		Birth.	Death.
	Jean van der Asselt, records 1364-1386	—	—
	Melchior Broederlam, or Broederlain, records 1382-1401	—	—
	Jean Malwel, or Melouel, first record 1392	—	1415
Bruges . . .	Hubert van Eyck	1366	1426
Bruges . . .	Jan van Eyck, about	1386	1440-1
Tournai . . .	Rogier van der Weyden	1400	1464
Bruges . . .	Hans Memling	1430?	1495
Bruges . . .	Petrus Christus, records 1444-71	—	—
Louvain . . .	Dierick Bouts, or Stuerboudt, first record 1450	—	1475
Ghent . . .	Gerard van der Meire, records 1447-74	—	—
Ghent . . .	Hugo van der Goes	—	1482
Ghent . . .	Justus of Ghent	1468	—
Bruges . . .	Gherardt David, first record 1487	—	1523
Bruges . . .	Joachim de Patinir, painted 1515-24	—	—
Antwerp . . .	Quintin Matsys	1466	1529
Antwerp . . .	Jan Gossaert Mabuse	1470	1532
Brussels . . .	Bernard van Orley	1470	1541
Mechlin . . .	Michiel Coxeyen, or Coxie	1499	1592
Liège . . .	Lambert Lombard, or Sustermann	1506	1566
Antwerp . . .	Peter Pourbus	1510	1583
Antwerp . . .	Frans Floris	1520	1570
Utrecht . . .	Antonio Mor, or Moro	1525	1581
Brussels . . .	Pieter Brueghel, elder	1530	1569
Antwerp . . .	Martin de Vos	1531	1603
Antwerp . . .	Frans Pourbus, elder	1540	1580
Antwerp . . .	Paul Bril	1556	1626
Antwerp . . .	Otho van Veen, or Vænius	1558	1629
Bruges . . .	Marc Gerard	1561	1635
Brussels . . .	Pieter Brueghel, younger	1564	1637
Brussels . . .	Jan Brueghel, "Velvet"	1568	1625
Antwerp . . .	Frans Pourbus, younger	1570	1622
Antwerp . . .	Pieter Neefs, elder, about	1570	1651
	Roelandt Savery	1576	1639

School.		Birth.	Death.
Antwerp . .	Peter Paul Rubens	1577	1640
Antwerp . .	Frans Snyder	1579	1657
*Antwerp . .	David Teniers, elder	1582	1649
Antwerp . .	Gaspard de Crayer	1582	1669
Antwerp . .	Cornelis de Vos	1585 ?	1661
Antwerp . .	Daniel Seghers	1590	1661
Antwerp . .	Pieter Snayers	1593	1670 ?
Antwerp . .	Jacob Jordaens	1593	1678
Antwerp . .	Theodor Rombouts	1597	1637
Antwerp . .	Justus Sustermans	1597	1681
Antwerp . .	Anton van Dyck	1599	1641
Antwerp . .	Adrian v. Utrecht	1599	1652
Bruges . .	Jacques van Oost, elder	1600	1671
Antwerp . .	Pieter Neefs, younger	1600	1675
Brussels . .	Philippe de Champaigne	1602	1674
	Jan van Essen	1607	1662
Antwerp . .	Abraham v. Diepenbeck	1607	1675
Antwerp . .	Theodore van Thulden	1607	1676
Antwerp . .	Erasmus Quellinus	1607	1678
Antwerp . .	David Teniers, younger	1610	1694
Brussels . .	Jacques d'Arthois	1613	1684
Antwerp . .	Gonzales Cocques	1614	1684
Antwerp . .	Jan Fyt	1625	1671
Antwerp . .	Abraham Teniers	1629	1671
Brussels . .	Anton F. van der Meulen	1634	1690
Bruges . .	Jacques van Oost, younger	1639	1713
Liège . .	J. G. de Lairese	1640	1711
Antwerp . .	J. F. Millet (Francisque)	1642	1680
Antwerp . .	Cornelis Huysmans	1648	1727
	A. Adriaenssen, younger	—	1685
	Clara Peeters, 17th century	—	—

* The three Teniers, although Flemish by birth, were so closely allied in style to the Dutch school, that their history and works will be considered under that heading.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PAINTING IN HOLLAND.

It is impossible to speak with certainty of the origin of painting in Holland. That a very early school did exist is not doubtful: traces of ancient mural decorations are extant, and furthermore there is reason to believe that, among the numerous pictures known to have been destroyed by zealous fanatics, certain works of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were altogether lost, and with them the names of their authors. The earliest of whom trustworthy records remain are Albert van Ouwater and his pupil Gerhard or Geerrit van Haarlem, both born at Haarlem, and probably painting about the middle of the fifteenth century. The Belvedere at Vienna has two panels representing a 'Dead Christ and mourners' and 'Scenes from the legend of the body of John the Baptist,' Nos. 58, 60 Room II. 2nd floor, ascribed to the latter; and there is also a triptych at Munich so named, Nos. 84, 5, 6; but it must be admitted that no works of either are now extant which can be regarded with certainty as authentic. The influence of the Van Eycks gave a great impulse to the practice of pictorial art in Holland towards the end of the fifteenth century; and at Leiden are to be found the earliest examples of the Dutch school. These are the works of Cornelis Engelbertsz (1468-1533), two of which are preserved in the Stedelijk Museum there, Nos. 9, 10. The former is an altarpiece in three compartments, the centre, a 'Crucifixion,' in excellent preservation, is a large and crowded composition, suggesting the style of Rogier van der Weyden, with much warmth of colour and minute finish of rich costume, doubtless learned from the Van Eycks. The wings depict the 'Sacrifice of Isaac' and the 'Brazen serpent.' Beneath the centre is a small and quaint predella. No. 10 is a 'Deposition,' similarly treated; the

*Fifteenth
century.*

*Geerrit van
Haarlem.*

*Engel-
bertsz.*

centre compartment is flanked by some admirably painted Gothic tracery containing six small and highly finished scenes from the Passion in a brownish grisaille. Other subjects occupy the wings, which have figures in grisaille on their exterior. A small panel, No. 714, is attributed to him in our National Gallery.

Engelbertsz.

Lucas van Leiden (1494–1533), the next great name in this school, is known almost exclusively as an engraver. Nevertheless he executed some excellent work as a painter, examples of which are very rare. The chief is the 'Last Judgment' at Leiden, No. 17 in the Stedelijk Museum, hanging between the two pictures just described. It is a large and important altarpiece in three compartments. The colours are light and bright, with little shadow; outlines firm and distinct; the nude figures, which abound throughout, well drawn and highly finished; positions, some easy, some affected. The subject occupies the three compartments. On the outer surfaces of these are two admirable figures, about three feet high, of S. Peter and S. Paul, drawn and painted in a broad and masterly style. There is a good example in the Städels, Frankfort, No. 70A, a 'Christ on the cross'; a triptych is at Antwerp, Nos. 108, 9, 10 (Plate XXVIII., 7); and a 'Madonna' is ascribed to him at Munich, No. 743.

L. van Leiden.

Another painter of this time was Jan Schoorl or Schoorel of Utrecht (1495–1562), who spent much of his time in Italy, and was the master of Antonio Moro the Fleming. Two panels in our National Gallery, Nos. 720, 1, are attributed to him. Two admirable portraits are Nos. 478, 9 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg; two others are Nos. 66, 7 Room II. 2nd floor in the Belvedere at Vienna. His pupil, Martin van Heemskerck, is represented in the Hermitage by a fine 'Crucifixion,' No. 490.

Sixteenth century.

Jan Schoorl.

Heemskerck.

About this epoch the painting of devotional subjects gradually ceased, while portraiture, especially in connection with the ancient guilds of Holland, and in the form of scenes from domestic life, chiefly occupied the Dutch painters of the end of the sixteenth century and subsequently. But before considering these, an artist of some merit must be briefly noticed, Cornelis Cornelisz, or Van

Cornelis v. Haarlem.

*Cornelis v.
Haarlem.*

Haarlem (1562–1638), who painted the nude figure with grace and apparently under the influence of Italian art. Two good examples are in the Hermitage,—No. 505, a ‘Baptism,’ and No. 506, ‘Cimon and Iphigenia’: one of his best is a ‘Bathsheba,’ No. 734 at Berlin; two large pictures are Nos. 19 and 19 bis at the Hague.

*Dutch por-
traiture.*

Mierevelt.

Of the great school of portrait-painters in Holland, Michiel van Mierevelt (1567–1641) and his pupil Paul Moreelse (1571–1638) were among the earliest. Examples of Mierevelt may be seen in the Trippenhuys, Amsterdam. No. 244 is remarkable, among others. Several portraits are at the Hague, Nos. 76–84. Four fine portraits may be found in the Hermitage, Nos. 740–3; and one of the Earl of Southampton in our National Portrait Gallery. An example of Moreelse, among others at Amsterdam, is the ‘Little princess,’ No 267; others are at the Hague. Two good portraits are Nos. 744, 5 in the Hermitage; one is at Dresden, Nos. 2424.

Moreelse.

Ravesteyn.

Jan van Ravesteyn (1572–1657), formerly an obscure artist of the Hague, deserves to be better known than he appears to be, for he executed some excellent portraits. The best of these are to be seen in the Musée Communal at the Hague, and in the Royal Museum there, which has recently acquired several fine examples. Works by him in other galleries are rare. That of Munich contains two portraits, Nos. 182, 4; and that of Brussels two, Nos. 275, 6. The Museum at Berlin has a male portrait No. 757A; and one is ascribed to him at Dresden, No. 1106.

*Seventeenth
century.*

*Frans
Hals.*

Frans Hals (1584–1666) came next. His work can be seen and studied best at Haarlem, his native place, where in the Stadhuis are no less than eight very large examples of his vigorous and masterly style—most of them containing eleven or twelve figures. The painting of some of these is so slight, yet at the same time so effective that they should be described rather as magnificent sketches than as pictures. On the other hand, some of his work is highly finished. The Hofje van Beresteyn at Haarlem possesses four single figures by the master; but the beautiful picture of a girl there, is now thought by some authorities to be the work of Jan van Ravesteyn. Three

admirable paintings by Hals are in the Trippenhuys at Amsterdam, Nos. 134, 5, 6, of which the first named, a portrait of himself and his wife full-length, is a brilliant specimen; besides others in the Six and Van der Hoop Collections, and a large work in the Stadhuis there. Quite different from these is a small portrait of a cavalier sitting, painted in a careful yet masterly manner, No. 416 in the Brussels Museum (Plate XXVIII., 6). At Cassel are several examples, Nos. 222-8; at Dresden four, Nos. 938-40 and No. 2368, portraits; in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, are five, Nos. 770-4: and in the Berlin Museum, among other works, Nos. 800, 1, 801c, E, and F, are the best. A fine full-length portrait is No. 150 in the Liechtenstein Gallery, Vienna. The Städel, Frankfort, possesses a fine female portrait, No. 160, among others. In the La Caze Collection at the Louvre are two portraits, Nos. 65, 6; in the Louvre one, No. 190: in our National Gallery, the portrait of a woman, No. 1021; and at Hampton Court two, not easily seen, a small bold sketch of a man, No. 676; and the head of a boy laughing, No. 682, one of his favourite subjects.

*Frans
Hals.*

Contemporary with Frans Hals were two masters of portraiture, Daniel Mytens of the Hague (about 1590-1656) and Thomas de Keyser, often called Theodore (about 1595-1660). Mytens was better known in England as a portrait-painter than in his own country. He worked here for some time in his capacity of court painter to Charles I., and was eventually superseded by Van Dyck. Among several examples of his work at Hampton Court, the portrait of James, Marquis of Hamilton, No. 44, deserves mention. Mytens had a grandson of the same name, called the younger, by whom there are portraits at Amsterdam and elsewhere. Thomas de Keyser executed some excellent small groups and single portraits. At the Hague, Nos. 61, 2, and in the Trippenhuys at Amsterdam, No. 207, are good examples of both kinds. Our National Gallery possesses a fair specimen, a 'Merchant and his clerk,' No. 212. Two fine life-size portraits with others are in the Museum, Berlin, Nos. 750B, 753B: at Darmstadt Nos. 356, 7, and at Brussels Nos. 424, 5, are good portraits. Several painters of civic portraiture flourished at this

Mytens.

*Thomas de
Keyser.*

*Civic
portraiture.*

*Civic
portraiture.*

period in Holland. As they display little originality in technical treatment, it suffices to name the following: Jan de Bray (died 1697), many of whose large portrait groups are to be seen in the Townhall, Haarlem, which also contains several examples of Jan Verspronck (died 1662). C. W. Eversdyck, who painted in the same century, may be studied in the Rotterdam Museum.

Following these in order of date are Rembrandt, Ferdinand Bol, Bartholomæus van der Helst, and Govert Flinck.

Rembrandt.

Rembrandt van Ryn of Leiden (1607–69), the great master of the Dutch school, differs from all others, and is pre-eminent by his wonderful and diverse talents. The first characteristic of his style is his mode of distributing the light and shade of the composition. A strong light illuminates the central object, whether a figure or group, while all the rest is bathed in deep warm shadow, relieved only by faint secondary radiations from the centre light. This system constitutes essentially his style, and it pervades equally the large paintings, his portraits, his small highly finished pictures, and many of his etched works, which are numerous and well known.

*Small
works.*

The earliest work of Rembrandt was minutely finished, yet it exhibited the same breadth and chiaroscuro as that of his later period, which was marked by more free and masterly handling. A remarkable example of the former is the 'Simeon in the temple,' No. 114 in the Hague Museum, a canvas of small size, painted when he was twenty-four years of age. Similar examples are the 'Woman taken in adultery,' No. 45 in our National Gallery (Plate XXIX., 3); and the 'Angel Raphael leaving Tobias,' No. 404, the 'Pilgrims of Emmaus,' No. 407, a 'Philosopher in meditation,' No. 408, and a 'Cottage interior,' No. 410, all in the Louvre. Belonging to this group should be noted the 'Parable of the labourers,' No. 798, among others by him in the Hermitage; also, though quite different in subject, the 'Rape of Proserpine,' a remarkable work, No. 823 at Berlin. Very beautiful is a 'Descent from the cross,' No. 849 in the Pinacothek at Munich, forming part of a series there of six scenes from

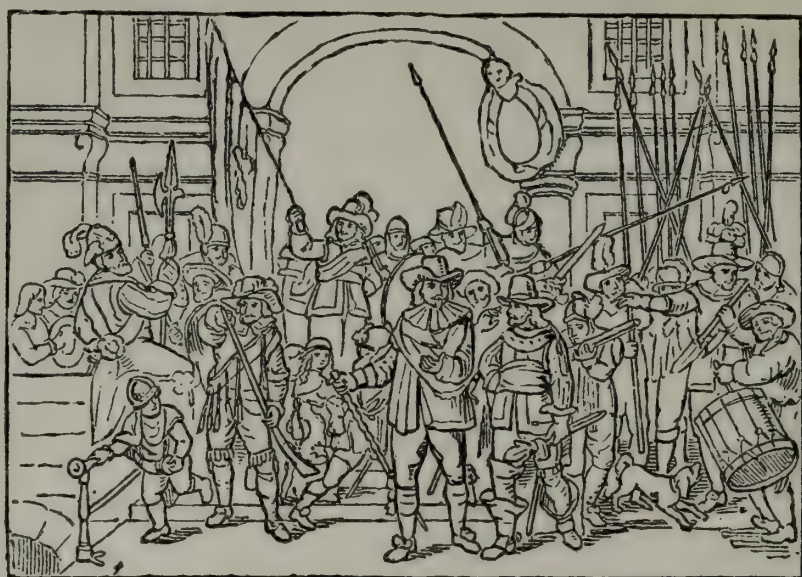


PLATE XXIX.

To face page 121.

Rembrandt.

the life of Christ. Another work on a larger scale with numerous figures, but intermediate in size between these and the next class, is the 'Descent from the cross,' No. 800 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, in which the body of Christ is beautifully illuminated by a torch, screened by a cap from the spectator. At Dresden two Old Testament subjects of large size are to be seen, Nos. 1217, 20. In the Hermitage, which possesses the best and largest collection of Rembrandt's works in Europe, there is a 'Sacrifice of Isaac,' one of the finest of this class, No. 792; also the 'Abraham entertaining angels,' No. 791, the 'Return of the prodigal,' No. 797, both of the highest rank, and two less admirable, the 'Coat of many colours,' No. 793, and the 'Denial of Peter,' No. 799. At Berlin 'Moses breaking the tables of the law,' No. 811, a 'Sampson and his father-in-law,' No. 802, and in the Cassel Museum 'Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh,' No. 367, must be named. So also should the frequently repeated 'Bathsheba,' No. 116 in the Hague, and again in the Steengracht Collection there. In the Hermitage is a 'Holy family,' No. 796, consisting of an admirably painted Dutch interior with peasants, and an infant in a cradle in the foreground. All these sacred subjects abound in anachronisms of dress and local incident, and faithfully reproduce Dutch type and character, but adhesion to archæological truth was not at this period regarded as any part of a painter's duty.

Of the large works painted in Rembrandt's more matured but still early style, one of the very finest, dated 1632, is the famous 'Lesson in anatomy,' No. 115 at the Hague—a picture in which the light seems almost to proceed from the canvas itself; and so admirable is the management of it, and so perfect is the composition, that for these qualities alone it deserves a careful study (Plate XXIX., 2). The celebrated so-called 'Ronde de nuit,' which is really a daylight subject, No. 348 in the Trippenhuis at Amsterdam, was painted in a larger manner in 1642 (Plate XXIX., 1). There also, No. 349, is the splendid group of the 'Syndics,' painted in 1661 in the same manner; it is difficult to conceive a more perfectly executed group of portraiture. A masterly production in

Large works.

Rembrandt.

the Van der Hoop Museum, Amsterdam, No. 95, known as the 'Betrothed jewess,' is believed to be his last work. Rembrandt attempted a life-size 'Danae,' and produced a grand composition, rich in colour and in magnificent accessories; but the figure is, as might be expected, short and without grace, coarsely conceived and executed: it is No. 802 in the Hermitage.

Portraits.

His single portraits are very numerous, almost always life-size. There are many of himself at various periods of his life; for example, two are in our National Gallery, Nos. 221, 672; and, among other excellent heads, there are several in the long gallery of the Louvre, Nos. 412, 13, 14, 15, and others. An admirable one is in the Hague Museum, No. 118. Another, painted in 1637, is No. 811 in the Hermitage. Rembrandt's very grand half-lengths of the Burgomaster Six and his mother are still in the Six Collection, Amsterdam. A fine composition in his best manner is the portrait of himself, with his wife, at Dresden, No. 1225. In the gallery at Cassel are no less than twelve excellent specimens, of which Nos. 347, 56, his first wife when young, 358, 9, are very fine, and there is a noble full-length portrait, No. 364. Equally good are the portraits of Govert Flinck and of his wife, Nos. 323, 9 in the Pinacothek, Munich; several excellent examples are at Vienna, the best that of his mother, No. 39 Room I. 1st floor; and there is a fine work at Madrid, a representation of his wife as Queen Artemisia, No. 1544. Many portraits are in the Dresden Gallery; most admirable is that of his wife holding a pink in her hand, No. 1219: others will be found in the catalogue. In the Dulwich Gallery the portrait of his servant-maid, No. 206, and the so-called portrait of Philip Wouwerman, No. 282, are admirable. Our National Gallery possesses the well-known and marvellous portrait of an old lady in a white cap and ruff, No. 775, besides other examples Nos. 190, 237, 243, 850.

Small portraits.

Rembrandt occasionally, but very rarely, painted small heads in a more finished manner: a beautiful example of a man in a velvet cap on a panel less than a foot square is in the little Museum at Innspruck; another similar in size is in the Turin Gallery, No. 382; one in the Czernin

Gallery at Vienna, No. 232; and a fourth at Dulwich, No. 189. His finest small portraits are in the Hermitage; that of his mother, No. 807, is a perfect gem for finish and colour, and no less perfect is that of a woman fastening an earring, No. 817. Two of the same size are attributed to the master in the Antwerp Gallery, Nos. 294, 5, but are much inferior, as also is one in the Louvre, No. 418.

Rembrandt.

Rembrandt painted a few landscapes in a broad style, with dark effects, of which the following may be observed: Nos. 368, 72 at Cassel, No. 688 at Brunswick, No. 1232 at Dresden, a specimen of small merit, No. 830 in the Hermitage, a 'Jacob's dream,' No. 179 at Dulwich, and in our National Gallery, No. 72.

*Land-
scapes.*

The pupil who most nearly approached Rembrandt in feeling and general effect was Gerbrandt van den Eeckhout or Eekhout (1621-74). His works are frequently met with in public galleries, but only a few can be enumerated. Single examples are to be seen at the Hague, No. 36; at Amsterdam, in the Trippenhuis, No. 106, in the Van der Hoop Museum, No. 36; at Dresden, No. 1397; at Vienna, No. 49 Room II. 1st floor; in the Louvre, No. 158; at Munich there are at two specimens, Nos. 204, 871; and in the Hermitage four, Nos. 753, 837, 8, 40. At Berlin are two pictures by him, Nos. 820, 9. In the Darmstadt Gallery there are two good portraits, Nos. 386, 7.

Eeckhout.

Two good specimens of Bol (1611-81) are the portraits of Admiral de Ruyter and of himself, Nos. 42, 4 in the Trippenhuis; but his masterpiece is a large painting 'The four regents,' in a room of the Stadhuis at Amsterdam. There are some good specimens in the Brussels Museum, Nos. 119, 20, 1, 2. In the Louvre are four portraits, of which No. 41, 'A mathematician,' is fine. In our National Gallery is a portrait, No. 679. But his best work is to be seen in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, where, among others, are no less than eight portraits of unusual excellence, Nos. 845, 8, 9, 50-4. At Berlin No. 809 is a very fine female portrait. At Dresden are three compositions from sacred history, Nos. 1266, 7, 8.

F. Bol.

Van der Helst (1613-70) is best seen in his fine picture in the Trippenhuis at Amsterdam of the 'Banquet of the

*Van der
Helst.*

*Van der
Helst.*

civic guard,' No. 141 (Plate XXX., 1); where also are, the important group of the 'Arquebusiers,' No. 142, and many portraits by him. A similar group in the Stadhuis is inferior, while the family groups of portraits, life-size, Nos. 777, 8, 9 in the Hermitage, are in his best manner. Two good single portraits, Nos. 205, 6, are at Brussels. In the Louvre is a beautiful specimen of finished work, 'The arquebusiers,' No. 197—a small study for the well-known large painting mentioned above—and some portraits. Our National Gallery contains one portrait of a lady by him, No. 140.

Flinck.

Govert Flinck (1615–60) painted both portraits and historical works, and was a worthy pupil of Rembrandt, whose manner he successfully adopted. A large but not unpleasing example of portraiture is the 'Feast of the civic guard,' No. 111 in the Trippenhuis at Amsterdam; where there is also one of his historical subjects, 'Isaac blessing Jacob,' No. 110. Another somewhat similar is at Munich, No. 213; and good portraits may be seen in the Brussels Museum, No. 414, and in the Dresden Gallery, No. 1314. The Louvre contains two examples, Nos. 171, 2. An interesting picture of William of Orange as a boy, with Jacob Cats, is No. 842 in the Hermitage.

Still-life.

The painting of still-life has also been one of the most favourite occupations of the Dutch painter. In no other school has it been so much studied or accomplished so successfully. Its presence is not only always to be recognised in all his genre subjects, but it forms the chief motive of an immense number of works, and the exclusive subject of many.

*Flower-
painters.*

To the latter class belong the productions of the famous flower-painters, among whom may be named, in order of time, the De Heems, Willem Kalf, Abraham Mignon, Rachel Ruysch, and Van Huysum as the most distinguished. Jan David de Heem (1600–74) may be seen at the Hague, where there is a fine specimen in the Gallery, No. 38. In the Trippenhuis at Amsterdam are two good works, Nos. 139, 40; in the Madrid Gallery No. 1391 is a fine example; others are at Berlin and Vienna; in the Hermitage are Nos. 1353, 5, 75; in the Louvre are two,

De Heem.

Nos. 192, 3; and in the Brussels Museum there is one, No. 203, and also a fine work by Cornelis de Heem, the brother, No. 418. Their cousin Jan de Heem painted the same subjects. Kalf (1630–93) executed some superb studies of still-life which are seldom met with. Among the best are, at Amsterdam, No. 203; in the Louvre, No. 259; at Munich, No. 1384; in the Hermitage, No. 1369; and at Dresden, No. 1454. Mignon (1639–79) is to be seen in the Trippenhuys at Amsterdam, Nos. 257, 9, and in the Van der Hoop Museum, No. 77. Several specimens are at Turin, where there is a very fine collection of the works of Dutch flower and fruit-painters. Some of his choicest works are at Dresden, Nos. 1492, 3, 6, 7, 1505; and two are in the Hermitage, Nos. 1358, 9. Rachel Ruysch (1664–1750) has a lovely work, exquisite in finish, broad in effect, and tender in colour, in the Hague Museum, No. 120. Another is at Amsterdam, No. 344. Examples are to be found at Munich, Dresden, Vienna, Berlin, Turin, and in several other galleries. By Jan van Huysum (1682–1749) there is a good example at Antwerp, No. 427. In the Trippenhuys at Amsterdam, No. 191, and in the Van der Hoop Museum, No. 57, are two admirable specimens. Two similar pieces are in the Hermitage, Nos. 1378, 9. There are several in the Louvre, Nos. 231–40; and two in our National Gallery, Nos. 796, 1001.

The De Heems.

Kalf.

Mignon.

R. Ruysch.

Van Huysum.

Painters of game and poultry. Hondecoeter.

Jan Weenix.

Besides these flower- and fruit-painters, there were in Holland equally talented painters of live or dead game; such, for instance, were Melchior Hondecoeter (1636–95) and Jan Weenix (1621–60). The former was most successful in representations of domestic poultry and birds. Our National Gallery contains a good specimen, No. 202; excellent also are Nos. 49, 50 at the Hague, Nos. 420, 1 at Brussels, and Nos. 1480, 1 at Dresden. But Hondecoeter's finest work is in the Trippenhuys at Amsterdam, well known as the 'Floating feather,' No. 178. Nos. 171, 4, 7 there are all good examples. So are Nos. 1339, 40, 2 in the Hermitage. Jan Weenix (not to be confused with his father, Jan Battista Weenix, by whom there are works at Antwerp, in the Louvre, and at Dresden) was a most vigorous and truthful painter of dead game. He is well

*Jan
Weenix.*

seen at Munich, particularly in Nos. 217, 320, 332, 340, all splendidly executed. In his very best manner are Nos. 1347, 8, 9, particularly the last named, in the Hermitage. In our National Gallery No. 238 is an excellent example. At the Hague there is a noble study of a dead swan, No. 173. In the Trippenhuys at Amsterdam, Nos. 447, 8, 9, and in the Galleries of Brussels, the Louvre, and Dresden there are several works by this master.

*Painters of
peasant
life.*

The most characteristic form of Dutch art, however, is that which represents, in a spirit of absolute realism without compromise, scenes from the peasant life of the country. The subjects usually chosen are interiors of wayside inns, filled with figures mostly coarse and vulgar, who are drinking, smoking, playing cards, or amusing themselves with practical jokes. Sometimes it is a fête-day or fair, and the subject is transferred to the open air; itinerant quacks, tap-boys, and dancing villagers, always rude and ungainly, occupy the scene.

Adrian Brouwer of Haarlem (1608–41) and Adrian van Ostade (1610–85), both pupils of Frans Hals, were among the earliest representatives of this form of art, which the two Teniers pursued with equal success. The latter must be classified, by their style, with the Dutch school; for, although in a certain sense they should be regarded as Flemings, the school of Flanders is generally regarded as gradually merging after this time in that of Holland.

*Adrian
Brouwer.*

Good examples of Adrian Brouwer are to be found in the Hague Gallery, No. 102; in the Amsterdam Gallery, Nos. 64, 5; and in the Uffizi at Florence, Nos. 955, 9. Two such are in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, Nos. 937, 41. Several others are at Munich and Dresden. One is No. 44 in the La Caze Collection at the Louvre. Of Adrian van Ostade two examples are in the Hague Museum, Nos. 104, 5 (Plate XXX., 3). At Amsterdam there are three good works in the Van der Hoop Museum, another in the Six Collection, and one in the Trippenhuys, a 'Baker blowing his horn,' No. 291. There is a good example in the Antwerp Museum, No. 466; one in the Brussels Museum, No. 259; and several others at Munich and Dresden. The Hermitage contains many, among which Nos. 945 to

*A. van
Ostade.*

954 deserve notice. In the Louvre are several, of which Nos. 369, 70, 1 are excellent. One, No. 846, in our National Gallery is a good specimen. In the Brussels Museum there are also two works worthy of note by Isaac van Ostade, the brother, Nos. 260 and 433; and another good example by him occurs in the Trippenhuis at Amsterdam, No. 292. An important one is No. 962 in the Hermitage. In the Louvre are four works, Nos. 376-9; and three in our National Gallery, No. 963 being a good example.

David Teniers, the elder (1582-1649), may be seen in the Hague Gallery, at Dresden, in the Belvedere at Vienna, and in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg: see catalogues at the end of this volume. Our National Gallery possesses three works by the elder Teniers, Nos. 949, 50, 1. Those of the younger and greater Teniers (1610-94) may be found in the Trippenhuis at Amsterdam, where are four fine examples, Nos. 390, 1, 2, 3; and in the Hague Gallery, Nos. 223, 4. In the gallery of the Steengracht family in the same town there is one of his most celebrated works, the 'Acts of mercy' (Plate XXX., 2). In the Van der Hoop Museum at Amsterdam Nos. 116, 17 are good specimens; as are also Nos. 325 (Plate XXXIII., 7), 449, 50 in the Museum at Brussels. Our National Gallery contains excellent examples—namely, Nos. 242, 805, 862, remarkable for the finely painted still-life; No. 817, a favourite outdoor subject; and four charming small pieces, Nos. 857-60. Numerous similar works are at Munich, No. 229 is particularly interesting. At Dresden examples abound, among which Nos. 915, 19, 23, 8, 34 may be regarded as good and characteristic. The Hermitage, St. Petersburg, has the richest collection of these works in Europe. Here is the famous 'Feast of the archers and halberdiers at Antwerp,' No. 672, supposed to be his masterpiece: after this may be named the 'Kitchen of the château,' No. 699; the 'Guard-room,' No. 673, in which the armour and accoutrements are by Kessel; the 'Kermess,' twice, Nos. 674, 5; a fine 'Bridal feast,' No. 677; the 'Card-players,' No. 688; a 'House and farmyard,' No. 700, unusually warm in tone; and a rare subject, viz., a 'Sea-port and ships,' No. 710, with fully thirty other works.

*A. van
Ostade.*

*I. van
Ostade.*

*D. Teniers,
the elder.*

*D. Teniers,
the younger.*

*D. Teniers
the younger.*

A few good examples are at Berlin. At Vienna should be noted the 'Tir au perroquet,' No. 51 Room VI. 1st floor, a large and important composition; for others, see catalogue. The Louvre contains several important examples, among them especially Nos. 512, 13 (Plate XXX., 2), 14, 18. A very fine work, the 'Deliverance of S. Peter,' No. 117, is in the Lyons Museum; and an equally good example is in the Musée Fabre at Montpellier, No. 480; while at Madrid, among many inferior works, Nos. 1721, 4, 32, 44, 54 are really fine.

Jan Steen.

After these Jan Steen (1626-79) pursued the same style of art, which in his hands was marked by an unusual power of delineating character, in scenes of humour or of excitement, with some extravagances no doubt of feature and gesture. Added to this he possessed remarkable ability as a painter. It must, however, be admitted that no genius or quality of workmanship can excuse the vulgarity and coarseness displayed in some examples. With him also as with others the interiors of kitchens and small shops were depicted for the display of utensils, vegetables, game, poultry, fish, &c., introduced in any quantity for the purpose. These works are to be found in almost every gallery, and it is scarcely necessary to do more than name a few of the best as examples. Those most worthy of notice at the Hague are Nos. 138, 9: the former an example of his family groups so often repeated; the second, known as 'La vie humaine,' or as the 'Oyster feast,' is one of his finest productions. Among many in the Trippenhuys at Amsterdam Nos. 376, 7 (Plate XXX., 5), 8, 9 especially deserve attention. Some examples are in the Van der Hoop Museum and the Six Collection there. Both at Antwerp and Brussels there are some of Steen's works, while in our National Gallery No. 856 is a good example, and in the Louvre there is another, No. 500. In the Uffizi at Florence there is a fine work, No. 977; others are at Munich, Nos. 842, 55; at Vienna, in the Belvedere, No. 9 Room VI. 1st floor (Plate XXX., 4); and at Dresden, Nos. 1463, 4. One of his finest productions is in the Cassel Gallery, the 'Bean-feast,' No. 576. In the Hermitage Nos. 897, 8 may be named, and among others



an important but curious work, the 'Esther and Ahasuerus,' No. 895.

Jan Steen.

It is to be observed that of all these masters a few fine examples only have been given in illustration. The reader should bear in mind that their names are unfortunately applied in European galleries to numerous works which have no pretension to the honour claimed for them.

Gerhard van Honthorst (1592-1660) was one of the first Dutch masters to depict genre subjects, but, unlike the group of painters just considered, almost always on a scale of life-size. He is chiefly remarkable, however, for choosing subjects illuminated by artificial light. Examples are, at Dresden, No. 1122; a portrait of William II. of Orange, No. 51 in the Gallery at the Hague; and 'Christ before the High Priest,' No. 746 in the Hermitage, besides No. 752, and several portraits.

Honthorst.

Another species of genre, peculiar to the Dutch school, is that which adopted as its favourite subject the interiors of well-furnished houses, tenanted by women in satin, silks, and furs, with cavaliers in the full dress of the time: thus a music lesson, or a doctor's visit, or a traveller's call and the offer of refreshment, &c., formed occasions for the most highly finished studies of drapery, furniture, glass, and other objects, with effects of light and shade according to the taste of the painter.

Luxurious interiors.

Gerhard Terburg was one of the earliest as he was one of the most successful of this school. Gerhard Dow and Gabriel Metsu followed, each in his own manner, who again were succeeded by Nicholas Maas, Cornelis Bega, Frans van Mieris, and others. Godfried Schalken painted the same subjects under effects of candlelight.

By Terburg (1608-81) there are numerous fine works: such as the 'Guitar lesson,' No. 864, and the celebrated 'Treaty of Münster,' No. 896, both in our National Gallery. A beautiful example is at Amsterdam, known as the 'Conseil paternel,' No. 396. Three somewhat similar are at Berlin, Nos. 791, 791c, and Dresden, No. 1242. Another fine example is in the Hague Gallery called 'The despatch,' No. 144 (Plate XXXI., 2), where is also a small full-length portrait of himself, No. 145. The Trippenhuys

Terburg.

Terburg.

contains two excellent portraits of himself and of his wife, Nos. 394, 5; while other works are in the Six Collection. There are some charming specimens in the Louvre, Nos. 526 (Plate XXXI., 1), 7, 8; at Munich, Nos. 243, 1062; and in the Uffizi at Florence, No. 958. In the Lyons Gallery is a fine work by him, No. 115; in the Musée Fabre at Montpellier is another, No. 482; and again in the Cassel Gallery, Nos. 384, 5. The Hermitage, St. Petersburg, which is particularly rich in fine examples of the Dutch school, contains several of this master. The 'Guitar lesson,' No. 874, stands at the head of the list, followed by Nos. 872, 3, 5, and others. Two excellent full-lengths, small, are Nos. 562, 3 in the Liechtenstein Gallery at Vienna.

G. Dow.

Gerhard Dow's (1613-75) small highly finished works are very numerous. One example is in the Uffizi, No. 786; another is in the Van der Hoop Museum at Amsterdam, No. 30; while three well-known works are in the Trippenhuis, Nos. 86, 7, 9. But his finest production is perhaps that at the Hague, No. 28. Several capital examples are in the Louvre—especially good are Nos. 121 (Plate XXXI., 6), 3, excellent specimens also are Nos. 125-9; while in the Musée Fabre at Montpellier may be seen a good one, No. 131. A larger painting in the same style is at Munich, No. 876 (Plate XXXI., 5). Many works of high quality are in the Hermitage: among them several very fine, as Nos. 903, 4-7. Others are at Berlin. In our National Gallery are three, Nos. 192, 825, 968; and at Dulwich two, Nos. 85 and 106.

Pieter de Hooghe.

One man about this time was pre-eminent in a similar style, but with a higher aim than that of executing faithful representations of textile fabrics by patient labour. Pieter de Hooghe, of whom it is only known that he worked between 1628 and 1671, painted interiors and courtyards with effects of light and shade of the most subtle kind, and produced successful results in colour and composition, attained in an equal degree by no other Dutch artist, Jan van der Meer of Delft excepted. Examples of De Hooghe's work should never be passed without careful examination by the student. Our National Gallery,



to begin with, possesses three of the finest of his productions, Nos. 794, 834, 5. In the Louvre are also two charming works, Nos. 223, 4. At Amsterdam, in the Trippenhuis, is a fine example known as the 'Buttery hatch,' No. 185. In the Van der Hoop Museum are Nos. 49, 50, 1, 2, 3: the two last named being especially admirable, and a fair specimen is in the Six Collection. In the Pinacothek at Munich there is one example, No. 1122 (Plate XXXI., 4); and the German Museum, Nürnberg, possesses an excellent work. Three interesting pictures, but not equal to his finest, are in the Hermitage, Nos. 860, 1, 2. But the greatest work perhaps of this master is an interior, of larger size than usual, superbly lighted by warm sunlight, No. 820B in the Berlin Museum.

*Pieter de
Hooghe.*

Not less admirable are the few existing works by that gifted master Jan van der Meer, or Vermeer, of Delft (1632-95), regarding whose history little is known, although there is no doubt that pictures by him were greatly esteemed by his Dutch contemporaries. Van der Meer's works are very scarce, but deserve the closest attention. In vigour, truth, and colour he excelled Pieter de Hooghe, while in style of composition and in chiaro-oscuro there is much resemblance between them. First at the Hague there is a 'View of Delft,' No. 72, taken from outside the town, with its red-brick buildings reflected in the canal. In the Six Collection, Amsterdam, there are two splendid works by him. One is an open-air scene in Delft with marvellous strength and purity of colour, broken nevertheless by a variety of tints. The other is an interior with a woman pouring out milk, most simply yet most forcibly presented. In the Van der Hoop Museum there is a less powerful but charming work, No. 129. Two are in the Dresden Gallery, Nos. 1432, 3; the former of these, painted when he was twenty-four years of age, is extremely interesting, as being the only known work in which the figures are life-size. The Queen possesses a very fine interior, a 'Woman playing on a harpsichord,' recently shown at one of the Exhibitions of Old Masters at Burlington House. A remarkable study of 'Dead game,' highly finished and admirable in colour,

*Van der
Meer of
Delft.*

Van der Meer.

No. 1338 in the Hermitage, is attributed to this painter by Dr. Waagen. An important signed composition of splendid workmanship and great beauty, representing Jan van der Meer painting from a model in his studio, may be seen in the Czernin Gallery at Vienna, No. 96, there exhibited under the name of Pieter de Hooghe. There cannot be the slightest question as to its origin, any more than it can be doubted that the small and very pleasing group of a woman peeling apples with her child, catalogued as Terburg, No. 16, Green Cabinet in the Belvedere, Vienna, is a genuine production of this master. Both are mentioned in M. Burger's list of his works. In the Berlin Museum are three very interesting examples: a 'Boy blowing bubbles in a courtyard,' No. 912A; a 'Cottage with trees and figures,' No. 796c; and a 'Girl dressing before a glass,' No. 912B. The Brunswick Gallery possesses an interior with three figures, known as the 'Coquette,' No. 611, a painting of the very highest quality, and marvellous for tender gradations of tone. The Louvre has recently acquired a small but beautiful work: a 'Girl making lace,' No. 695.

Metsu.

Gabriel Metsu (1615–after 1667), one of the most attractive painters of this class, executed many highly finished works, generally small. Our National Gallery contains two fair specimens, the 'Music lesson,' No. 839, and the 'Duet,' No. 838. In the Louvre are several good works: the best is a 'Cavalier receiving a young lady,' No. 293; and the small gallery at Montpellier contains two, Nos. 327, 8. At Brussels, in the Museum, No. 239; at Amsterdam, in the Trippenhuys, Nos. 239, 40; and in the Hague Gallery, No. 74 should be observed. Other excellent examples are Nos. 68, 9 in the Van der Hoop Museum at Amsterdam, Nos. 1305–11 inclusive at Dresden, and No. 9 in the Green Cabinet at Vienna. One fine work by Metsu is in the Cassel Gallery, No. 448. None are finer than the three in the Hermitage, Nos. 878, 80, 1. The rarity of a life-size portrait by this painter makes it necessary to mention No. 792B in the Museum at Berlin.

N. Maas.

Nicholas Maas (1632–93) of Dordrecht was a pupil of Rembrandt, whose influence is frequently indicated by the

strong effects of *chiaro-oscuro* which mark the genre subjects treated by him. In our National Gallery the 'Cradle,' No. 153, the 'Dutch housewife,' No. 159 (Plate XXXI., 3), and the 'Idle servant,' No. 207, illustrate his style well. Elsewhere some of the more important works of Maas are, in the Brussels Museum, No. 232; in the Louvre, No. 276; in the La Caze Collection at the Louvre, No. 78; and in the Munich Pinacothek, two portraits, Nos. 190, 1. The Steengracht Collection at the Hague possesses a single work. In the Trippenhuys at Amsterdam there are two, Nos. 235, 6, and in the Six Collection the same, while in the Van der Hoop Museum No. 66 is a good example. There are two in the Hermitage, of which the finer is No. 857. At Berlin he is represented by a life-size figure, the 'Philosopher,' No. 819.

N. Maas.

A few only of the chief followers of these masters can be mentioned. Cornelis Bega of Haarlem (1620–64) executed some excellent works somewhat in the style of Gerhard Dow, but remarkable for low tones of colour. Such, for example, are No. 24 in the Trippenhuys, Amsterdam; No. 7 in the Van der Hoop Museum; Nos. 886, 969, 986 in the Uffizi at Florence; and No. 13 in the Louvre. Two admirable interiors are Nos. 970, 1 in the Hermitage. Three good examples are at Berlin, Nos. 871, 2, 4, and two in the Städel, Frankfort, Nos. 227, 8. Next in chronological order is Frans van Mieris of Leiden (1635–81), the elder, so called to distinguish him from a grandson, also named Frans. The elder Frans painted some excellent interiors with figures very much in the manner of his master, G. Dow, and was followed by his son Willem van Mieris, who painted with less skill in the father's style. In the hands of the younger Frans the manner was repeated, but more feebly. Hence pictures of very different quality with the name of Mieris attached are numerous in most European galleries, especially in the Dutch, Louvre, Munich, Berlin, Dresden, St. Petersburg, and Uffizi Galleries; for which see catalogues at the end of the volume. Gaspar Netscher (1639–84), born at Heidelberg, painted in a smooth and highly finished style, and executed some excellent small portraits: Nos. 282, 3 in the

C. Bega.

Van Mieris.

Netscher.

*Netscher.**Van Slingeland and
Dusart.**Schalken.**Van der
Werff.**Landscape-
painters.**Cuyp.*

Trippenhuis, Amsterdam, are good examples of his work. Two interiors, Nos. 358, 9, are in the Louvre; three fine portraits are in the Hermitage, Nos. 882, 3, 4; other good works are at Dresden, of which the best are Nos. 1527, 30 (Plate XXXII., 3)–32; and, among others in our National Gallery, the best is No. 843, ‘Boys blowing bubbles.’ Pieter van Slingeland and Cornelis Dusart were worthy followers respectively of Dow and Ostade. Good examples of both are in the Trippenhuis at Amsterdam and at Dresden, but a very fine work by Dusart is in the Six Collection at Amsterdam. Slingeland is represented in the Louvre by No. 486, a ‘Dutch family.’ The works of that clever portrayer of candlelight, Godfried Schalken (1643–1706), are often met with; perhaps that in the Hague Gallery, No. 128, is one of the best. Another of his finest is No. 923, in the Hermitage. Good examples are Nos. 1565, 6 at Dresden. In the Louvre he is represented, among others, by a ‘Holy family,’ No. 478, and a candle-light subject, No. 480. In our National Gallery the best are Nos. 997, 9. His well-known portrait of William III. of Orange, by candlelight, is No. 424 in the Darmstadt Gallery. The last of these masters of genre was Adrian van der Werff (1651–1722), whose small works are characterised by an extreme smoothness which has the effect of painting on china. Pictures of a higher quality, however, larger than those just referred to, are in the Hermitage and at Munich; such are Nos. 984, 6, 7, besides others, in the first-named gallery; while in the second an entire cabinet is devoted to the master. Others are at Amsterdam, the Hague, Dresden, and several are in the Louvre.

Having noticed the chief Dutch masters of portraiture, still-life, genre, and historical painting, we have yet to consider another important group—namely, the landscape-painters.

One of the earliest and best of those who studied landscape for its own sake, and not merely as an accessory, was Albert Cuyp of Dordrecht (1605–91), whose power of reproducing certain charming atmospheric effects is remarkable. Our National Gallery contains excellent works,



Nos. 53, 960 (Plate XXXII., 1): so also does the Dulwich Gallery, where Nos. 163, 9, 239 may be noted. There is one in the Trippenhuis, No. 77; in the Van der Hoop Museum one, No. 29; and in the Six Collection there are two beautiful works by him, one a moonlight scene—all at Amsterdam. An admirable landscape with cows, No. 104, is in the Louvre. Sometimes Cuyp depicted poultry, cattle, &c.; as in the Museum at Brussels, No. 180, in the Trippenhuis, No. 80, at Rotterdam, among others, Nos. 41, 2, 3, 5, in the Lyons Museum, No. 212, and in the Munich Pinacothek, No. 1035. Sometimes he introduced figures and horses into his open-air scenes; as in Nos. 105, 6 in the Louvre, No. 21 at the Hague, and No. 2355 at Dresden. In the Hermitage there are good small examples of cows and horses, Nos. 1101, 4, 5, 7; a 'Sea-piece with boats,' No. 1102; and a 'Moonlight at sea,' No. 1106. Cuyp painted some excellent portraits also. One is in our National Gallery, No. 797. Others are in the Louvre, Nos. 107, 8.

Cuyp.

Jan and Andries Both (about 1610–56), who generally worked together, were also very successful in rendering the warmth and glow of summer sunlight in their Italian landscapes. In the Trippenhuis No. 49 is the best example; in the Van der Hoop Museum No. 20 is one of their finest works; while at the Hague there are two, Nos. 17, 18. Good examples are in the Louvre, particularly No. 43; in our National Gallery, at Dulwich, Munich, and Dresden; and to be noticed as fine works are No. 26 in the Antwerp Museum, Nos. 50, 1 in the Trippenhuis, and No. 124 in the Brussels Museum. In most of these the landscape is by Jan, and the figures are by Andries. While the Boths chose their subjects from Italy, Jan van Goyen (1596–1656) executed many views of his native canals, generally in a tender grey tone with misty atmosphere. Such are Nos. 121, 2 in the Amsterdam Gallery, No. 173A at Frankfort, and No. 1378 in the Munich Gallery. Other works are to be seen in the Louvre, at Berlin, in the Hermitage, and at Dresden.

*Both.**Van Goyen.*

Three Dutch landscape-painters, who were intimately connected in their works, may be considered at the same time. These are Jan Wynants and his two pupils, Philip

Wynants.

Wouwerman and Adrian van de Velde. Wynants (about 1600–77) chiefly executed small and carefully finished landscapes. Among others at Munich Nos. 309, 319, 1118 are the best; and in the Hermitage Nos. 1112–16. An excellent small work is in the Amsterdam Museum, No. 476, and similar examples are Nos. 350 (Plate XXXIII., 9), 1, 2 in the Brussels Museum, while No. 455 there is in a larger style. Three fine specimens are in the Louvre, Nos. 579, 80, 1—in the first two the figures are by Adrian van de Velde; and a good one is No. 198 at Frankfort. In our National Gallery are two excellent small landscapes, Nos. 971, 2; and at Dulwich, Nos. 11, 12.

Wouwerman.

Philip Wouwerman (1619–68) was a clever painter of groups of horsemen, and his subjects were generally chosen for the purpose of introducing them. Accordingly battles and hunting-pieces were favourite productions. His landscape was often admirable, and was sometimes not merely subservient to the figures, but formed the motive of the work. The pictures are generally of small size and highly finished, but a far greater number than he could possibly have painted are catalogued under his name in European galleries. Many of these must have been the work either of his two brothers, Pieter and Jan Wouwerman, or of some more obscure followers, who copied the originals with or without slight alteration to supply the demand for such works. For instance, at Dresden sixty pictures are given to Philip, at Munich seventeen, and in the Hermitage no less than fifty, and so on in most other galleries. It is impossible to notice all the best examples of Wouwerman's work, but a few may be mentioned. In the Trippenhuis, Amsterdam, Nos. 462, 5, 6, 8, 70 are excellent: so also is a large one in the Six Collection. Some good pictures are at the Hague, Nos. 184, 5, 6, 8; in the Louvre, Nos. 565, 7, 70; and in our National Gallery, Nos. 878, 80, 976. Among several at Munich the 'Staghunt,' No. 208, and the 'Watering place,' No. 998 (Plate XXXII., 4), are named. In the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, the finest are Nos. 995, 8, 1006, 21, 7, 34, but many others might be noticed, for which see catalogues at the end. At Dresden, among several, Nos. 1368, 75 are the best.

Adrian van de Velde (1639–72) executed many excellent works, both in landscape and figures. In the Trippenhuis at Amsterdam are two fine examples, Nos. 427, 8, admirably painted. In the Hague Museum No. 165 may be noted; one of the most perfect small works of the master is in the Six Collection at Amsterdam; and in the Van der Hoop Museum may be seen an excellent work, No. 121. Other good examples are in our National Gallery, at Dulwich, in the Louvre, at Berlin, in the Hermitage, and at Dresden.

*Adrian van
de Velde.*

Two landscape-painters of this time, whose works are always highly finished, though too often wanting in interest, were Nicholas Berchem and his pupil Karel du Jardin. They both visited Italy and painted chiefly small Italian landscapes, introducing figures and cattle. Several good examples of Berchem (1624–83) are in the Amsterdam Trippenhuis; especially so is No. 31. Remarkably fine works are in the Hermitage, and in great number; for example, Nos. 1070–84 inclusive. Numerous works are at Dresden, and in the Louvre, for which see catalogues. By Karel du Jardin (1630–78) there is a large work, No. 195 at Amsterdam, much inferior to some smaller specimens, such as Nos. 193, 6, 8. Both masters are well represented at the Hague, in the Louvre, in our National Gallery, in the Dulwich Gallery, and indeed in most others.

Berchem.

*K. du
Jardin.*

In striking contrast to these somewhat conventional painters is the young and vigorous Paul Potter (1625–54), whose admirable studies of animals gained for him a place among the best Dutch masters of this period. Everybody knows the famous ‘Young bull’ of life-size in the Hague Gallery, No. 111 (Plate XXXII., 5); but his smaller works, such as No. 113 there, for instance, are, we think, still more deserving of admiration. In the Trippenhuis at Amsterdam are some excellent examples of the master’s power in landscape, Nos. 305, 6, 7, 8; and in the Van der Hoop Museum two small works, Nos. 90, 1. In quite another style is the large equestrian portrait of Professor Tulp in the Six Collection. The Louvre contains four good works, Nos. 399–400, and two without numbers; the Munich Gallery one excellent specimen, No. 1103; and our National Gallery two, Nos. 849 and 1009. At St. Petersburg are

*Paul
Potter.*

*Paul
Potter.*

many works, of which should be noted a 'Woman with a cow,' No. 1051, perhaps his finest work, although not large; another 'Landscape,' No. 1056; a noble 'Dog and kennel,' No. 1055; a small 'Bull,' No. 1057; and a remarkable picture in several compartments and highly finished, the 'History of a hunter and his dogs,' No. 1059: the hunter is successful at first, but is at last taken by the animals, tried before the elephant and lion, condemned and executed by the bear, while the dogs are hanged. In the Museum at Berlin is a picture of marvellous finish, of the wood at the Hague with hunters, No. 872A.

*Ruysdael.
Hobbema.*

During the middle and end of the seventeenth century, two most important landscape-painters flourished in Holland—namely, Jacob Ruysdael of Haarlem (1625–81) and his pupil Meindert Hobbema (1638–1709). These were more truly masters of landscape proper than any of the painters already mentioned. Ruysdael sought scenes of more stirring character than the flats of Holland afforded, and found in Norway the waterfalls and rocks which form so many of his subjects. Hobbema's forest scenes are remarkable, equally with those of his master, for patient labour and careful rendering of the foliage and other details. Ruysdael's works are usually colder and more sombre in tone than those of Hobbema, whose somewhat greater warmth of colour gives additional charm to his landscape: which is, moreover, less conventional, and studied from nature under more varied aspects. Many of their best works are now in private collections, but a sufficient number of admirable examples are to be found in public galleries to illustrate their styles. In our National Gallery there are fine specimens of both, especially a 'Landscape in showery weather,' No. 685, and the admirable 'Avenue Middelharnis,' No. 830, by Hobbema; and by Ruysdael two, Nos. 627 and 854. The Brussels Gallery possesses a very important landscape, No. 296, by Ruysdael (Plate XXXIII., 1), in which the figures are by Adrian van de Velde, and also a fine work of Hobbema, No. 419 (Plate XXXIII., 2). In the Trippenhuys at Amsterdam there is a choice specimen, the 'Watermill,' No. 159, by Hobbema;

and by Ruysdael Nos. 337, 8 are characteristic, but Nos. 339, 41 are beautiful small works. Landscapes by both masters are to be seen in the Van der Hoop and Six Collections. The Belvedere at Vienna contains good works also—by Hobbema No. 57 Room II. 1st floor; and by Ruysdael Nos. 6, 29, 36 in the same room. At Dresden, among many by Ruysdael, No. 1436, known as the ‘Hunt,’ No. 1437, known as the ‘Jews’ cemetery,’ and No. 1443, known as the ‘Monastery,’ are excellent examples. A number of Ruysdael’s finest works are in the Hermitage: among them may be mentioned Nos. 1136, 9, 43, 8. As exceptional examples of very small work and high finish, rarely met with, are two in the Museum at Berlin—No. 885c, Haarlem in the distance with minute details in the foreground; and No. 899d, a landscape. At Munich again we find works by both painters—a landscape with a charming distance by Hobbema, No. 1036; and numerous works by Ruysdael, of which Nos. 1038, 45 are the best. The Louvre possesses several works by Ruysdael, Nos. 470, 2, 3, and one by Hobbema, No. 205.

Philip de Koning (1619–89) of Amsterdam was an excellent painter of distant and extensive landscape. He is well represented at Amsterdam in the Trippenhuys by two works, Nos. 210, 11; and in our National Gallery by good examples, Nos. 836, 974.

This brief notice of Dutch landscape-painters cannot be closed without a mention of such men as Artus van der Neer of Gorcum, the painter *par excellence* of moonlight scenes: see Van der Hoop Museum, Amsterdam Museum, the Hermitage, where there are no less than nine fine examples, Berlin Museum, Brussels Museum, and our National Gallery. Lastly must be named Jan van der Heyden, also of Gorcum, the faithful portrayer of Dutch streets with their red-brick houses bordering on the canals—see the Louvre, National Gallery, the Hague, Amsterdam, and the Hermitage for examples—and the two Dutch painters Adam Pynacker and Lingelbach, of whom it is only necessary to say that they both studied for some time in Rome, and also frequently painted the figures in the landscapes of other Dutch masters. For examples of their

Ruysdael.
Hobbema.

De Koning.

Van der
Neer.

Van der
Heyden.

Pynacker.
Lingelbach.

*Pynacker.
Lingelbach.*

*Marine-
painters.*

*Back-
huizen.*

*Willem van
de Velde.*

*Van de
Capelle.*

work, see the Hague, Amsterdam, the Hermitage, the Dulwich Gallery, and the Louvre.

It only now remains to speak of the Dutch marine-painters, of whom but three rose to the first rank. These were Ludolf Backhuizen, Willem van de Velde, called the younger to distinguish him from his father, a painter of the same name, and Jan van de Capelle. There are five works by Backhuizen (1631–1709) in our National Gallery—two are important, Nos. 204, 818. At Amsterdam is a fine ‘Embarkation of Jan de Witt,’ No. 8, and in the Six Collection is a remarkable painting of a boat tossing on the sea in a storm. He is well represented in the Belvedere at Vienna, in the Munich Gallery, No. 230, and in the Louvre. Willem van de Velde (1633–1707) usually chose to render the sea under its calm and peaceful aspects, and his works are clearer and lighter in tone than those of Backhuizen. Such a ‘Calm’ is No. 168 at the Hague; and two in our National Gallery, respectively a ‘Calm’ and a ‘Storm,’ Nos. 149, 50, are excellent specimens. In the Amsterdam Museum Nos. 421, 2 are small examples, and No. 420 is very large. In the Van der Hoop Museum Nos. 124, 7 must be noticed. In the Louvre No. 542 is an admirable work. Van de Capelle (born 1635) is nowhere better seen than in our National Gallery, where Nos. 964, 5 are the best. A fine example is 875A in the Museum at Berlin.

The Dutch school is remarkable for the great number of artists who, within the limit of its scope, attained a certain amount of celebrity, and whose works are found in the museums not only of Holland but elsewhere on the Continent. The value of work which consisted mainly in copying the pictures of the first Dutch masters, or in reproducing their style in pieces somewhat varied from the originals, whether in still-life, domestic scenes, or landscape, is not sufficient to make the citation of examples necessary.

A few names, however, of the best of these “little Dutch masters” may be appended, and their dates are given in the following Table, while illustrative examples of their work will be found by reference to the catalogues at the end of this volume.

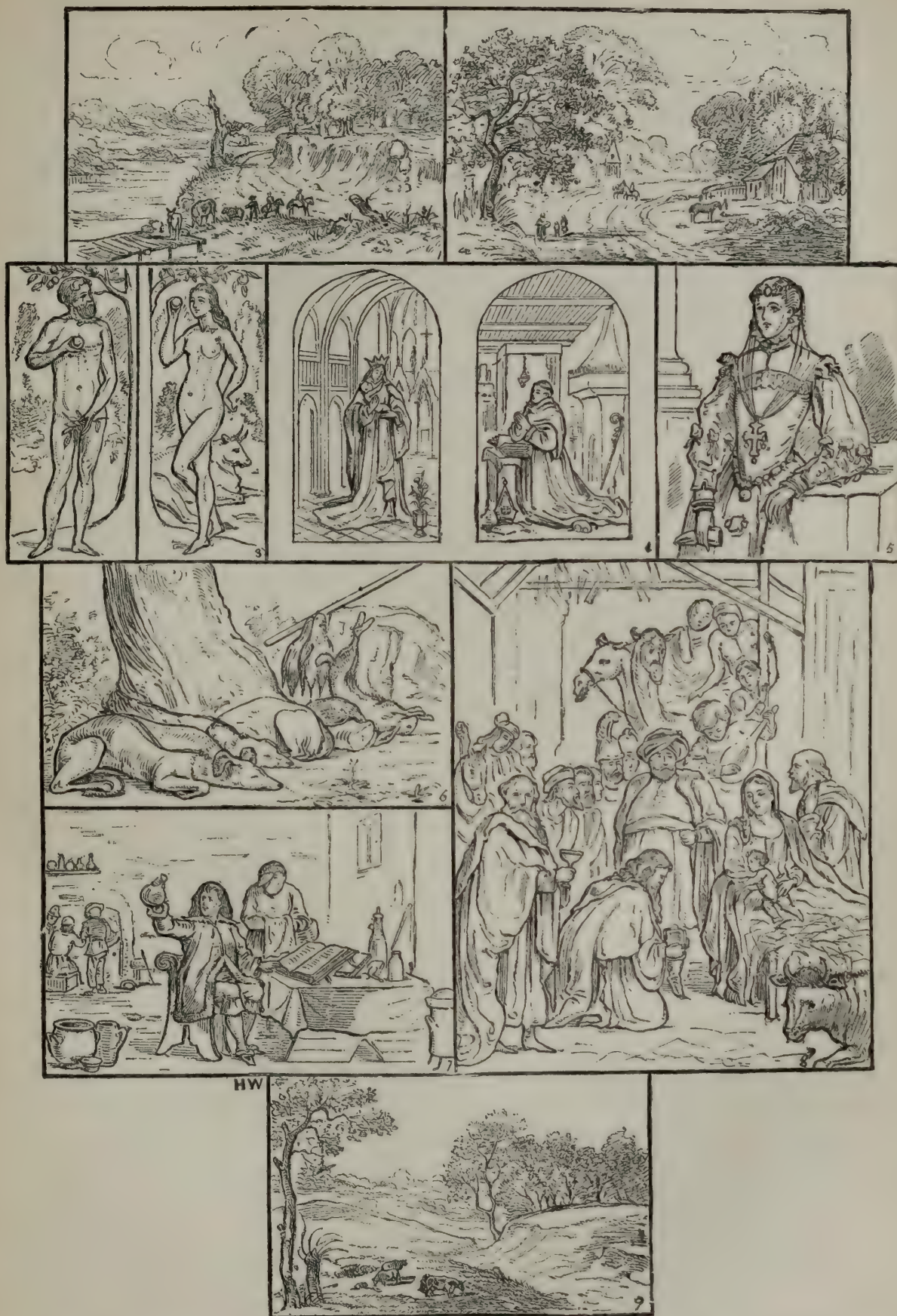


PLATE XXXIII.

To face page 140.

In portraiture the following may be noted: Cornelis Janssen, Michael van Musscher, Adrian van der Venne.

In genre the following: Poelenburg, Bloemart, Uchterveld, E. van der Poel, Moucheron, David Ryckaert, Brekelenkamp, Hoogstraten, Salomon Koning, A. de Vois.

Landscape, marine, architectural, &c.: Dirk van Deelen, Hackaert, Emanuel de Witte, Job Berckheyden, Gerrit Berckheyden, Dierick Stoop, Hugtenburg, H. C. Vroom, Van Everdingen, Hoeckgeest, Hendrik van Vliet, H. van Steenwyk (father and son), A. Waterloo, Swanevelt, Simon de Vlieger, Pieter van Laer.

Still-life, &c.: Jan van Os, Willem van Aelst.

A TABLE

OF THE DATES OF THE PRINCIPAL PAINTERS OF THE DUTCH SCHOOL.

School.		Birth.	Death.
Haarlem . .	Albert van Ouwater Gerhard or Geerrit van Haarlem, or of St. Jans	{ No date known, but probably about the middle of the 15th century.	
Leiden . .	Cornelis Engelbertsz	1468	1533
Leiden . .	Lucas van Leiden	1494	1533
Utrecht . .	Jan Schoorel, or Schoorl	1495	1562
Haarlem . .	Martin van Heemskerck	1498	1574
Haarlem . .	Cornelis van Haarlem	1562	1638
Haarlem . .	Hendrik Vroom	1566	1640
Delft . .	Michael Janszoon, Van Mierevelt	1567	1641
Amsterdam .	Abraham Bloemart, about	1567	1647
Utrecht . .	Paul Moreelse	1571	1638
Hague . .	Jan van Ravesteyn	1572	1657
	Hendrik van Steenwyk, about	1580	1648
Antwerp . .	David Teniers, elder	1582	1649
Haarlem . .	Frans Hals	1584	1666
Utrecht . .	Cornelis van Poelenburg	1586	1667
Delft . .	Adrian van der Venne	1589	1662
Hague . .	Daniel Mytens, elder, about	1590	1656
Utrecht . .	Gerhard van Honthorst	1592	1660
Amsterdam .	Thomas de Keyser (often miscalled Theodore)	1595?	1659
Amsterdam .	Cornelis Janssen	1595?	1665
Leiden . .	Jan van Goyen	1596	1656
Utrecht . .	Jan David de Heem	1600	1674
Haarlem . .	Jan Wynants, about	1600	1677
Utrecht . .	Jan de Heem	1603	1650
Rotterdam .	Simon de Vlieger, about	1604	—
Delft . .	Hendrik Vliet, about	1605	1661
Dordrecht .	Albert Cuyp	1605	1691
Leiden . .	Rembrandt van Ryn	1606	1669
	Emanuel de Witte	1607	1692
Haarlem . .	Adrian Brouwer	1608	1640
	Piet r de Hooghe, painted 1628-71	—	—
Haarlem . .	Gerhard Terburg	1608	1681
Amsterdam .	Salomon Koning	1609	1668
Utrecht . .	Jan Both and Andries Both, about	1610	1656

School.		Birth.	Death.
Haarlem . .	Adrian van Ostade	1610	1685
Dordrecht .	Dirk Stoop, about	1610	1688
Antwerp . .	David Teniers, younger	1610	1694
Amsterdam .	Ferdinand Bol	1611	1681
Haarlem . .	Bartholomäus van der Helst.	1613	1670
Haarlem . .	Pieter van Laer	1613	1673
Leiden . .	Gerhard Dow	1613	1675
Amsterdam .	Govert Flinck	1615	1660
Leiden . .	Gabriel Metsu, about	1615	1667
Haarlem . .	Isaak van Ostade	1617	1671
Haarlem . .	Philip Wouwerman	1619	1668
Amsterdam .	Artus van der Neer	1619	1683
Amsterdam .	Philip de Koning	1619	1689
Haarlem . .	Cornelis Bega	1620	1664
Delft . .	Willem van Aelst	1620	1679
Amsterdam .	Jan Battista Weenix	1621	1660
Delft . .	Adam Pynacker	1621	1673
Amsterdam .	Gerbrandt van den Eckhout	1621	1674
Alkmaar . .	Aldert van Everdingen	1621	1675
Utrecht . .	Cornelis de Heem	1623	—
Rotterdam .	E. van der Poel, painted 1646-54	—	—
Haarlem . .	Nicholas Berchem	1624	1683
Amsterdam .	Paul Potter	1625	1654
Haarlem . .	Jacob Ruysdael	1625	1681
Amsterdam .	Jan Lingelbach	1625	1687
Leiden . .	Jan Steen	1626	1679
Dordrecht .	Samuel van Hoogstraten	1627	1678
Amsterdam .	Karel du Jardin	1630	1678
Amsterdam .	Willem Kalf	1630	1693
Haarlem . .	Job Berckheyden	1630	1698
Amsterdam .	Ludolf Backhuizen	1631	1709
Dort . .	Nicholas Maas, or Maes	1632	1693
Delft . .	Jan van der Meer	1632	1695
Amsterdam .	Frederik Moucheron	1633	1686
Amsterdam .	Willem van de Velde	1633	1707
Amsterdam .	Jan van de Capelle	1635	—
Leiden . .	Frans van Mieris, elder	1635	1681
Utrecht . .	Melchior Hondecoeter	1636	1695
Amsterdam .	Jan Hackaert, about	1636	1708
Amsterdam .	Jan van der Heyden	1637	1712
Haarlem . .	Gerrit Berckheyden	1638	1693
	Meindert Hobbema	1638	1709
Amsterdam .	Adrian van de Velde	1639	1672
Utrecht . .	Abraham Mignon	1639	1679
Hague . .	Gaspard Netscher	1639	1684
Leiden . .	Pieter van Slingeland	1640	1691
Leiden . .	Adrian de Vois, about	1641	1698
Alkmaar . .	Dirk van Deelen, 17th century	—	—
	Brekelenkamp, 17th century	—	—
Dort . .	Godfried Schalken	1643	1706
	Daniel Mytens, younger, about	1644	1688

School.		Birth.	Death.
Amsterdam .	Jan Weenix	1644	1719
Rotterdam .	Michael van Musscher	1645	1705
Haarlem . .	Jan van Hugtenburg	1646	1733
Rotterdam .	Adrian van der Werff	1651	1722
Haarlem . .	Cornelis Dusart	1660	1704
Leiden . .	Willem van Mieris	1662	1747
Amsterdam .	Rachel Ruysch	1664	1750
Amsterdam .	Jan van Huysum	1682	1749
Leiden . .	Frans van Mieris, younger	1689	1763
Hague . .	Jan van Os	1744	1808

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PAINTING IN GERMANY.

THERE was an early period in the history of German art when, although its efforts were rude and uncouth, it was unaffected by foreign influences, and soon developed estimable qualities of its own. A taste for pictorial representation was manifest in the Rhenish provinces, and a school was established of which the centre was Cologne. Certain records have been found there of one Wilhelm von Köln, or Master Wilhelm—the earliest notice of his existence appearing soon after the middle of the fourteenth century (1358)—who appears to have been greatly esteemed, and who was appointed painter to the city. Many productions of this early Rhenish school are attributed to him—among them two pictures now in the Museum Wallraf-Richartz at Cologne—with probability, but not with absolute certainty. There is more evidence, however, to connect his name with some slight remains of frescoes formerly in the Cologne Rathhaus, now in the same museum. The two pictures referred to are Nos. 40, 1, a small triptych of the ‘Madonna,’ and a large and fine work, ‘Christ on the cross, the Virgin and eight apostles.’ The heads are remarkable for being finely modelled from nature; the extremities are less finished; the limbs of Christ, of extreme tenuity. The head of each saint has an elaborately painted aureola bearing his name. The work, like that of the early Cologne school generally, is marked by softness of contour, blending of light and shade, and high finish in the features and hair. Another of these rare works is No. 160 in the Museum of Darmstadt, a votive picture in five parts; where also are several examples of the school. A considerable collection of similar works are in the Pinacothek at Munich, in Cabinet I.

*Fourteenth
century.
Wilhelm
von Köln.*

*Fifteenth
century.
Loethener.*

The next prominent name is that of Stephen Loethener, or Lochner, or "Master Stephen," who came from Constance to Cologne, and took up his abode there in 1442. The large triptych of the 'Adoration of the magi,' known as the 'Dombild,' in the Cologne Cathedral, unquestionably a very fine work, is believed to be a masterpiece of Loethener, and shows a decided advance on the work of Wilhelm in regard to the realistic treatment of the subject (Plate XXXII., 2). Another example by him is a small picture of the 'Madonna of the Rosary,' No. 118, among others, in the Cologne Museum. Another is ascribed to him at Darmstadt, No. 168.

*The Master
of the
Lyversberg
'Passion.'*

After Loethener the school declined for some time, until the influence of the great Flemish advance in art under the Van Eycks and Rogier van der Weyden made itself largely felt here as elsewhere. The earliest signs of this influence in different parts of Germany may be traced in several works of the period (end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century), some of which have been attributed, although without foundation, to Israel von Meckenen, who was an engraver, but almost certainly was not a painter. Among others, a large composition, formerly in the Lyversberg Gallery at Cologne, and now in the museum there, is no longer attributed to Meckenen, but to a painter unknown, and hence referred to as the "Master of the Lyversberg 'Passion'" (painted 1463-90). The series consists of eight fine panels, Nos. 151-8, well preserved, full of interesting detail, quaintness of character, and painted with a finish and colour which point to the influence of the Van Eycks. Catalogued under the same name are a 'Conversion of S. Hubert,' No. 352 in the National Gallery, Edinburgh; and a 'Presentation in the temple,' No. 706 in our National Gallery. Other examples—namely, six panels, portions of an altarpiece, Nos. 613-18—are with several other examples of the school in the Pinacothek at Munich.

*Master of
Liesborn.*

Some excellent works belonging to a master, name unknown, were executed for the Monastery of Liesborn, Westphalia, in 1465. He is spoken of therefore as the "Master of Liesborn," and two panels by him may be seen

in our National Gallery, Nos. 260, 1; and one in the National Gallery, Edinburgh, No. 350, all originally forming part of the Liesborn altarpiece, which was his chief work.

*Master of
Liesborn.*

Another master obtains distinction from a triptych of the 'Death of the Virgin,' No. 207 in the Cologne Museum, a highly interesting picture, painted early in the fifteenth century. Other fine illustrations of the Cologne school, by artists of great merit, whose names are unknown, are Nos. 159 and 199. A beautiful example by the Master, of the 'Death of the Virgin,' is a triptych, No. 578 at Berlin; another is No. 5 Room II. 2nd floor in the Belvedere, Vienna; a third is at Munich, Nos. 661, 2, 3; and a fourth is in the Städel, Frankfort, No. 99.

*Master of
the 'Death
of the
Virgin.'*

The old cities of Colmar, Ulm, and Augsburg were at about this period centres of a school of art recognised as the Swabian, which received Flemish influence through the Cologne school. The earliest painter and engraver of note at Colmar was Martin Schongauer, or Schön (1420–99), who studied under Van der Weyden, and thus ultimately carried Flemish feeling, through his pupil Wohlgemuth, into the future Nürnberg school. Some fine paintings by Schongauer exist: the 'Madonna' in S. Martin's Church at Colmar is generally regarded as his masterpiece. The 'Death of the Virgin' in our National Gallery, No. 658, is also a remarkable example of this master. Several works at Darmstadt are ascribed to him, of which Nos. 217, 18 should be noted. Two others are attributed to him in the Moritz-Kapelle, Nürnberg, Nos. 66, 111.

*Swabian
school.*

*At Colmar.
Schon-
gauer.*

At Ulm a worthy representative of the school was Bartholomäus Zeitblom (records 1450–1517), some of whose best works are in the Stuttgart Museum—viz., parts of an altarpiece, &c., Nos. 421–7, and others: of which No. 422 is the 'Visitation,' dated 1496. (See also the catalogue at the end of the volume.) The predella of the altarpiece is in the Berlin Museum, No. 606A; where also are the two panels 'S. Peter' and 'S. Anne,' Nos. 561A and 561B. He may be studied in the Moritz-Kapelle at Nürnberg, Nos. 58, 65. An excellent work, in four panels of large size, is the 'History of S. Valentine' in the

*At Ulm.
Zeitblom.*

Zeitblom.

Augsburg Gallery, Nos. 79–82. Four works also may be seen in the Cathedral there. There are several figures of saints at Munich by him, and one at Darmstadt, a ‘S. Lawrence,’ No. 223.

*At Augs-
burg.**Holbein the
elder.*

At Augsburg this school commences with the Holbeins, who flourished as painters during three generations. Of the first it is unnecessary to speak in detail, the second and third alone being famous as “Holbein the elder” and “Holbein the younger.” The former (1460–1524) executed some good pictures in the manner of the school, several examples of which are in the Museum at Augsburg, the three principal being altarpieces, Nos. 25–7, Nos. 84–6, and Nos. 683–5. Four other works are in the Cathedral there. There are numerous panels, parts of an altarpiece from S. Catharine’s, Augsburg, now at Munich, of which Nos. 15, 16, and 17 are the best. These, painted about 1515, were formerly supposed to be early works of the younger Holbein, but are now regarded as the work of the elder, probably assisted by his sons, or by his brother, Sigismond. Other examples are in the Moritz-Kapelle, Nürnberg; and in the Städel, Frankfort, there is a series of seven panels relating to the Passion, Nos. 76–82.

*Sixteenth
century.
Holbein the
younger.*

But the style attained its highest perfection in the works of Hans Holbein the younger (1497–1543), one of the greatest painters Germany has produced. Until lately an altarpiece of four sides painted in 1512—the two inner with S. Ulrich and S. Wolfgang, and the ‘Death of S. Catharine;’ the outer a ‘Martyrdom of S. Peter’ and a ‘Madonna’—in the Augsburg Gallery, Nos. 673–6, was regarded as his earliest production; but most critics are now in favour of ascribing it to the father, whose work it certainly resembles.

At Basle.

The younger Holbein painted soon after this date an altarpiece, now in the Pinacothek at Munich, of which the finest portion is the ‘Martyrdom of S. Sebastian,’ No. 17. He next settled in Basle, where in the Gallery may be found many important early paintings, besides a large number of drawings in pencil, tinted, and in pen and ink. The preservation of these is due to the zeal of Holbein’s friend, Amerbach, a lawyer, and great lover of art, who

devoted many years to the acquisition of Holbein's works. Some of his earliest portraits are here, one of the most admirable being that of Amerbach himself, No. 13, painted in 1519, and among others, a group of Holbein's wife with two children, on one panel, No. 20, supposed to have been painted in 1529. Of later portraits a fine example is that of 'Erasmus writing,' No. 16; another, that of a merchant, No. 35, besides which are two highly finished portraits of the same woman, the first, 'Lais Corinthiaça,' painted in 1526, No. 22; the second, less excellent, as a Venus, No. 23. But nothing in the Museum is more remarkable than the life-size painting of a corpse, No. 19, fine in drawing and colour, and studied with extraordinary fidelity, entitled a 'Dead Christ,' signed and dated 1521. There also are his well-known scenes from the Passion, a small altarpiece in eight compartments, No. 26, marked by crude colour, intermingled with gilding, and highly finished in every detail after the manner of the time. The drawings in another room are well worthy of study. Among them may be found his own portrait in pastel, No. 15. During his residence at Basle, Holbein probably executed the drawings for the well-known wood engravings of the 'Dance of Death,' a subject which had been treated long before, among other places, in fresco at the Domenican Church at Basle, remains of which are still preserved in the old chapter-house at the Cathedral. At the same time he executed some wall paintings for the Town Hall of Basle, a few fragments of which are preserved in the Museum, Nos. 27-33. Later still, when Holbein was about thirty years of age, he painted one of his finest devotional pictures, the 'Madonna' of the Burgo-master Meyer, now in the Royal Palace of Darmstadt. This work, although less generally known than the popular and beautiful picture in the Dresden Museum, No. 1809 (Plate XXXIV., 1), is superior to the latter, which, since the Holbein Exhibition at that city a few years ago, is acknowledged not to be from the master's hand. The picture at Darmstadt is free from the uniform dull red tint of the Dresden work, is full of varied colour, has more light and shade, finer modelling, and the expression

Holbein the younger.

Later works.

*Holbein the
younger.*

Portraits.

of the figure is more perfectly rendered.* About 1526 it appears that Holbein first visited England, where he soon became attached to the Court of Henry VIII., and spent most of the remaining seventeen years of his life. Here he worked chiefly in portraiture, in which branch of art he was a master of the first rank, as the exquisitely finished portraits by him in many European galleries and in numerous English mansions testify. It may be said indeed that he founded a school of portraiture, marked by a thorough study of the sitter's character, and by earnest work in the reproduction of its features both physical and mental. The following list of examples may be noted :—

While no work of Holbein exists in our National Gallery, many are attributed to him at Hampton Court, nearly twenty according to the catalogue, of which some six or seven may be genuine—mostly early works: such are the pair of panels 'Frobenius' the printer, No. 603, and 'Erasmus,' No. 597; 'Erasmus writing,' No. 594, and the portraits of his father and mother on one panel, No. 608. There is a fine collection of crayon portraits, nearly ninety in number, in her Majesty's collection at Windsor, chiefly of personages of the court of Henry VIII. The so-called picture of the 'Barber surgeons' is still preserved in the Court-room of the Barbers' Company, Monkwell Street, London. A fine small early portrait of a young man in red is No. 226 in the Darmstadt Gallery; and another early example is No. 83 in the Städel at Frankfort: two small portraits are Nos. 52B and 52D in the Moritz-Kapelle, Nürnberg. The Louvre is very rich in fine examples; among them are the renowned portraits of Erasmus, No. 208, Nicholas Kratzer, No. 206, painted in 1528, Archbishop Warham, No. 207, Sir Thomas More, No. 210, Anne of Cleves, No. 211, and Sir Richard Southwell, No. 212 (a replica of one in the Uffizi, No. 765); at the Hague may be seen the admirable likeness of Cheseman, falconer to Henry VIII., No. 238; at Dresden is that splendid example of the goldsmith Morett, No. 1810 (Plate XXXIV., 2); a

* The writer had the advantage of making careful examinations of both pictures, with a very few days' interval between the two.

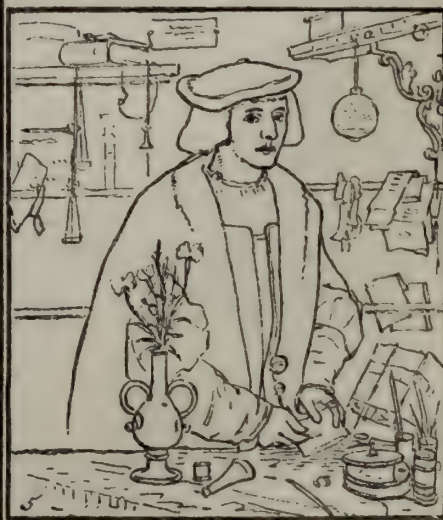


PLATE XXXIV.

To face page 150.

notable one among others which are doubtful, in the Museum of Berlin, is the magnificent half-length of George Gyzen, No. 586, with details marvellously executed (Plate XXXIV., 5); in the Belvedere, Vienna, the portrait, among others, of the physician Chambers, No. 62; of a young man, unnamed, No. 85, and the splendidly executed Jane Seymour, No. 61 Room I. 2nd floor.

Holbein the younger.

Augsburg also produced about this time, besides the Holbeins, two worthy artists, Hans Burgkmair (1472–1559) and Christopher Amberger (1490–1568). The former executed numerous woodcuts, the best known being the ‘Triumph of the Emperor Maximilian.’ Many paintings by him are at Munich; among them a fine ‘S. John at Patmos,’ No. 65. At Dresden is an altarpiece, No. 1739. At Vienna the ‘Life and passion of Christ,’ a most elaborate and comprehensive work, containing, besides the centre-piece, a ‘Crucifixion,’ no less than 156 small scenes from the gospel narratives; it is No. 50 Room I. 2nd floor. Of several examples in the Augsburg Gallery, the best are Nos. 19–22 and 24; others are in the Moritz-Kapelle at Nürnberg, and in the German Museum there, is a very fine ‘Madonna,’ dated 1509.

Burgkmair.

Amberger distinguished himself as a portrait-painter in the manner of Holbein. Two fine examples are attributed to him in the Berlin Gallery—portraits of Charles the Fifth and of Sebastian Münster, Nos. 556, 83; another is No. 84 at Frankfort; other works are at Amberg. There is a beautiful altarpiece by him in a chapel at the east end of the Cathedral at Augsburg; another is ascribed to him in the Moritz-Kapelle, Nürnberg. One portrait, in the Gallery at Augsburg, long assigned to him, has recently been given to B. Beham: see catalogue.

Amberger.

A third and very able portrait-painter of this period may be mentioned here, viz., Bartholomäus Bruyn, of Cologne (1492–1556). Examples of his work in portraiture are to be found at Berlin, No. 588; at Frankfort, Nos. 101, 2, 3; at Cologne, No. 356; at Brussels, Nos. 4, 5; and in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, Nos. 470, 1—all admirable productions. Parts of an altarpiece by him are Nos. 687, 8 at Munich.

Bruyn.

*Franconian
school.*

*Wohlge-
muth.*

A. Dürer.

Meanwhile, besides the Swabian, another equally important school, which has been termed the Franconian, took its rise in the picturesque old city of Nürnberg, already the home of Adam Kraft and Peter Vischer, men famous in the history of German plastic art. The master-spirit of this school was Albrecht Dürer, but before considering his work we may first notice the productions of his master, Michael Wohlgemuth (1434–1519). Most of these are characterised by warmth and brightness of colour, by forms and features which are unpleasing, often repulsive, and by action which in some cases is almost grotesque. In illustration may be named an altarpiece, dated 1465, including a famous ‘Crucifixion,’ Nos. 22, 7, 34, 9 in the Pinacothek at Munich, several panels in the Moritz-Kapelle, and a fine triptych in the Frauenkirche at Nürnberg.

Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528) studied under Wohlgemuth for three years, and then travelled abroad before he finally settled as a painter and an engraver in Nürnberg in 1494. His most important works, however, the number of which testify to his great activity, were executed after a visit to North Italy in 1506. Belonging to the earliest period of his life is a series of woodcut designs illustrative of the Revelation of S. John; after this he painted the portrait of his father, No. 720, and that of himself, No. 716 (at thirty years of age), now in the Pinacothek at Munich. Another early portrait of his father is No. 87 in the Städel, Frankfort. At a somewhat later period he executed the beautiful ‘Adoration of the kings,’ No. 1141, in the Tribune of the Uffizi at Florence (Plate XXXIV., 4). In the Belvedere, Vienna, there are two very large compositions of the master full of delicately finished figures—namely, the ‘Martyrdom of christians in Persia,’ No. 15, and a representation of the ‘Trinity surrounded by angels,’ No. 18 Room I. 2nd floor. Into both these works Dürer has introduced his own portrait; and in the latter there is some beautiful landscape beneath. At Dresden may be seen a fine ‘Christ on the cross,’ No. 1722A, dated 1500. Belonging to a later period is a ‘Madonna,’ No. 851 in the Uffizi at Florence; where also is a fine portrait of himself

at twenty-six years of age, No. 434, of which there is an equally good repetition at Madrid, No. 1316. Many of his most famous portraits were painted about this time; for example, the well-known head of his friend Pirkheimer, that of Wohlgemuth, No. 731, and those of the Baumgartners, Nos. 1, 3 in the Munich Pinacothek. Another fine example is No. 29 Room I. 2nd floor at Vienna. Our National Gallery has one portrait only, No. 245, that of a senator. Two grand full-length figures of Charlemagne and Sigismund, recently in the Rathhaus, are now in the German Museum, Nürnberg; where also is the highly finished portrait of Holtzschuher, dated 1526. Then there is a magnificently painted head of an earlier date, an 'Ecce Homo,' No. 102 in the Moritz-Kapelle of that city. At Madrid also are two fine single figures of Adam and Eve, Nos. 1314, 15, which illustrate his work of the middle period. Among his most celebrated and his latest works are the two panels containing life-size full-lengths of the Apostles 'SS. John and Peter,' 'SS. Paul and Mark,' Nos. 71, 6 in the Pinacothek at Munich. They are dignified figures, painted in a broad style, and in this particular differ from his earlier and more minutely finished pictures. But Dürer's powers are also equally displayed in numerous engravings and woodcuts, some of which rank among his best productions. Such are the two series of woodcuts of the 'Great and Little Passion,' the 'Life of the Virgin,' the well-known engravings of the 'Knight of Death,' the 'Melancholy,' and others. Also must be mentioned the prayer-book decorated by him for the Emperor Maximilian, now in the Royal Library at Munich.

A. Dürer.

Engravings, &c.

Albrecht Dürer had several followers in Nürnberg: the chief of these was Albrecht Altdorfer (1485–1538), who subsequently became influenced by Italian art: He executed some altarpieces, of which a fine example is that, Nos. 47 to 51, in the Gallery at Augsburg, essentially German in its feeling and manner. There is a good work, dated 1529, at Munich, No. 761. Others are in the Moritz-Kapelle, Nürnberg. After Altdorfer were the two Behams, Hans Sebald (1500–50), and Bartholomäus (1496–1540) and Georg Pencz. The first executed engravings; but

Altdorfer.

The Behams.

*The
Behams.*

there are two good pictures by B. Beham in the Pinacothek at Munich, Nos. 72 and 98; and one in the Augsburg Gallery, No 696. An example, No. 435 in the Gallery at Stuttgart, 'S. Benedict in a landscape,' must be noted. Three small and well-modelled portraits are attributed to him at the Hague, Nos. 231, 2, 3, of which No. 232 appears to be the best. A curious work by Hans Sebald Beham is the 'History of David,' No. 14 in the Louvre, mounted as the top of a table. Pencz (1500-50) was an excellent portrait-painter in the style of Dürer. Three portraits are in the German Museum, Nürnberg; one is in the Uffizi, Florence, No. 436; one at Vienna, No. 54, and a triptych, Nos. 5, 8 Room I. 2nd floor; and three others are at Berlin, Nos. 582, 5, 7.

Pencz.

*Lucas
Cranach.*

The best among Albrecht Dürer's pupils was Lucas Cranach (1472-1553), or properly Lucas Sunder, who established a school of painting in Saxony, and was appointed court painter. He executed several important works, chiefly altarpieces: for example, one in a church at Schneeberg; another in the Meissen Cathedral; and at Weimar a third, in which Cranach has introduced his own portrait, as well as that of Luther, for whom he had a great veneration. Many of Cranach's smaller works, although bearing his name, were partly executed by his pupils. A 'Holy family' in the Palazzo Sciarra at Rome is probably by Cranach himself. Besides these compositions, he very frequently painted the nude figure in a manner which was often rather grotesque than beautiful. For this purpose he chose the subject of Adam and Eve, several representations of which are to be seen in European galleries. The best perhaps are those in the Tribune of the Uffizi at Florence, Nos. 1138, 42, and those at Brussels, Nos. 365, 6 (Plate XXXIII., 3), while some others are very uncouth. Several of this order are at Berlin. A better figure than usual is that of a 'Venus with Cupid,' of life-size, No. 461 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg; there also is a good 'Madonna under an apple-tree,' No. 459, with several portraits. The Munich Gallery possesses some of his best productions, both small and large: of the former a 'Madonna,' No. 734, and an 'Adam and Eve,' No. 729, and

*Lucas
Cranach.*

of the latter the 'Woman taken in adultery,' No. 56 (Plate XXXIV., 3), may be mentioned among others. In the Gallery at Buda-Pesth are several excellent and characteristic examples, of which perhaps the best is an 'Herodias,' No. 35. The Gallery at Dresden contains a large number of Cranach's works; among many in the Belvedere, Vienna, is a 'Christ appearing to the holy women,' No. 71 Room I. 2nd floor; two small compositions, from Scripture subjects, are 'Pharaoh's host destroyed in the Red Sea,' No. 13, and a 'Sacrifice of Isaac,' No. 15, in the Augsburg Gallery; a larger work, dated 1537, is No. 348 at Brunswick; while his skill as a portrait-painter is manifested by the portraits of Luther and of the Elector of Saxony, repeated at Paris, Munich, Nürnberg, Vienna, Dresden and Florence. There is one small portrait in our National Gallery, No. 291; and two good ones are at Darmstadt, Nos. 244, 8.

*Cranach
the
younger.*

Cranach had one son of the same name, called "the younger" (1515-86), some of whose paintings are to be seen at Vienna. One large work is at Berlin, No. 593, another is at Brunswick, dated 1549, No. 351, and a good portrait of Frederick III. of Saxony is No. 251 in the Darmstadt Gallery. But after the elder Cranach the Saxon school gradually decayed.

*Seventeenth
century.*

No other names of importance appear during the sixteenth century in the history of painting in Germany; and it was not until the seventeenth century that some more or less worthy representatives appeared in the persons of Rottenhammer, Elzheimer, Sandrart, and Roos, among others who belonged to that period; while Balthasar Denner, Christian Dietrich, Raphael Mengs, and Angelica Kaufmann flourished in the eighteenth century.

*Rotten-
hammer.*

Of the first-named group, Johann Rottenhammer (1564-1623) painted works of very varying size and quality, chiefly religious, some mythological. He is best seen at Munich and Vienna. Our National Gallery contains one small example, No. 659, with a background painted by Velvet Brueghel, a combination not uncommon. Two good small examples are in the Hermitage, Nos. 510, 11; and one is in the Louvre, No. 424.

Elzheimer.

Adam Elzheimer (1574–1620) painted chiefly in Italy, where he was known as Adamo Tedesco. His subjects were landscapes, often illuminated by artificial light, or moonlight scenes. Examples of the former are in the Louvre, No. 159, and in our National Gallery, No. 1014. Others are at Munich and Vienna.

Sandrart.

Joachim Sandrart (1606–88) painted few pictures worthy of note, but was the author of a voluminous work on the history of art. There are paintings by him at Munich and Vienna, and a portrait in the Amsterdam Trippenhuus.

Roos.

Johann Heinrich Roos (1631–85) was an animal-painter of note in the latter half of the century, and his works may be found in most continental galleries.

*Eighteenth
century.
Denner.*

Commencing with the eighteenth-century group, Denner, the earliest of these (1685–1749), was most celebrated as a portrait-painter. He worked in a minute style, reproducing every peculiarity of the sitter with the greatest faithfulness, entirely sacrificing breadth of execution and grace of form. Characteristic examples of Denner's work are Nos. 767, 79 at Munich, No. 117 in the Louvre, and others at Dresden. Several examples are in the Hermitage: see catalogue.

Dietrich.

Christian Dietrich (1712–74) was a painter of marvellous fertility and varied powers. He lived principally at Dresden, and executed a large number of works, mostly copies of old masters, chiefly Dutch, in which he achieved a greater success than as an original painter. In our National Gallery the 'Itinerant musicians,' No. 205, is a good example; but at Dresden there are no less than fifty-one works by him, painted expressly for the King Augustus III. in virtue of his appointment as court painter; and several others are in the Hermitage.

*Raphael
Mengs.*

Anton Raphael Mengs (1728–78) was one of the best painters of his time. He began to study his art at a very early age, his father taking him to Dresden first, and then to Rome, for that purpose. He spent much of his after-life in Rome, occasionally travelling back to Saxony and paying a visit to Spain, at both of which courts he held appointments. Most of his best works are now to be

found at Madrid. The large 'Apotheosis of Trajan' decorates the dining-room of the Royal Palace there; and his masterpiece, an 'Adoration of the shepherds,' No. 1435, with several other works, is in the Museum at Madrid. He is also well represented in the Hermitage; the best example being a large 'Judgment of Paris,' No. 1302; for several others, including his own portrait, see catalogue. His own portrait occurs again in the Uffizi, No. 555, and at Munich, No. 153. A large representation of 'Apollo and the Muses' in the Villa Albani at Rome is a good example of the master's fresco-painting.

R. Mengs.

Angelica Kaufmann (1742–1808) gained a wide-spread reputation in her lifetime, chiefly as a portrait-painter. She went to study in Italy, and came subsequently to England, where she was elected one of the thirty-six original members of the Royal Academy, so highly was she esteemed here. Her works show no originality, nor any great power of execution, and while sometimes graceful, are generally weak and insipid. Her own portrait may be seen in our National Portrait Gallery, S. Kensington, at Munich, No. 152, and also in the Uffizi, No. 471. Three good specimens of her works are at Dresden, Nos. 1978, 9, 80. Three small examples are in the Hermitage, Nos. 1304, 5, 6; and one work, with two life-size figures, is in the Louvre, No. 678. At Hampton Court a full-length portrait, No. 502, may be mentioned.

*Angelica
Kaufmann.*

A TABLE

OF THE DATES OF THE PRINCIPAL PAINTERS OF THE GERMAN SCHOOLS.

School.		Birth.	Death.
Cologne . .	Wilhelm von Köln, first record 1358	—	1378
Cologne . .	Stephan Lochner, or Loethener, first record 1426	—	1451
Swabian . .	Martin Schongauer, or Schön . .	1420	1499
Nürnberg .	Michael Wohlgemuth	1434	1519
	Israel von Meckenen	1440	1503
Westphalian.	Master of Liesborn, date of altarpiece 1465	—	—
Westphalian.	Master of Lyversberg, painted 1463-90	—	—
Cologne . .	Master of the 'Death of the Virgin,' 15th century	—	—
Ulm	Bartholomäus Zeitblom, first record 1450	—	1517
Augsburg .	Hans Holbein, elder	1460	1523
Swabian . .	Matthäus Grünewald, about . .	1460	1530
Nürnberg .	Albrecht Dürer	1471	1528
Saxon . . .	Lucas Cranach, or Sunder	1472	1553
Augsburg .	Hans Burgkmair	1472	1559
Nürnberg .	Albrecht Altdorfer	1485	1538
Augsburg .	Christopher Amberger	1490	1568
Cologne . .	Bartholomäus Bruyn	1492	1556
Augsburg .	Hans Holbein, younger	1497	1543
Nürnberg .	Bartholomäus Beham	1496	1540
Nürnberg .	Hans Sebald Beham	1500	1550
Nürnberg .	Georg Pencz	1500	1550
Ulm	Martin Schaffner	1508	1535
Saxon . . .	Lucas Cranach, younger	1515	1586
	Johann Rottenhammer	1564	1623
	Adam Elzheimer	1574	1620
	Joachim Sandrart	1606	1688
	Johann H. Roos	1631	1685
	Balthasar Denner	1685	1749
	Christian Dietrich	1712	1774
	Anton Raphael Mengs	1728	1778
	Angelica Kaufmann	1742	1808

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PAINTING IN SPAIN.

THE enterprise and wealth of Spain in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries attracted artists to its capital both from Italy and the Low Countries. Following the demand for pictures which royal patronage and the Church originated, schools arose in different parts of the country, chiefly in Toledo, Castile, Valencia, and Seville. The earliest native artists, most of whom belonged to the priesthood, appeared at the commencement of the fifteenth century; Toledo being perhaps the first spot in which a school was developed. The earliest names of note, however, are those of men who lived in the latter half of the fifteenth century. Two only can be mentioned: Antonio del Rincon (1446–1500) and Berruguete, the latter beginning to paint in the commencement of the sixteenth century. Of the former no works exist in any public gallery, unless a doubtful ‘Madonna,’ No. 345 in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, attributed to him by Dr. Waagen, can be admitted. Portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella in a dark chapel of the Cathedral at Granada, ascribed to him, are probably copies by a later hand.

*Fifteenth
century.
Rincon.*

Berruguete (1480–1561) is best known as an architect and sculptor: numerous examples of his admirable talent may be found throughout Spain, especially in marble. No works are extant in any gallery, although several paintings by his pupils may be found in that of Madrid, Nos. 2142–8: and these doubtless indicate the style of the master.

*Sixteenth
century.
Berruguete.*

Vicente Joanes, or Juan de Juanes (1506–79), was a painter of note at Valencia. Several works are attributed to him in the Madrid Museum, No. 755, a ‘Last Supper,’ being the principal. The drawing and expression are good: the head of Christ, pleasingly rendered, is repeated by itself more than once, Nos. 759, 60; and of these he is

Joanes.

Joanes.

known to have painted several replicas. There is also a series relating to the history of S. Stephen, Nos. 749–53 (Plate XXXV., 1). A good portrait example is No. 754. A small work of high finish is No. 758. An excellent composition is No. 602 at Dresden. Two good examples are in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, No. 328, a ‘S. Anna,’ and No. 329, a ‘S. Dominic.’ His finest works are in the Museum and in the churches at Valencia.

*Luis
Morales.*

Luis Morales (1510–86) was a painter of sacred subjects exclusively, and generally treated in an ascetic spirit—hence called “El Divino.” Pictures are attributed to him in the Madrid Museum, Nos. 847–51; but they have little to recommend them, and are faulty in drawing and colour. So also is a ‘Piedad’ in the Accademia de S. Fernando at Madrid. These works do not fairly represent his power. He is better seen in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, in No. 400, a ‘Madonna,’ and No. 401, a ‘Mater dolorosa’: of these the first named is the best. There is a good ‘Ecce Homo,’ No. 601, at Dresden, and a characteristic ‘Christ bearing the cross,’ No. 537 in the Louvre.

*Sanchez
Coello.*

Alonso Sanchez Coello (about 1515–90), pupil of Antonio Moro, was a portrait-painter of great ability. In the Madrid Museum, No. 1032, Don Carlos, and No. 1033, his sister, are good examples: the latter is very finely and delicately painted, with high finish and admirable execution of details. No. 1036 is also well worthy of study. A portrait of Margaret of Parma, No. 402 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, is attributed to him by Dr. Waagen: the face appears to have been retouched. Three excellent and characteristic female portraits by him are in the Brussels Gallery, Nos. 157, 8, 9 (Plate XXXIII., 5); and a full-length of Philip II. of Spain is ascribed to the master in our National Portrait Gallery, S. Kensington.

*Becerra.
Navarrete.*

Becerra (1520–70) and his deaf and dumb pupil Navarrete, hence called “El Mudo” (1526–79), must be named. The former was a fresco-painter and sculptor. The latter studied in Italy during many years, and is said to have been a pupil of Titian. After his return to Spain he became painter to Philip I., for whom he chiefly

worked. Three works are attributed to him in the Madrid Museum, Nos. 905, 6, 7. His finest pictures are not now to be seen: several have perished, others are in collections not open to the public.

Navarrete.

Luis de Vargas (1502–68) should be remembered as the first to introduce oil-painting into Seville, and as an early painter of that school. A well-known work by him, entitled the ‘Generation of Jesus Christ,’ painted in 1561, is in the Cathedral of Seville, often called ‘La Gamba,’ owing to the fine drawing of the leg of Adam, prominently seen in the foreground. Frescoes painted by him on the outer wall of the Court of Oranges and in niches of the Giralda Tower have now disappeared.

Luis de Vargas.

Pablo de Cespedes (1538–1608), of Cordova, was a man of great erudition and of many talents. He is said to have been a sculptor and architect as well as a painter. Moreover, he was a poet, and, like De Vargas and Roelas, a divine by profession. All his works are lost except a ‘Last Supper’ at Cordova.

Pablo de Cespedes.

Domenico Theotocopuli (1548–1625), better known as “Il Greco,” belongs to the Italian school by education, but is usually classed with the painters of his adopted country, Spain, where he lived for nearly fifty years, and died at Toledo. His works want colour and are very unattractive. Examples may be seen at Madrid, but superior to any of these is the study of a head in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, No. 411.

Domenico Theotocopuli.

Francisco de Ribalta (about 1550–1628) was one of the chiefs of the school of Valencia, and the master of Ribera. In the Museum and churches of Valencia his best works are still to be found. In the Madrid Museum four are attributed to him. No. 947, ‘S. Francis of Assisi,’ is a good example, and illustrates the rigid naturalism in details, and is conspicuous for the deep dark shadows, of his school. The angel in the picture is necessarily conventional, and looks as if borrowed from an Italian source. In the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, are two fair examples, Nos. 338, 40. His son Juan (1597–1628), who died early, was a promising painter, and his works are often confounded with those of his father.

Ribalta.

*Seventeenth
century.
Ribera.*

José de Ribera of Valencia (1588–1656), surnamed in Italy “Lo Spagnoletto” (see also Italian schools, p. 84), spent much of his time in that country, and chiefly studied under Caravaggio there. A large number of his works is in the Madrid Museum, Nos. 955 to 1012, chiefly single heads on small canvases, of apostles and saints, but evidently painted from models, and more or less portraits. The best examples of these are Nos. 956, 9, 63, 78. A ‘Magdalen,’ No. 981, is less happy. A good illustration of the strong effect of light with dark shadows which marked the Neapolitan school is seen in No. 1006, a ‘Hermit at prayer.’ The following are examples of his most powerful work in large compositions. The ‘Martyrdom of S. Bartholomew,’ No. 989, a fine picture for drawing and composition. No. 977 is an admirable single figure. No. 982, ‘Jacob’s dream,’ is finely painted (Plate XXIV., 5). In No. 983, ‘Isaac blessing Jacob,’ the drapery and details are admirably rendered. In the Academia de S. Fernando at Madrid are two excellent single figures of saints and a small ‘Head of the Baptist.’ Some fine examples are in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg: particularly worthy of notice is No. 331, a ‘S. Sebastian after martyrdom,’ a grand and large composition finely painted; also Nos. 330, 2, 3, 4. In the Louvre is an ‘Adoration of the shepherds,’ No. 548, besides two others, Nos. 549, 50. Several good examples are in the Dresden Gallery, particularly Nos. 608, 10, 18. Those in our National Gallery, Nos. 235, 44, are not good specimens.

Pacheco.

Francisco Pacheco (1571–1654), of the school of Seville, flourished about the same date as Ribera, and is interesting not only on account of his own excellent and very careful work, but as being the master and father-in-law of Velasquez. He is represented by four small pictures in the Madrid Museum, Nos. 916–19; by a fine work, the ‘Miracle of S. Pedro Nolasco,’ No. 16 in the Seville Gallery; and by an ‘Annunciation’ over the high altar of the University Chapel at Seville. His masterpiece, an enormous ‘Last Judgment,’ painted for the Nunnery of S. Isabel, is no longer preserved.

Roelas.

Also of the school of Seville was Juan de las Roelas (1558–1625), the master of Zurbaran. His work is chiefly

to be seen in his native city. In the Cathedral is a vigorous painting of 'Santiago overthrowing the Moors,' and in the Gallery the 'Martyrdom of S. Andrew,' No. 89. Three good examples of the master are in the University Chapel; and in the Church of S. Isidoro is a large composition representing the death of the saint, 'El Tránsito,' generally considered as the masterpiece of the painter.

Roelas.

The two Herreras of Seville, father and son, must next be mentioned: their works are frequently met with in Spain, although examples in other European countries are rare. Francisco de Herrera el Viejo (born 1576) is represented by several vigorous pictures in the Seville Gallery, and by a large canvas of the 'Last Judgment' in S. Bernardo there. A good example is in the Louvre, No. 536. Also in the Seville Gallery are some of Herrera "el Mozo," or the younger (1622-85), and in the Cathedral a large altarpiece of the 'Apotheosis of S. Francis,' weakly conceived and executed. Better still is the 'Assumption of the Virgin' in the Church of our Lady of Atocha at Madrid. There is a finished work in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, No. 389, 'Legend of the portrait of S. Dominic.'

*The
Herreras.*

A gifted scholar of Pacheco was Alonso Cano, of Granada (1601-67), who gained a reputation as sculptor, painter, and architect, on which account he has sometimes been regarded as the "Michael Angelo" of Spain. In the Seville Cathedral there is a small and beautifully rendered 'Madonna' by him, and in the University Chapel at Seville are two single figures over the high altar. In the Madrid Museum are several good examples of his work, especially a 'Dead Christ and angel,' No. 672; the figure of 'S. Benito Abad,' No. 668; and a 'Madonna,' No. 670. In the Academia de S. Fernando is a 'Crucifixion' by Cano. At Munich there is a 'Madonna and S. Anthony,' No. 353. In the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, two good examples of the master may be seen, the 'Legend of the portrait of S. Dominic,' No. 354, and a replica of the 'Madonna' at Seville, No. 352. An excellent specimen is a 'S. Agnes,' No. 414B at Berlin.

*Alonso
Cano.*

Francisco Zurbaran, a native of Seville (1598-1662), is known for simplicity, correctness, and breadth in treat-

Zurbaran.

Zurbaran.

ment of single figures, mostly monks, of which numerous examples exist. The draperies in large and massive folds are often well rendered. He is best seen in the Gallery at Seville, where his principal work, the 'Apotheosis of St. Thomas Aquinas,' No. 1, is far in advance of other examples of the master there—in some of which the treatment of the subject and draperies is stiff and hard. Such, for instance, are Nos. 46, 67, 74. A good series of five single monks is in the Academia de S. Fernando at Madrid. The series relating to Hercules is in the Madrid Museum, where also is an admirable figure of a sleeping youth, called 'A Christ,' No. 1133. Two examples, Nos. 351, 73, are at Munich; and one is at Dresden, No. 627. A very fine life-size figure, in warm colour with high finish, is the S. Lawrence,' No. 349 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg; there also is the 'Child-Virgin praying,' No. 348, an excellent small work. Specimens of fair quality are in the Louvre, Nos. 555, 6, 7, and in the National Gallery, Edinburgh, No. 98. A very fine figure of a monk at prayer, No. 230, is in our National Gallery (Plate XXXV., 2). Zurbaran became painter to the king before he was thirty-five years old, and executed for him at Buen Retiro the ten pictures of the 'Labours of Hercules' referred to above.

Velasquez.

Spain's greatest master, Don Diego Velasquez de Silva, was born at Seville in 1599, and studied under Herrera el Viejo and Pacheco. The power of reproducing human character, great knowledge of chiaro-oscuro, vigorous drawing, and broad masterly execution are evident in all his works. As a youth he closely studied still-life and the human model as he found them in the streets, and an example, one of his earliest and most famous works, is the 'Water-carrier,' belonging to the Duke of Wellington.

At Madrid.

The finest compositions of Velasquez are at Madrid, for he worked almost exclusively for his patron, Philip IV. of Spain, and in its Museum alone the master can be adequately studied. No less than thirty important works are there, including portraits, &c., besides numerous other less remarkable examples, sixty-four in all. Of these perhaps none is so full of vigour, so rich in colour, and so admirably composed as the celebrated 'Borrachos,' No.



PLATE XXXV.

To face page 164.

1058, a group of Spanish peasants making merry at a vintage festival (Plate XXXVI., 1). This fine work, executed when he was only twenty-five years old, is painted solidly and carefully, and in this respect yields to none of his later and more matured compositions, many of which are slight in structure, although masterly in execution. Next in order to the 'Borrachos,' but much later in date (1645-48), comes the grand 'Surrender of Breda,' No. 1060 (Plate XXXV., 3). It would be impossible to admire too much the pose of the two central figures, or the knightly bearing and sympathetic expression of the victor as he receives his former foe, whose deportment while tendering the keys is rendered with equal grace and intelligence. The best portrait known of the master himself is found in the figure with a plumed hat to the extreme left. In the no less fine composition 'Las Meninas,' No. 1062, so called from the maids of honour, who with two dwarfs amuse the Infanta, the master's power of chiaro-oscuro is very striking (Plate XXXVI., 2). The figure of Velasquez himself at his easel is prominent, while the background is admirably relieved by a looking-glass which reflects the figures of the King and Queen, whose presence in the chamber is thus made known. It was painted in 1656, and was his last great work; while occupied on it, it is said that Philip IV. took the painter's brush and decorated his portrait with the Red Cross of Santiago. The fourth of the large works here is 'Las Hilanderas,' or 'The Tapestry-workers,' No. 1061, marvellous for freedom and mastery of the brush, full of air and light, and a fine study of composition and colour (Plate XXXV., 4). In these works we see Velasquez at his best: he loved to delineate truthfully all objects around him in the ordinary circumstances of daily life, and thus the intense realism of his style prevented him from excelling equally in representations of mythological scenes and in religious pictures, for which latter his famous contemporary Murillo, as we shall see hereafter, was so celebrated. An example of a mythological subject inadequately treated by Velasquez is the 'Forge of Vulcan,' No. 1059, painted at Rome, during a

*Velasquez.**Large
composi-
tions.*

*Velasquez.
Sacred
subjects.*

*Single
figures.*

*Equestrian
portraits.*

Landscape.

Portraits.

visit to Italy, about 1629-30; while equally unsuccessful are an early 'Adoration of the kings,' No. 1054, and a 'Coronation of the Virgin,' No. 1056. On the other hand, the famous single figure of 'Christ on the cross,' No. 1055, painted in 1639, although treated entirely in a naturalistic manner, becomes a grand work in his hands. Some of the single figures and portraits in the Madrid Museum are marvellously powerful. First come the two life-size and well-known figures of Æsop and Menippus, Nos. 1100, 1. Then the admirable and life-like representation of the 'Dwarfs of Philip IV.,' No. 1095, and its pendants, Nos. 1096, 7. Also the characteristic studies of semi-idiotcy, No. 1098, known as 'El Niño de Vallecas,' and No. 1099, 'El Bobo de Coria.' There are four large and fine equestrian portraits by him in the Museum: the boy Prince Baltasar Carlos, No. 1068; the Duke of Olivares, No. 1069; Philip IV. and his Queen, Isabella of Bourbon, Nos. 1066, 7. Portraits of Philip IV. often occur. Perhaps the best is No. 1074, where he is represented standing with his dog; No. 1080 is a head, similar to that in our National Gallery, No. 745. Another fine replica is in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, No. 420. Two full-lengths of Doña Mariana and of the young Infanta Maria Teresa of Austria are also in the Madrid Museum, Nos. 1078, 84; the latter being the more delicate in treatment. Other portraits here not to be passed over are Nos. 1073, 5, 6, 86, 91, 2. Examples of landscape are Nos. 1106, 8, and others; the 'Aranjuez' was painted in 1642, which was also probably the date of the 'Boar-hunt' named later on. Out of Spain, works by Velasquez are but rarely met with in public galleries. It is commonly said that there is only one work by him in Italy, namely, the grand life-size portrait of Innocent X. seated, in the Doria Gallery at Rome; but there is undoubtedly another, a fine head, hung rather high in the Gallery of the Capitol. A fine study, doubtless from the life, of the Pope's head, is now in the Hermitage, No. 418. In the Louvre are a beautiful portrait of the Infanta Margaret of Austria, No. 551, and another of Philip IV., No. 552; and in the Collection La Caze one is ascribed to him of the Infanta Maria Teresa,

No. 37. In our National Gallery is a 'Boar-hunt at Aranjuez,' No. 197, his finest work of the kind, and an 'Adoration of the shepherds' is attributed to him, in his early style, No. 232. In the Dulwich Gallery is a possibly genuine portrait of Philip IV., No. 309; a fine full-length of the King hangs in the Hermitage, No. 419, and a grand one of the Duke of Olivares, No. 421, is there also; an excellent head of the latter is No. 422. A very striking full-length portrait, life-size, is that of a Spanish admiral, No. 413A in the Berlin Museum. But the Belvedere at Vienna contains the largest number of works, Madrid excepted. The most important composition here is a group of the 'Painter and his family,' No. 14 Room VII. 1st floor. No. 6 is a youthful portrait of Baltasar Carlos; No. 13, one of the Infanta Margaret; No. 15, a full-length of the Infanta Maria Teresa; No. 47, the same; and No. 40 is a laughing idiot. These are all in the same room. Another good replica of the Infanta Maria Teresa is No. 51A in the Städel, Frankfort; where No. 51 is a head of Cardinal Borgia. Three portraits are to be seen in the Munich Pinacothek, Nos. 366, 366A, 367.

*Velasquez.**Portraits.*

Juan de Pareja (1610-70), the faithful slave of Velasquez, after studying painting in secret during many years, ultimately received his freedom. He became a portrait-painter of no great merit. He is represented at Madrid by a single large picture, No. 935, 'The calling of Matthew,' and in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, by one portrait, No. 427.

Pareja.

Juan Bautista Martinez del Mazo (died 1667), a favourite pupil and the son-in-law of Velasquez, is represented at Madrid by fifteen works, chiefly landscapes, Nos. 788 to 803. He followed his master's style, for whose work Mazo's copies are sometimes mistaken.

Del Mazo.

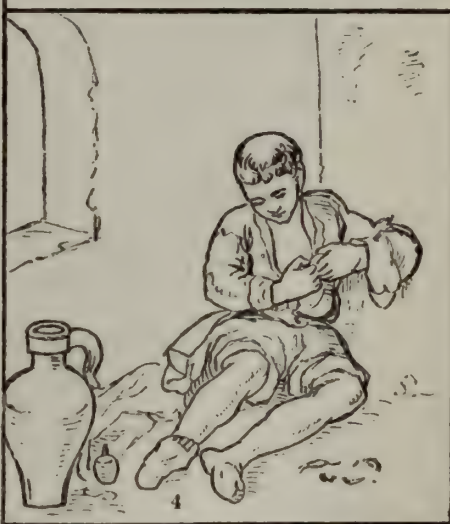
Bartolomé Esteban Murillo (1618-82) was born at Seville: in his twenty-fourth year he arrived in Madrid and became a scholar of Velasquez. The large number of important paintings, besides smaller works to be found in many European galleries, are evidences of Murillo's great fertility and steady labour. Just as Velasquez achieved the highest excellence in Spain by a realistic although

Murillo.

*Murillo.**His three
styles.**Peasants.**At Seville.**Sacred
composi-
tions.*

subtle study of nature, so Murillo is the most perfect representative of Spanish ideal art. This remark is not intended to apply to the earlier works of Murillo—for nothing can be more naturalistic both in subject and execution than his wonderful studies of beggar-boys—but to later and more matured compositions, when his pencil was occupied solely with religious subjects. The different styles which Murillo adopted at various periods of his life are commonly known as the “Frio,” or cold style; the “Calido,” or warm style; and the “Vaporoso,” or aerial style. To find examples of Murillo’s early work we must look to galleries out of Spain, for not one of the ‘Beggar-boys’ remains in his native country. In the Louvre, No. 547 is an excellent example (Plate XXXVI., 4). In the Dulwich Gallery there are two fine paintings of Spanish peasant-boys, Nos. 283, 6, and an admirably painted flower-girl, No. 248. In the Munich Gallery there are three groups of Spanish boys, Nos. 348 (the best), 349, 357; besides two other paintings, one of peasant-girls, the other a woman and boy, Nos. 368, 376 (Plate XXXVI., 5). The Hermitage, St. Petersburg, possesses three excellent examples in No. 376, ‘Boy and dog,’ No. 377, ‘Peasant laughing at a dog,’ and No. 378, ‘Girl with fruit.’ It is at Seville, however, that the master’s finest compositions are still to be found. The Cathedral contains one of his masterpieces, the ‘Infant Christ appearing to S. Anthony of Padua’ (Plate XXXVI., 3), a wonderful work in the “warm style.”* In the Museum some twenty-four works by Murillo are preserved. Chief among these is the well-known ‘S. Thomas of Villanueva distributing alms,’ No. 84, which is perhaps the most complete of all Murillo’s compositions, although the ‘S. Elizabeth of Hungary attending to the poor’ may be preferred by some (Plate XXXVII., 1). Certainly the ‘S. Thomas’ conveys an admirable lesson to any student of art in the grouping of the figures and the masterly arrangement of light and shade. Another of the best works in the Museum is a

* This is the picture from which the figure of S. Anthony was not long ago cut out and carried away to America. It was recovered, and has been well replaced.



beautiful 'Assumption of the Virgin,' No. 55, better known as a 'Conception,' a subject which Murillo often chose and always painted in his "vaporoso" style. Two others are here also—a colossal painting, No. 68, and another of the ordinary size, No. 93. Two fine male figures, SS. Leandro and Buenaventura, No. 83, and the two female saints Justa and Rufina, No. 95, are admirable examples of his second style. Equally good are four separate representations of 'Saints with the Infant Christ,' Nos. 45, 53, 60, 92. Also a 'Madonna with St. Felix,' No. 90; the famous 'Madonna,' No. 52, called 'La Servilleta,' from an erroneous tradition that it was painted on a napkin; and the fine early picture of the 'Madonna and S. Augustine,' No. 59. Other important canvases are still to be seen in the Hospital of the Santa Caridad at Seville, although five of the eight which originally formed the series, painted 1670–4, have been dispersed. In the chapel there hang two very fine works by Murillo—'Moses striking the rock,' and its pendant, the 'Miracle of the loaves and fishes.' Besides these are the following: a smaller work in the dark style approaching much to that of Ribera, and known as 'S. Juan de Dios'; a fine 'Conception'; and two small panels of an 'Infant Christ' and the 'Child S. John.' Many excellent examples are in the Madrid Museum. Particularly fine compositions are the 'Virgin appearing to S. Bernard' and the 'Virgin receiving S. Ildefonso,' Nos. 868, 9. The 'Holy family del Pajarito' and the 'Adoration of the shepherds,' Nos. 854, 9, are specimens of the master's more naturalistic style. Three fine 'Conceptions' are here, each one different, Nos. 878, 9, 80. The charming and well-known picture of the 'Child Jesus and S. John,' or 'Los Niños de la Concha,' No. 866, is with many others well worthy of notice. In the Academia de S. Fernando is the afore-mentioned fine work of Murillo, 'S. Elizabeth of Hungary attending to the poor' (Plate XXXVII., 1). There besides are two large semi-lunar canvases, both noble compositions, relating to the miracle of the snow; of which the 'Dream,' the finer of the two, is regarded as the first example of his "vaporoso" style. The Hermitage, St. Petersburg, is very rich in the master's works, among

Murillo.

*Sacred
composi-
tions.*

At Madrid.

*Murillo.
Sacred
composi-
tions.*

which the following may be noted : No. 360, 'Isaac blessing Jacob,' a large canvas, chiefly landscape ; No. 361, an 'Annunciation' ; No. 362, one of his 'Conceptions,' a good example, but not of the finest rank. A painting of extreme beauty is a 'Holy family,' or 'Repose in Egypt,' No. 367 : a large and good composition, the 'Deliverance of Peter,' is No. 372 ; a S. Antony and child,' No. 373, is a lovely picture ; while in his darker style, but a fine work, is the 'Martyrdom of Pedro Arbuez,' No. 374. 'An Adoration of the shepherds,' No. 363, presents a charming infant amidst a group of rude Spanish peasants. Besides these there are several small beautiful works. Our National Gallery contains admirable examples in the 'Holy family,' No. 13, and in the well-known 'S. John and the Lamb,' No. 176, of which there is a fine replica in the Hermitage, No. 379 : the Dulwich Gallery possesses the 'Madonna del Rosario,' No. 347. In the Louvre are three fine 'Conceptions,' in the "vaporoso" style, Nos. 538, 539, 541 (Plate XXXVII., 6) ; also a beautiful 'Holy family,' No. 543, similar to that in our National Gallery ; and a 'Madonna,' No. 542, in his "cold" style. Another 'Madonna,' of his best period is No. 40 in the Pitti. An admirable 'S. Anthony and child' is No. 414 at Berlin. A fine work, the 'Apotheosis of S. Rodrigue,' forms No. 633 in the Dresden Gallery. Murillo's last picture was a 'Marriage of S. Catharine,' an altarpiece for the Church of the Capuchins at Cadiz, where it remains, still unfinished : he stumbled on the scaffold while painting it and received an injury of which he soon after died.

*Sebastian
Gomez.*

Sebastian Gomez (about 1620) was Murillo's slave, and painted after his master's manner : an example is No. 386 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. But a closer and more accomplished imitator of Murillo was Alonso Miguel de Tobar (1678-1758). Some of his productions have doubtless passed for those of the master : he is chiefly seen in some churches in Spain.

De Tobar.

*De
Miranda.*

J. Carreño de Miranda (1614-85) painted numerous religious pictures and some excellent portraits. He became one of the painters to Philip IV., and subsequently to

Charles II. Examples of his portraiture may be seen in the Madrid Museum : note Nos. 690, 2.

*De
Miranda.*

Diego Gonzales de la Vega (1622-97) was also a court painter, but his works are feeble and need not be enumerated.

*De la
Vega.*

Juan de Valdes Leal (1630-91) painted religious pictures of considerable note. Examples of his work are to be found in the Hermitage Nos. 391-4; at Dresden, No. 636; and at Madrid, Nos. 1049, 50.

Leal.

Claudio Coello, of the school of Castile (1635-93), has rightly been termed in Spain the 'last of the old masters'; for after him Spanish monarchs engaged foreign painters to adorn their palaces, instead of employing native artists. Coello held this post in the household of Charles II., for whom he executed his principal work, the 'Collocation of the Host,' still preserved in the Escorial. His own portrait is No. 431 in the Hermitage.

*Claudio
Coello.*

A long list of painters of very inferior merit, living in the latter part of the seventeenth and in the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, might follow here; but a study of their works is neither interesting nor instructive. Sir W. Stirling Maxwell's very complete 'Annals of the Artists of Spain' will furnish all necessary details respecting them, if the reader wishes to pursue the subject further.

The last painter to be mentioned here is Francisco Goya y Lucientes (1746-1828). Without systematic instruction in his art, he studied the old masters almost solely and by himself, and became a prolific painter. His nature appears to have been wild and eccentric, but he produced some excellent works of different kinds, among them some large compositions and some capital portraits. Several of the former are found in the Madrid Museum, one *salon* there being entirely devoted to large designs for tapestry. Among the portraits are those of Charles IV. and Doña Maria Luisa, which frequently occur. An admirable full-length portrait of a man seated, No. 534, may be found in the Louvre, and three characteristic examples are in the Museum at Lille, Nos. 242, 3, 4.

*Eighteenth
century.
Goya.*

It may not be out of place to say here, in reference to

Portugal.

Portugal.

any school of painting proper to Portugal, that the existence of one has never been recognised. In fact, a history of the schools of painting in Spain covers the art-history of the entire Peninsula. There are moreover in Portugal no public galleries worthy of mention; and almost the only known Portuguese painter is Gran Vasco, who flourished probably in the earlier part of the sixteenth century, and to whom some productions of that age are chiefly attributed.

A TABLE

OF THE DATES OF THE PRINCIPAL PAINTERS OF THE SPANISH SCHOOLS.

School.		Birth.	Death.
Toledo . .	Antonio del Rincon	1446	1500
Castile . .	Alonso Berruguete	1480	1561
Seville . .	Luis de Vargas	1502	1568
Valencia . .	Vicente Joanes, about	1506	1579
Toledo . .	Luis de Morales, el Divino	1510	1586
Castile . .	Alonso Sanchez Coello, about	1515	1590
Castile . .	Gaspar Becerra	1520	1570
Castile . .	Juan F. Navarrete, el Mudo	1526	1579
Seville . .	Pablo de Cespedes	1538	1608
Toledo . .	Dom. Theotocopuli, "Il Greco"	1548	1625
Seville . .	A. Vasquez, painted about 1580— 1610	—	—
Valencia . .	Francisco de Ribalta	1550	1628
Castile . .	Juan Pantoja de la Cruz	1551	1609
Seville . .	Juan de las Roelas	1558	1625
Seville . .	Francisco Pacheco	1571	1654
Castile . .	Vicente Carducho	1572	1639
Seville . .	Francisco de Herrera, el Viejo	1576	—
Castile . .	Eugenio Caxés	1577	1642
Toledo . .	Luis Tristan	1586	1640
Toledo . .	Pedro Orrente	—	1644
Valencia . .	José de Ribera, Lo Spagnoletto	1588	1656
Valencia . .	Juan de Ribalta	1597	1628
Seville . .	Francisco Zurbaran	1598	1662
Castile . .	Collantes	1599	1656
Seville . .	Diego Velasquez de Silva	1599	1660
Castile . .	J. B. Martinez del Mazo	—	1667
Granada . .	Alonso Cano	1601	1667
Seville . .	Antonio del Castillo	1603	1667
Madrid . .	Francisco Rizzi	1608	1685
Seville . .	Pedro de Moya	1610	1666
Castile . .	Juan Pareja	1610	1670
Castile . .	Juan Carreño de Miranda	1614	1685
Seville . .	Bartolomé Esteban Murillo	1618	1682
Seville . .	Sebastian Gomez, "Mulatto de Murillo," about	1620	—
	Qriarte	1620	1685
Seville . .	Francisco de Herrera, el Mozo	1622	1685
Castile . .	Diego Gonzales de la Vega	1622	1697
Seville . .	Juan de Valdes Leal	1630	1691
Castile . .	Claudio Coello	1635	1693
Seville . .	Alonso Miguel de Tobar	1678	1758
Madrid . .	Francisco Goya	1746	1828

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PAINTING IN FRANCE.

It was not a distinguishing feature of the French nation or genius to produce early painters of great excellence, like those who flourished in Italy, the Netherlands, and Germany, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is true that a school of illuminators and miniaturists existed in France from the time of Charlemagne (who first encouraged this branch of painting) and continued without interruption during several centuries, and that it was modified by Italian influence on the removal of the Papal See to Avignon by Pope Clement V., in 1305. In the fifteenth century the painter ceased to be an illuminator only; and the names of two artists were then distinguished, namely, René of Anjou (1408–80) and Jean Fouquet of Tours, the latter of whom was evidently influenced by the school of Van Eyck, and was illuminator to Louis XI. The former was not exclusively a miniaturist, but has left paintings which are now in Aix Cathedral, at Villeneuve near Avignon, and in the Musée Cluny at Paris. By Fouquet, besides numerous elaborately illustrated manuscripts, there is a ‘Madonna’ at Antwerp, No. 132; while in the Louvre two life-size portraits have recently been attributed to him, Nos. 652, 3. Four panels also, the authors of which are unknown, are there exhibited, No. 650 as work of the end of the fourteenth century, No. 651 and others as work of the fifteenth.

In the beginning of the sixteenth century, Francis I. invited painters, chiefly from Italy, to decorate his palaces, and in particular that of Fontainebleau. Among those who painted there were Il Rosso in 1530–41, with Luca Penni and Bagnacavallo; Primaticcio worked in 1531 and long afterwards; Pacchiarotto in 1535, and Niccolò del’ Abate. Their works, since destroyed, in-

*Fifteenth
century.*

*René of
Anjou.*

*Jean
Fouquet.*

*Sixteenth
century.
School of
Fontaine-
bleau.*

fluenced to a great extent the style of succeeding French painters, who, if they did not visit Rome, studied these Italian productions at Fontainebleau.

*School of
Fontaine-
bleau.*

At the same period the school of the Clouets arose in portraiture, which was developed independently of the former school and maintained a distinct style of its own. There were three painters of this name—Jean or Jehan Clouet, the father; his son, also called Jean; and his grandson, François Clouet. The father came originally from Flanders, and brought with him to France much of the manner and the feeling of the Van Eycks. Jean, his son (1485–1545), painted small and delicately finished portraits, of which may be mentioned those of Francis I., one in the Louvre, No. 109, painted in 1528, the other in the Uffizi, No. 667, painted in 1524. By François (about 1510–74), the most important of the three, a few exquisite portraits are still in existence. In the Louvre he is represented by two portraits of Charles IX. and of Elizabeth of Austria, Nos. 107, 8. Some other small works are attributed to him there, and to his followers. There is a fine portrait by the master, No. 1487, in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg; one of Francis II. of the year 1547 is No. 33 at Antwerp; and two at Berlin, Nos. 472, 5, are catalogued as of his school. Good small portraits are Nos. 561, 631 at Hampton Court, and No. 2420 at Dresden. Still smaller, and like a gem for brightness and beauty, is No. 429, the portrait of a lady, in the Städel, Frankfort.

*The
Clouets.*

Jean.

François.

Jean Cousin (about 1501–89), born at Soucy near Sens, was a man of cultivated taste, and is generally considered as the founder of the national French school of painting. It is known that he worked as a sculptor and architect, and also wrote a book on the proportions of the human body. His largest undoubted work is the painting of the ‘Last Judgment,’ No. 137 in the Louvre.

J. Cousin.

The two brothers Antoine (about 1593–1648) and Louis Le Nain (about 1588–1648), inasmuch as they, like Cousin, preserved the French characteristics and were not affected either by the Fontainebleau or Flemish schools, must be named first. They often painted together under the surname of Le Nain, choosing subjects from peasant

Le Nain.

Le Nain.

life studied faithfully from nature. Examples are to be seen in the Louvre, the best being the 'Blacksmith,' No. 375 (Plate XXXVII., 3), and an 'Adoration of the shepherds,' in the Uffizi, No. 659.

Fréminet.

Martin Fréminet (1567–1619) was one of the first to be attracted by Italian eclecticism. A work by him is in the Louvre, 'Mercury, Æneas, and Dido,' No. 211; and at Fontainebleau he painted the ceiling of the chapel.

*Seventeenth
century.
Vouet.*

Simon Vouet (1590–1649) studied much in Rome, and there admired and imitated successfully the works of the Bolognese school. On his return to France he established a large academy of painting, and thus influenced most of the principal French painters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Among his pupils were Laurent de La Hyre, Le Sueur, Le Brun, Mignard, and Dufresnoy. His own works are numerous; among them may be mentioned two in the Louvre, Nos. 641, 7, and a good composition in the Brussels Museum, 'S. Carlo Borromeo praying for those stricken by the plague,' No. 343 (Plate XXVIII., 3).

Blanchard.

A contemporary painter, and in some degree rival of Vouet, was Jacques Blanchard (1600–38). He was most esteemed as a colourist, and took the works of the late Venetian school as his models. Examples of his style may be found in the Louvre, Nos. 14–17.

The next group comprises men who, although French by nationality, were educated chiefly in Italy. Among them may be named Valentin, La Hyre, Nicolas Poussin, Gaspar Dughet (often erroneously called Gaspar Poussin), Claude Gelée (known as Claude Lorraine), Dufresnoy, and Sébastien Bourdon.

Valentin.

Moïse Valentin (1601–32) left France at an early age for Rome, where he studied and remained all his life. There he was a friend and contemporary of Vouet, Gelée, and Poussin, but he painted with great technical ability in the manner of Caravaggio. The examples of his work in the Louvre are not first rate, with the exception of the 'Concert,' No. 586 (Plate XXXVII., 2), and the 'Fortune-teller,' No. 588. Two excellent canvases in this style are in the Hermitage, Nos. 1490, 1, and a good composition is



in the Museum at Nantes. He succeeded best, like many Italian artists in the seventeenth century, when he confined himself to unambitious subjects. A large work by him is in the Vatican, the 'Martyrdom of S. Processo': the subject although drawn with care and skill is coarsely treated and is unpleasant in colour. Somewhat similar is a large 'Martyrdom of S. Lawrence,' No. 2075 in the Museum at Madrid.

Valentin.

Laurent de La Hyre (1606–56) was a painter of little originality who followed in turn the styles of several masters. Two of his works may be noted in the Louvre, Nos. 286, 90, and another is in the Belvedere, Vienna, No. 41 Green Cabinet.

La Hyre.

Nicolas Poussin (1594–1665), born in Normandy, is perhaps the greatest master of the French school. When still young, and in spite of many difficulties, he succeeded in making his way to Rome, and there enrolled himself among the pupils of Andrea Sacchi; but he formed his style chiefly from the study of the antique and of the works of the great Renaissance masters. He usually chose subjects which could be treated classically, and executed them with due regard to historical truth in dress and details. His works are generally wanting in effective distribution of light and shade, in depth, and in warmth of colour. In consequence of the correctness of his composition and his excellent grouping, he has been termed the 'Painter of Intellect.' Poussin is seen to the greatest advantage in the treatment of mythological subjects. Numerous works by the master are in the Louvre: Nos. 448–51 are representations of the four seasons, illustrated by subjects taken from the Old Testament history. His own portrait, No. 447, is interesting. Examples of mythological subjects are a 'Bacchanalia,' No. 440; the 'Triumph of Flora,' No. 443; the 'Shepherds of Arcadia,' No. 445 (Plate XXXVII., 4); and a subject from Roman history, No. 436: while the 'Diogenes,' No. 453, is a good specimen of Poussin's landscape-painting. Besides these the Louvre contains some large canvases of subjects from sacred history: for example, 'Eleazar and Rebecca,' No. 415; two compositions of the 'Finding of Moses,' Nos. 416, 17;

*Nicolas
Poussin.*

N. Poussin.

the 'Ecstasy of S. Paul,' No. 433; and many others. One fine example of Poussin, among many poor ones, in the Madrid Gallery, is the 'Chase of Meleager,' No. 2051. A few average examples are to be found at Berlin. He is well seen in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, in the 'Triumph of Galatea,' No. 1400, and others; and at Dresden, where No. 648 may be noted. In the Vatican there is a large and powerful composition, the 'Martyrdom of S. Erasmus,' but it is unpleasing in colour and too uniform in tone. Good illustrations from mythology are in our National Gallery: a 'Bacchanalian dance,' No. 62; and a 'Bacchanalian feast,' No. 42. At Dulwich similar works are Nos. 305, 15. Poussin spent but a short portion of his time in France, and returned to Rome for the remaining years of his life, where he died in 1665.

*Gaspar
Dughet.*

Gaspar Dughet (1613–75) was born in Rome, of French parents; his sister married Nicolas Poussin, so that the two painters were intimately connected. Gaspar became a landscape-painter, and doubtless received instruction both from Nicolas Poussin and Paul Bril, the Flemish landscape-painter. He studied effects from nature, and was especially fond of representing storms and hurricanes. There are some characteristic works by him in our National Gallery, rather dark and sombre in tone, Nos. 31, 6, 95, 161. At Dresden, among many that are good, one may be noted, No. 656A; and in the Pitti Palace at Florence Nos. 421, 36, 41 are noble landscapes. Others are to be seen at Madrid and at Munich.

*Claude
Lorraine.*

But Claude Gelée (1600–82), called Lorraine from his native province, has a far greater reputation as landscape-painter than Gaspar Dughet. He executed classical landscapes and seaside pictures, and often gave a poetical charm to an otherwise uninteresting subject. In the Louvre are some fine works by the master: the 'Landing of Cleopatra at Tarsus,' No. 223—a successful adaptation of an historical event; the 'Ulysses,' No. 225; a 'Sea-port,' No. 226; the 'Village fair,' No. 221; and No. 224, 'David anointed king by Samuel.' Still better works than these are to be found in our National Gallery, notably the 'Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba,' or the 'Bouillon

Claude,' No. 14; 'David at the cave of Adullam,' known as the 'Chigi Claude,' No. 6, and the 'Embarkation of S. Ursula,' No. 30 (Plate XXXVIII., 1). The 'Marriage of Isaac with Rebecca,' No. 12, is a repetition of the large work in the Doria Palace at Rome. Nos. 5, 30, 55 should also be noticed. In the Dulwich Gallery he is fairly represented by Nos. 244, 70, 5. In the Madrid Museum a 'Hermit at prayer' and a 'Magdalen,' Nos. 1989, 92, are excellent works; so also are the very fine examples in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg—namely, four representations of 'Morning,' 'Noon,' 'Evening,' and 'Night,' Nos. 1428–31. There are two noble landscapes in the Uffizi, Nos. 774, 848; one in the Brussels Museum, No. 199; two in the Dresden Gallery, Nos. 654, 5; and four at Munich, Nos. 391, 9, 407, 16.

*Claude
Lorraine.*

Charles Antoine Dufresnoy (1611–65) is better known as the author of a poem on painting than as an artist. He was very intimate with Pierre Mignard at Rome, and aided him in some frescoes in the cupola of the Val-de-Grâce at Paris. Two of his works are in the Louvre, Nos. 212, 13.

Dufresnoy.

Sébastien Bourdon (1616–71) adopted the style of Poussin, and likewise studied at Rome. His best work is the 'Martrydom of S. Peter,' now in the Louvre, No. 42; besides this are a 'Descent from the cross,' No. 40, and two good examples of portraiture, Nos. 47, 8. In the Cassel Gallery, No. 456, a 'Vivandière and officers,' is a characteristic work. Another is in the Hermitage, the 'Death of Dido,' No. 1421. He was, moreover, a landscape-painter, and is represented by a good specimen in our National Gallery, No. 64.

Bourdon.

Eustache Le Sueur (1616–55) was the first French painter of note who studied chiefly in Paris, and did not visit Rome. During his short and uneventful life, his talents were little appreciated, and were overshadowed by the greater fame of his ambitious rival Charles Le Brun. Le Sueur executed numerous compositions, the most important of which are to be seen in the Louvre. One of his earliest works is the series of twenty-two paintings relating to the 'History of S. Bruno,' Nos. 525–47. They are for the most part commonplace both in design and

Le Sueur.

Le Sueur.

execution; Nos. 525, 7 being superior to the others. His masterpiece is the well-known 'Preaching of S. Paul at Ephesus,' No. 521 (Plate XXXVIII., 2). The 'Christ bearing the cross,' No. 517, and the 'Descent from the cross,' No. 518, are works of smaller size, but of excellent quality. As examples of Le Sueur's paintings of another character, the 'Nine Muses,' Nos. 558-62, and his latest work, the 'History of Love,' Nos. 551-6, should be noted.

Le Brun.

Charles Le Brun, born at Paris (1619-90), went to Italy when young and entered the school of Poussin. On his return he was appointed to fill some important posts by Louis XIV. For the King he painted several vigorous pictures of subjects from the 'Life of Alexander the Great,' now preserved in the Louvre, Nos. 70-4, which possesses all his best works, excepting the 'Massacre of the innocents,' No. 252, and 'Horatius keeping the bridge,' No. 319, in the Dulwich Gallery. Among those in the Louvre there are several sacred subjects, the 'Sleeping Jesus,' No. 56, a 'Holy family,' known as the 'Benedicite,' No. 57, and four from the 'Life of Christ,' Nos. 58-61. In the 'Descent of the Holy Ghost,' No. 64, Le Brun has painted his own portrait as one of the assembled disciples; and his 'Repentant magdalen,' No. 66, is said to have been a portrait of Madame de la Vallière. The same subject is repeated in the Munich Gallery, No. 392, with others, and an excellent family group is at Berlin, No. 471. Examples are to be found at St. Petersburg, Dresden, Vienna, and in the Uffizi.

Mignard.

A rival and successor of Le Brun in the King's favour was Pierre Mignard (1610-95), best known as a portrait-painter. He resided for a long period at Rome, and obtained the name of 'Le Romain' to distinguish him from his elder brother, Nicolas Mignard, called d'Avignon (1605-68), who worked chiefly as engraver. The famous 'Vierge à la Grappe,' by Pierre, No. 349 in the Louvre, was painted under the influence of the Italian school; another fine work is a large canvas in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, 'Darius at the feet of Alexander,' No. 1456. His principal work of this kind, however, is the fresco of the 'Paradise,' in the Val-de-Grâce at Paris, finished in



1663. The following are examples of portraiture, a large group of Louis the Dauphin (son of Louis XIV.), his wife and children, No. 358, and his own portrait, No. 360, in the Louvre. Others are Nos. 670, 88 in the Uffizi; No. 465 at Berlin; and in the Madrid Gallery, Nos. 2021, 3, 4, 5.

Mignard.

Noel Coypel (1628–1707) was the chief of a family of painters of small note. He was one of the few French masters who painted in a more simple and natural style than that which prevailed at this time, which was the result of a high regard for Italian eclecticism. The Louvre possesses five of his works, of which No. 142 may be named.

*Noel
Coypel.*

Boullongne was the name of a family of which many members were painters. Louis (1609–74), the father, chiefly copied the old masters, and taught his two sons, Bon Boullongne (1649–1717) and Louis (1654–1733). They worked together on the cupola of the Invalides, Paris, and some paintings by the elder are in the Louvre.

*The Boul-
longnes.*

Jean Jouvenet (1644–1717) was a pupil of Le Brun, and rose to an important position as a painter. His masterpiece, a 'Deposition,' is No. 301 in the Louvre, which contains other examples. Many of his works are to be found in the Provincial Museums of France.

Jouvenet.

Jean-Baptiste Santerre (1651–1717) gained a reputation in his time chiefly as a painter of single figures, often nudes, and seldom attempted large compositions. He is represented in the Louvre by a 'Susanna in the bath,' and a 'Female portrait,' Nos. 496, 7.

Santerre.

Three painters of battle-pieces in the style of Falcone and Salvator Rosa may be mentioned here: Jacques Courtois, called Bourguignon (1621–76), his pupil Joseph Parrocel (1648–1704), and Charles Parrocel, the son (1688–1782). The first named executed a large number of works, of which examples are to be found in most public galleries. They display much sameness of treatment, and it suffices to note those in the Louvre, of which No. 132 is the best. By Joseph Parrocel there are two sketches in the Louvre, Nos. 393, 4, and some large works by Charles are preserved at Versailles. There were several painters of this name of inferior merit.

*Bourguig-
non and the
Parrocels.*

Le Moine.

François Le Moine (1688–1737) was a mannerist of the Franco-Italian school of eclecticism before referred to, and painted history in a feeble style, not without a certain elegance. One work by him is in the Louvre, No. 361; another is in the La Caze Collection, No. 225.

Subleyras.

Pierre Subleyras (1699–1749) painted religious subjects with considerable power, and was much esteemed during his lifetime. One of his chief works is the 'Mass of S. Basil,' No. 508 in the Louvre, which was reproduced in mosaic in S. Peter's, Rome, but his masterpiece, also in the Louvre, is No. 504, 'Christ in the house of Simon,' dated 1739 (Plate XXXVIII., 3).

Rigaud.

An able French portrait-painter was Hyacinthe Rigaud (1659–1743), who executed a large number of portraits of Louis XIV. and his courtiers. In the Louvre there is a portrait of the monarch himself, No. 475; of Bossuet, No. 477; and of Charles Le Brun and Pierre Mignard on one canvas, No. 480. Rigaud's portraits are frequently met with. There are three in the Dulwich Gallery, Nos. 2, 98, 118; one in our National Gallery, No. 903; at Dresden one, No. 676; and at Vienna another, No. 73 Green Cabinet.

Largillière.

A contemporary of Rigaud was Largillière (1656–1746), one of the most successful portrait-painters of the time: an example in the Louvre is No. 320, a portrait of Charles Le Brun; and in the La Caze Collection are a portrait group, No. 224, a portrait, No. 221, and a small study, No. 216, for the large picture of the 'Conference,' No. 1537 in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

C. van Loo.

Carle van Loo (1705–65), the most talented of a family which produced several painters, was a pupil of Le Moine. He painted a large number of mythological subjects and some good portraits. In the Louvre is a full-length portrait of Marie, Queen of Louis XV., No. 330, besides other works. His elder brother, J. B. van Loo (1684–1744), who worked much in Italy, is represented by a large picture in the Louvre, No. 324, and by two portraits at Hampton Court.

J. B. van Loo.

In the end of the seventeenth century a species of genre painting originated in Paris which was more or

less successfully cultivated by a group of clever artists, and which has always been regarded as characteristic of the French school. Antoine Watteau (1684–1721), born at Valenciennes, was the first exponent of the new style, and many followed at more or less distance in his steps. He came to Paris at the early age of sixteen, and shortly after apprenticed himself to Gillot, who was then chief decorator and costumier at the opera. From this master Watteau learned the technical portion of his art, and the time spent as his assistant behind the scenes doubtless suggested stage groups and costumes as subjects for his compositions. The experience thus acquired enabled him to imagine and depict with admirable grace and vivacity “réunions” and “fêtes galantes”; crowding his small canvases with groups of ladies and gentlemen in brilliant and fancy costumes, love-making, dancing on the green turf, or sauntering in ornamental grounds. In these subjects Watteau gained deservedly a great reputation, but in the hands of imitators of inferior taste such a form of art easily became degraded. Most of Watteau’s works have the quality of excellent grouping, and contain some good landscape; all have the charm of fresh sparkling colour. A fine example is in the Louvre, No. 649; others are in the La Caze Collection, Nos. 260, 3. Characteristic works are in the Dulwich Gallery, Nos. 197, 210; two small pictures in the National Gallery, Edinburgh, Nos. 64, 81; at Berlin, Nos. 468, 70, 74A; and two similar at Dresden, Nos. 687, 8. At Madrid there are two charming specimens of the master, Nos. 2083, 4; others are to be seen in the Uffizi at Florence, No. 671; and at Munich, No. 1312. Watteau had numerous followers, none of whom possessed his brilliant qualities. There are three who, although inspired by him, cannot be considered as servile copyists, namely, Nicolas Lancret, J. B. Joseph Pater, and François Boucher, perhaps the best known of the three.

Watteau.

Lancret (1690–1743), while adopting the form of Watteau’s art, studied and faithfully reproduced the manners, dress, and amusements of the members of the “Belle Société” at the Court of Louis XIV. He lacked the imagination and delicacy of Watteau, but his works

Lancret.

Lancret.

display more correctness in drawing and detail. A series of no great merit, representing 'Infancy, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age,' is in our National Gallery, Nos. 101-4; ten examples may be found in the Louvre and the La Caze Collection; and three are at Dresden, Nos. 696, 7, 8. He is well seen in the Hermitage in three important works, Nos. 1507, 8, 10.

Pater.

Pater (1695-1736), a native of Valenciennes, was poor and uneducated, but possessed marvellous technical facility. He occupied a very different position from that of Watteau at the opera, or that of Lancret in society, and his works accordingly differ. He chose his subjects from low comedy or burlesque, and imparted to them a certain amount of humour. Examples may be found at Dresden, in the La Caze Collection at the Louvre, and in the National Gallery, Edinburgh.

Boucher.

François Boucher (1704-70) began his studies under Le Moine, but soon found that the theatre had more attractions for him. He therefore forsook all teaching and sought for models among actresses and ballet girls, whom he called Venuses or Shepherdesses and placed in landscapes equally theatrical and false. He decorated china, and produced numerous designs for tapestry, ceilings, &c. Of his cabinet pictures there are fair examples in the Louvre. A 'Diana and nymphs,' No. 24, a 'Rinaldo and Armida,' No. 23, and a larger 'Vulcan and Venus,' No. 25, should be noted, besides others in the La Caze Collection. There is a small portrait in the National Gallery, Edinburgh, No. 70. J. Honoré Fragonard (1732-1806), one of Boucher's scholars, was a rapid and fertile painter. Some of his works are in the Louvre. For abundant illustrations of work by this group of artists see the catalogues at the end of this volume.

*Fragonard.**Animal-painters.*

The animal-painters of the French school must not be omitted. There were two contemporary with Watteau, and who appeared somewhat to emulate the style of Snyders, and executed some studies of game and hunting-pieces. These were François Desportes (1661-1743) and J. B. Oudry (1686-1755). Several works of both masters are to be seen in the Louvre; among those by Desportes

*Desportes.
Oudry.*

are studies of dogs for Louis XIV.; Oudry succeeded him at court, and painted dogs for Louis XV. Examples of Desportes are Nos. 164, 80, 1; and of Oudry are Nos. 386, 7, 8.

Desportes.
Oudry.

One painter of flower-pieces, whose work recalls that of the Dutch masters, was J. B. Monnoyer (1634–99), generally called “Baptiste.” He is best seen in the Louvre. Several examples are at Hampton Court.

Monnoyer.

It is a pleasure to turn from these somewhat mannered and artificial works to the truly admirable and charming studies of genre and still-life by J. B. Siméon Chardin (1699–1779), one of the most successful portrayers of “nature morte” belonging to his own or any other school. All the works by him in the Louvre, and there are many, are worthy of close study, although only a few of the finest can be enumerated here. A genre painting, known as the ‘Blessing’ (Plate XXXVIII., 5), and a ‘Dead rabbit with hunting-gear,’ Nos. 99, 100, are two of the best in this gallery. In the La Caze Collection his works are still more numerous. There is a somewhat inferior version of the ‘Blessing,’ No. 170, but the still-life merits the highest praise—note particularly Nos. 174, 5, 6, 9, 80, 1, 4. It is interesting to observe the different methods Chardin adopted in treating these subjects; for example, No. 180 is for the most part thinly painted in transparent colour; while in No. 184 the colour is solidly laid on, and forms throughout a thick impasto. Two works are attributed to the master in the Dulwich Gallery, Nos. 27 and 308. An admirable portrait of Madame Geoffrin is in the Musée Fabre at Montpellier, No. 79, and a piece of still-life is in the Museum at Rouen. In the Hermitage is a charming small picture, the ‘Washer-woman,’ No. 1514; and there is a replica of the ‘Blessing,’ less good than the preceding, No. 1513. The Liechtenstein Gallery, Vienna, possesses four beautiful little works, Nos. 557–60.

Chardin.

Another painter of genre subjects and portraits was J. B. Greuze (1724–1805). One of his best works is perhaps the ‘Village betrothal,’ No. 260 in the Louvre; but equally good are the ‘Paternal curse,’ No. 261, and the ‘Broken jug,’ No. 263 (Plate XXXIX., 4), the study for which is in

Greuze.

Greuze.

the National Gallery, Edinburgh, No. 82. He gained a great reputation in his lifetime as a painter of single female heads, which are generally marked by affectation, and display much mannerism. Numerous studies in this style are in the Louvre. Three portraits are in our National Gallery, Nos. 206, 1019, 1020; one at Hampton Court, No. 413; and in the National Gallery, Edinburgh, four works may be noted, Nos. 63, 112, 118, 370. Several examples are to be found in the Musée Fabre at Montpellier, especially Nos. 241, 6. A large composition, the 'Death of the paralytic,' is No. 1520 in the Hermitage. Most of the master's productions are, however, in private galleries.

Vernet.

The best marine-painter of the French school was Claude Joseph Vernet (1714–89), whose works occur in most European galleries. Our National Gallery contains a fine example, a 'View of S. Angelo, Rome,' No. 236. No fewer than forty of his compositions, chiefly marine-pieces, are preserved in the Louvre, of which Nos. 596, 615, 17, 23 are the best. Others may be found at Dresden, Munich, Florence, and Madrid, but they are as a rule uninteresting.

Vien.

Joseph Marie Vien (1716–1809) should be remembered as having been the first to awaken a love for ancient classic art, as a reaction against the miserable prettiness of the Boucher school. Examples of his work are in the Louvre, Nos. 634–7, of which the first named is the best.

David.

Jacques Louis David (1748–1825) carried on the movement commenced by Vien, and took the remains of Greek and Roman art as models for figures and accessories in his pictures. During the First Empire this taste was carried to an extreme, and dominated not only the productions of the artist, but those of the art-workman of every grade. Of David's compositions in the Louvre, fourteen in all, the 'Oath of the Horatii,' No. 150, was one of the earliest. The 'Sabine women,' No. 149 (Plate XXXIX., 1), created a great sensation when it appeared, but to the present taste it appears to exhibit an affectation of classical knowledge, and to be too forced in action. Some portraits are also in the Louvre: one of Madame Récamier,

No. 160, and another of Pius VII., No. 159, should be noted.

David.

The names of a few other French masters of minor importance may be recorded here. Some of their works, enumerated in the catalogues, are meritorious and important, but do not appear to be sufficiently so, or to possess enough originality, to warrant the introduction of any notes respecting the painters themselves into our history.

Historical, Decorative : Jacques Callot, Jacques Stella, Nicolas Le Noir, the Corneilles, Charles de La Fosse, Nicolas Colombel, Antoine Coypel, J. Raoux, Trioson, J. F. de Troy, Casanova.

Landscape : Pierre Patel.

Portraits : Claude Lefévre, J. M. Nattier, Louis Tocqué, J. B. van Loo, Antoine Pesne.

Genre, Still-life : Gillot, Etienne Jeaurat, Roland de la Porte.

A TABLE

OF THE DATES OF THE PRINCIPAL PAINTERS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.

School.		Birth.	Death.
	Réné of Anjou	1408	1480
	Jean Fouquet, first half of the 15th century	—	—
	Jehan Clouet, elder, settled in Tours about 1480	—	—
	Jehan Clouet, younger	1485	1545
	Jean Cousin, about	1501	1589
	François Clouet, about	1510	1574
	Martin Fréminet	1567	1619
	Antoine Le Nain, about	1588	1648
	Simon Vouet	1590	1649
	Jacques Callot	1592	1635
	Louis Le Nain, about	1593	1648
	Nicolas Poussin	1594	1665
	Jacques Stella	1596	1657
	Jacques Blanchard	1600	1638
	Claude Gelée (Lorraine)	1600	1682
	Moïse Valentin	1601	1632
	Paris Corneille	1603	1664
	Nicolas Mignard	1605	1668
	Laurent de La Hyre	1606	1656
	Louis de Boullongne	1609	1674
	Pierre Mignard	1610	1695
	Charles Dufresnoy	1611	1665
	Gaspar Dughet (Poussin)	1613	1675
	Eustache Le Sueur	1616	1655
	Sébastien Bourdon	1616	1671
	Charles Le Brun	1619	1690
	Pierre Patel	1620	—
	J. Courtois (Bourguignon)	1621	1676
	Nicolas Le Noir	1624	1679
	Noel Coypel	1628	1707
	Claude Lefébvre	1633	1675
	Jean Baptiste Monnoyer	1635	1699
	Charles de La Fosse	1636	1716
	Jean Jouvenet	1644	1717
	Michel Corneille	1646	1708
	Nicolas Colombel	1646	1717
	Joseph Parrocel	1648	1704

School.		Birth.	Death.
	Bon Boullongne	1649	1717
	J. B. Santerre	1651	1717
	L. de Boullongne, younger	1654	1733
	Nicolas de Largillière	1656	1746
	Hyacinthe Rigaud	1659	1743
	Antoine Coypel	1661	1722
	François Desportes	1661	1743
	Gillot	1673	1722
	Jean Raoux	1677	1734
	Jean François de Troy	1679	1752
	Antoine Pesne	1683	1757
	Antoine Watteau	1684	1721
	J. B. van Loo	1684	1745
	J. Marc Nattier	1685	1766
	J. B. Oudry	1686	1755
	François Le Moine	1688	1737
	Charles Parrocel	1688	1752
	Nicolas Lancret	1690	1743
	J. B. Pater	1695	1736
	L. Tocqué	1696	1772
	P. Subleyras	1699	1749
	Siméon Chardin	1699	1779
	Etienne Jeaurat	1699	1789
	François Boucher	1704	1770
	Carle van Loo	1705	1765
	Claude Joseph Vernet	1714	1789
	Joseph Marie Vien	1716	1809
	Roland de la Porte	1724	1793
	Jean Baptiste Greuze	1724	1805
	Fr. Casanova	1727	1805
	Jean Honoré Fragonard	1732	1806
	Jacques Louis David	1748	1825

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PAINTING IN ENGLAND.

*Illumina-
tions.**Miniatures.**Sixteenth
century.**Hilliard.**The Olivers.*

No native school of painting, in the ordinary sense of the term, existed in England before the reign of Charles I., who encouraged and patronised art in this country as no monarch had done before him. In a certain department of painting, however—that of illumination—there had been a long line of successful painters, by whom we possess many fine examples, some dating as far back as the sixth and eighth centuries. Later on, under King Alfred and then under the Conqueror, a flourishing school existed which attained to a perfection perhaps unequalled by any other European country in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. At this period, however, much of this art-work was closely allied to that of “miniature-painting;” so that it is difficult to determine precisely the date at which this latter style commenced. At all events it occupied a high position in the end of the sixteenth century, when Nicholas Hilliard and Isaac Oliver were accomplished representatives of the art, and painted numerous portraits in miniature with great success. They were succeeded by Oliver’s son Peter, and by John Hoskyns, who maintained the character of the school, after which it declined.

The kings of England prior to the time of Charles I., like those of France, invited foreign artists of celebrity to visit their courts, and gave them commissions to execute. Henry VII. employed Jan Mabuse in this manner; and in Henry the Eighth’s reign Hans Holbein took up his residence in England, and remained here during the last seventeen years of his life. Under Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and James I. several Flemish painters—viz., Gerard Horembout, Sir Antonio Moro, Lucas de Heere, Cornelis Janssens, and Daniel Mytens—occupied posts at

court; and in the reign of Charles I., Rubens and Van Dyck were brought over, the latter residing here for a long period. But in this reign there appeared also some native artists whose names are worthy to be placed on record. First must be named a miniature-painter of great skill, Samuel Cooper (1609–72), whose works were in much demand both in this country and abroad. He painted a well-known portrait of the Protector. At the same time two other painters appeared who were inspired by Van Dyck, and proved worthy followers of that great master—namely, William Dobson and Henry Stone, called “Old Stone.”

*Samuel
Cooper.*

Dobson (1610–46) was an excellent painter of portraits, the best of which are now in private collections. After the death of Van Dyck he became one of the King's painters. Portraits of himself and his wife in one frame are in the Gallery at Hampton Court, No. 376. His own portrait and that of Francis Quarles may be seen in our National Portrait Gallery, South Kensington; while a head, interesting as being that of the keeper of the gallery of King Charles I., is preserved in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, No. 1387.

*Seventeenth
century.
Dobson.*

Stone (1616–53) worked both as sculptor and painter. A good copy by him of Titian's ‘Cornaro family’ may be seen at Hampton Court, No. 444. His copies of some of Van Dyck's portraits are perhaps among the best of his productions, and some are so good, indeed, as to have passed for works of the master.

Stone.

After Van Dyck two foreign painters succeeded him at court. These were Sir Peter Lely and Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Lely (1618–80), a Westphalian by birth, but of Dutch extraction, gained a great reputation in England as a painter of female portraits, and was employed by Charles II. to paint the reigning beauties of the day. These works are still in the Hampton Court Gallery. Good examples of portraiture by Lely may be seen in our National Portrait Gallery; those of Mary Davis, Nell Gwynn, the Countess of Shrewsbury, and the Duke of Buckingham may be particularly mentioned.

Lely

Kneller.

Godfrey Kneller (1646–1723) was a native of Lübeck, but worked chiefly in this country, where he painted most of the notable men of his time, and in particular some of the members of the “Kit-Kat Club.” Many good specimens of portraiture are in the Hampton Court Gallery, among which may be mentioned a full-length of Peter the Great in armour, No. 57. Some of his portraits may be seen in our National Portrait Gallery, those of the Duke of Bedford and William Congreve being the best; and there is one in our National Gallery, No. 273. Two portraits in the Hermitage may also be noted—one of Locke, No. 1388; the other of Gibbons the sculptor, No. 1389.

Walker.

An Englishman, Robert Walker, painted portraits in the seventeenth century, especially of the chiefs of the Commonwealth. One of Cromwell is in the Hermitage, No. 1386; and others may be found in our National Portrait Gallery. A portrait of himself may be seen at Hampton Court, No. 365.

Riley.

Sir Peter Lely had one pupil of some note—namely John Riley (1646–91), born in London, by whom there is a portrait at Hampton Court, No. 372. He was the master

Richardson.

of Jonathan Richardson (1665–1745), who is better known as a writer on art than as a painter. Both these painters are represented in our National Portrait Gallery: the former by portraits of Lord Russell and King James II.; the latter by portraits of Anne Oldfield and Matthew Prior. There also, among the portraits of great lawyers recently presented by Serjeants’ Inn, is one of Lord Chief Justice Pratt by Richardson.

Jervas.

Charles Jervas (1675–1739), born in Ireland, may be named here as a pupil of Kneller, whose style he adopted. An interesting portrait of Dean Swift by him may be seen in our National Portrait Gallery. His friendship with Pope should not be forgotten.

Thornhill.

Sir James Thornhill (1676–1734) attained a certain reputation by his large works. They possess, however, no particular merit, being chiefly decorative, and following the conventional style of the age. Examples are to be seen on the ceilings of Hampton Court, in the cupola of St. Paul’s, and in the great hall of Greenwich Hospital.

*Eighteenth
century.
Hogarth.*

William Hogarth (1697–1764), the son-in-law of Thornhill, was educated as a painter and engraver, and pursued his art in a style peculiar to himself. With him it may be said that the English school began. It was his object to expose certain follies, fashions, and political usages then current in society. This he did in several series of paintings and engravings, by which he depicted, in a powerful manner and dramatic form, occurrences illustrative of the evils he desired to satirise. The famous series of paintings called the ‘Marriage à la mode,’ now Nos. 113–18 in our National Gallery, are among his most successful works, and, apart from their value as satires, show Hogarth’s mastery in grouping, expression and colour (Plate XXXIX., 5). The first series that appeared was that of the ‘Harlot’s progress,’ six in number; these were followed by the ‘Rake’s progress,’ eight in number, now to be seen in Sir J. Soane’s Museum, Lincoln’s Inn Fields; but many of his original paintings have been destroyed, and remain to us only in the form of prints. The same Museum contains a series of four fine pictures, illustrating an Election, admirable examples not only of his humour but of his talents as a painter. Hogarth also painted a few portraits. That of himself, which he repeated more than once, is in our National Gallery, No. 112; where also is a small portrait of his sister Mary, No. 675, and an interesting work, ‘Sigismunda with the heart of Guiscardo,’ No. 1046. A charming small portrait of himself seated at his easel may be seen in our National Portrait Gallery. Two examples of less merit are in the National Gallery, Edinburgh, Nos. 267, 70. The well-known portrait of Captain Coram is still preserved in the Foundling Hospital.

After Hogarth came Allan Ramsay (1713–84) and Thomas Hudson (1701–79), who were good portrait-painters of this period. The former worked in Edinburgh, where in the National Gallery two examples of his work are preserved, Nos. 43, 266. Hudson derives celebrity chiefly from having been the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was destined to succeed Ramsay as painter to George III., and whose fame soon overshadowed that of less

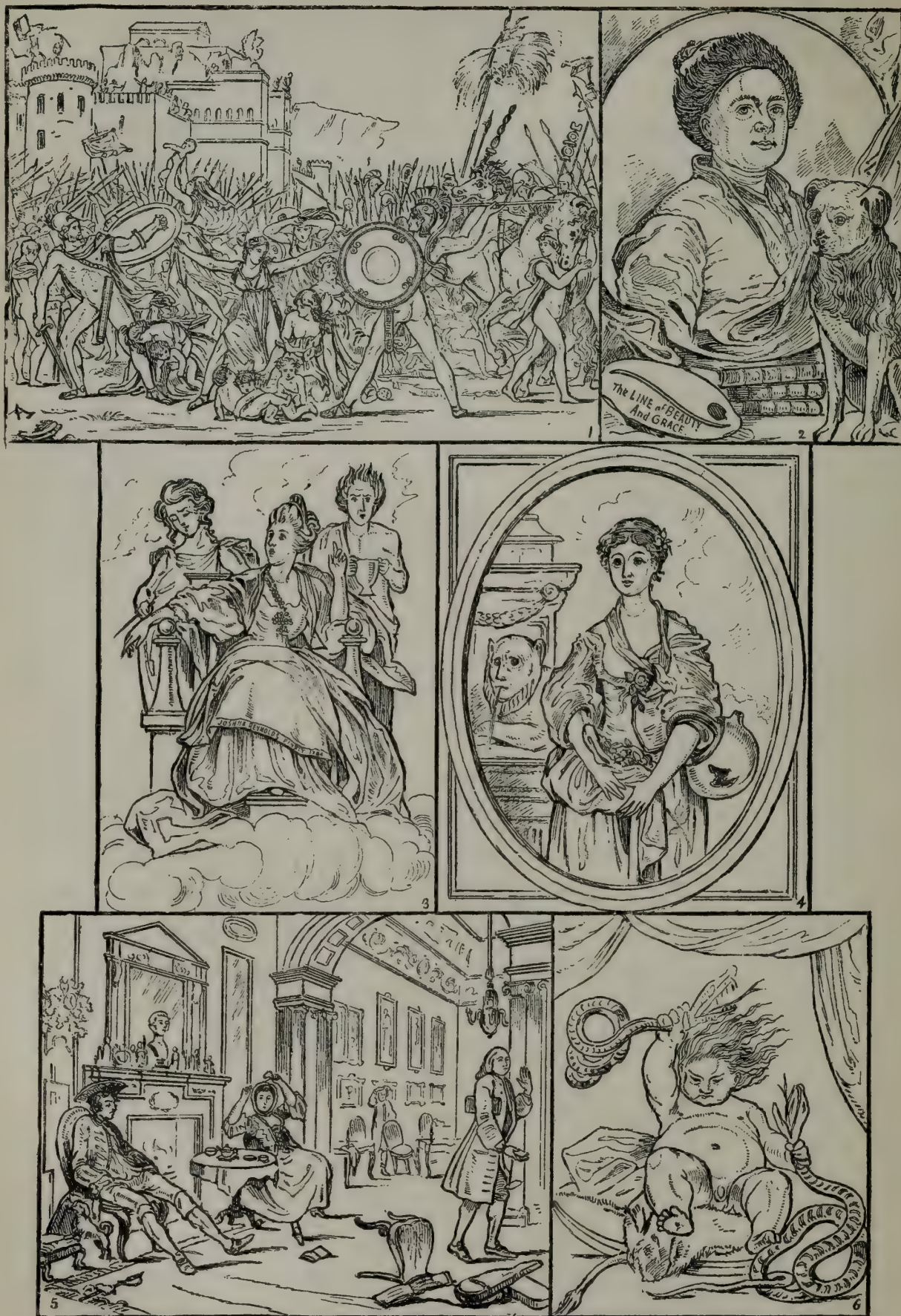
*Ramsay.
Hudson.*

*Ramsay.
Hudson.*

favoured rivals and contemporaries. Two examples of Hudson's work will suffice—namely, the portrait of Handel in our National Portrait Gallery, and that of Lord Chief Justice Willes, which forms one of the new collection of lawyers' portraits there.

Reynolds.

Reynolds (1723–92) was born at Plympton in Devonshire, and at eighteen came to London to study under Hudson. Before taking up his residence here, however, as a professional painter, he spent some three years in travelling on the Continent, where he saw and commented on the masterpieces of Italian and Flemish art. Reynolds rapidly gained reputation on his return to London in 1752, and was employed to paint the portraits of most of the celebrated men and many of the beauties of the day, who considered it a privilege to sit to him. On the formation of the society of painters which became the Royal Academy of Arts, Reynolds was appointed first president, and delivered in that capacity his well-known 'Discourses on Art.' Reynolds's power displayed itself in a fine appreciation of colour, and in a knowledge of the art of most gracefully posing a sitter and very happily arranging the accessories of a portrait. No doubt his drawing was weak, and in the extremities often quite neglected; but his mastery of the brush, largeness of style, and cleverness in hinting what he would not stay to define, sufficed in great measure to cover the defect. His style was particularly suited to express the delicate traits and unrivalled beauty of English women, especially of those belonging to our noble families. His canvases still charm us by their grace and elegance, although not a few have lost the original tints with which they were finished. Many of them, now pale and colourless, are reduced to the white and warm greys of the first painting, because in many instances he depended entirely upon thin glazes for the flesh-tints, and these were often fleeting in their character. Sir Joshua also made many experiments with vehicles of different kinds, in attempting to obtain a thick and rich impasto, and the cracking of these has fatally damaged several works. Those examples of the master which are preserved in our National Gallery, and they number twenty-three in all, are, however, for



Reynolds.

the most part in excellent preservation. One of the most important of these is the pleasing composition known as the 'Graces decorating a terminal figure of Hymen,' No. 79, portraits of the three daughters of Sir William Montgomery, all beautiful women and admirably grouped. A specimen of his 'Holy families' occurs in the Gallery, No. 78: it is simply a domestic group of English type. Of the well-known 'Infant Samuel' there is an example here, No. 162; but the subject was often repeated—one is in the Dulwich Gallery, No. 285, and another may be seen in the Musée Fabre at Montpellier, France, No. 416. Similar to the 'Samuel' in size and treatment are two other works in our National Gallery: the carefully executed but somewhat faded 'Age of Innocence,' No. 307; and a girl with a robin and cage, known as 'Robinetta,' No. 892. Another work to be noted is the 'Snake in the grass,' No. 885: and last, but not least, the Gallery possesses several admirable male portraits. Perhaps the most striking of these is the life-like and vigorous portrait of 'Lord Heathfield holding the key of Gibraltar,' No. 111; while scarcely less excellent as an example of honest portraiture is that of two gentlemen in one frame, No. 754. These testify to the power possessed by Reynolds of seizing and reproducing on canvas the character—in these examples so different—of his various sitters. The famous portrait of Samuel Johnson, No. 887, and of his biographer, James Boswell, No. 888, deserve close attention. The fine head of the 'Banished lord,' No. 107, and the study of a man's head in profile, No. 106, are illustrations of his rich and powerful colouring. Finally there are two portraits of Reynolds himself, Nos. 306 and 889; while a third occurs in the Dulwich Gallery, No. 146; a fourth is in our National Portrait Gallery; and another is in the Uffizi at Florence, No. 540. In the Dulwich Gallery is also the famous portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the 'Tragic Muse,' No. 340 (Plate XXXIX., 3), said to be a repetition of that in the Grosvenor Gallery. It is in good preservation, and is one of the master's noblest productions, alike as regards drawing, expression, and colour. The 'Mother and her sick child,' No. 143, and the study from the larger

Reynolds.

work of the 'Death of Cardinal Beaufort,' No. 254, both at Dulwich, and the portraits of the Earl of Bath and Lord Keppel in the Portrait Gallery, must not be passed without mention. Reynolds was honoured by a commission from the Empress Catharine of Russia to paint a composition of his own choice for her gallery at St. Petersburg. After much consideration, he produced the 'Infant Hercules strangling the serpents,' now in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, No. 1391, without doubt one of his most successful compositions (Plate XXXIX., 6). The same gallery contains two less happy works of the master, a 'Venus and Cupid,' No. 1390, and the 'Contenance of Scipio,' No. 1392. Most of Reynolds's works are naturally in private collections in this country, many being still in the possession of the families for whose ancestors they were originally painted.

But Reynolds, in spite of his great reputation, was not without successful rivals in his own branch of art—that of portraiture. Two painters of note shared with him the public favour—namely, Thomas Gainsborough and George Romney.

Gainsborough.

Gainsborough (1727–88) was born at Sudbury in Suffolk, and when still young came to London and studied under Francis Hayman, a painter of small note, who produced some historical pictures. Both master and pupil were original members of the Royal Academy. Gainsborough's portraits are generally less pleasing in colour than those of Sir Joshua, and have an undue predominance of bluish grey in the flesh-tint; nevertheless they are always graceful productions. He executed a great number of works of various kinds, and in landscape was one of the first masters in the English school. Most of his paintings are in private galleries; as, for instance, the Grosvenor, which possesses two of the best known—the famous 'Blue-boy' and the 'Cottage-door.' Our National Gallery contains some important works of the master both in portraiture and in landscape. Among the single portraits, that of Mrs. Siddons seated, in a blue striped dress, No. 683; that of Dr. Schomberg, No. 684; and that of the Parish clerk, No. 760 (Plate XLV., 2), are the best; while No. 789 is





Gainsborough.

an example of Gainsborough's portrait groups. The landscapes here are admirable, and exemplify the different styles which the master adopted. That known as a 'Wood scene, with the village of Cornard in Suffolk,' No. 925, is treated in the style of the Dutch masters, and in the carefully executed foliage and grey-brown tone reminds one of Hobbema; but the distance is rendered with far more tenderness and delicacy than is visible in Hobbema's work. The 'Market-cart,' No. 80, illustrates an entirely different style. Gainsborough has in it paid more attention to *chiaro-oscuro* than to highly finished detail, and the general tone is dark and brownish in colour. The 'Watering-place,' No. 109, again differs in treatment from those already noticed, and is distinguished by colour almost Titianesque in its richness, and by large masses of dark broadly executed trees (Plate XLV., 1). Gainsborough is better seen as a worthy rival of Sir Joshua in the admirable family portraits in the Dulwich Gallery. The well-known and charming group of the two daughters of Thomas Linley—namely, Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell—No. 1, is one of his best works. Portraits of their father and of two other members of the Linley family are Nos. 358, 61, 2. Another very pleasing example is No. 366, 'Portraits of Mrs. Moodey and her children.' His finest work, however, is without doubt the beautiful full-length 'Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Graham,' now in the National Gallery, Edinburgh, No. 269.

Romney.

George Romney (1734–1802) also was much celebrated as a portrait-painter in his day, in spite of the popularity of Reynolds and Gainsborough. He was born in Lancashire, and, after studying some years at Kendal, came to London, where he lived and worked, with the exception of a visit to Italy, till his death in 1802. His works, like those of other English masters, are rarely found in public galleries, and it is only in the collection of "Old Masters" exhibited each winter at the Royal Academy that the public has an opportunity of forming a fair estimate of their worth. A single portrait by Romney is in our National Gallery, that of the beautiful Lady Hamilton, No. 312 (Plate XLV., 3). Another of the same lady and

Romney.

one of Richard Cumberland should be mentioned in our National Portrait Gallery. But he was also distinguished by his historical works and by his cartoons, some of which, eighteen in number, are Nos. 150–67 in the Royal Institution, Liverpool.

Wilson.

Richard Wilson (1713–82), born at Pinegas in Montgomeryshire, was another gifted painter of the same period. He began with portraiture, but his taste inclined to landscape-painting, and with the intent of studying this branch of art more especially he went to Rome and resided there six years. On his return to London he was made a member of the Royal Academy, but never attained wealth or reputation during life, as many of his contemporaries did. His landscapes are chiefly Italian, harmonious in colour and poetic in feeling, and, with the exception of Gainsborough, he ranks as the first landscape painter of his day. One of his finest productions is in our National Gallery, a 'View of the ruins of the Villa Mæcenat at Tivoli,' No. 108—a subject which he frequently repeated when it had become a favourite with the public. One replica is to be seen in the Dulwich Gallery, No. 215. Another admirable composition, also in our National Gallery, is a 'Landscape with the destruction of Niobe's children,' No. 110; besides many small Italian views, Nos. 267, 301–4, 1064, 71. The South Kensington Museum contains one small and very charming example of landscape by evening light, No. 246.

Wright of Derby.

Joseph Wright (1734–97), called from his native town Wright of Derby, worked first under Hudson the portrait-painter, but his strength was in landscape and genre. One portrait may be mentioned—namely, that of himself in our National Portrait Gallery. A large example in his characteristic style is in our National Gallery, a party witnessing an experiment on the air-pump, by candlelight, No. 725 (Plate XLV., 4). Artificial light effects were attractive to him.

Some able portrait-painters flourished a few years later than the three already mentioned: John Hoppner, John Opie, and Henry Raeburn.

Hoppner.

Hoppner (1753–1810) was born in London, but did not

begin to study as an artist till his twenty-second year, when he became a student at the Royal Academy. Some of his portraits are at Hampton Court, and three are in our National Gallery—No. 133, the portrait of Mr. Smith the actor; No. 233, that of William Pitt; and No. 900, that of the Countess of Oxford. Others may be seen in our National Portrait Gallery: note in particular those of Lord Grenville and of Lord Lansdowne.

Hoppner.

John Opie (1761–1807), born near Truro in Cornwall of humble parents, showed signs of much talent when still young, and came to London to be introduced to Sir Joshua. He worked both as an historical and as a portrait-painter, and ultimately succeeded Fuseli as Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy, having previously been made a member. The ‘Death of Rizzio’ (Plate XLV., 5) was one of his most important works, and he produced several drawings for literary illustration. One portrait by him is to be seen in our National Gallery, that of William Siddons, No. 784, and a composition, ‘Troilus and Cressida,’ No. 1026. Opie’s own portrait is preserved in the Dulwich Gallery, No. 3, as well as in our National Portrait Gallery, South Kensington.

Opie.

Henry Raeburn (1756–1823) was born near Edinburgh, and became one of Scotland’s best portrait-painters. He worked chiefly in the North, after visiting London and making a journey to Italy, and became a member of the Royal Academy in 1814. His portraits are truthful representations of his sitters’ characteristics, and he succeeded best in depicting the well-marked features of his own countrymen. The National Gallery, Edinburgh, contains several fine works, among which may be noted Nos. 2, 23, 39, and 45. Neither our National Gallery nor the Dulwich Gallery possesses any of his works; but three good portraits may be seen in our National Portrait Gallery, and the painter is often represented at the Winter Exhibition of Old Masters.

Raeburn.

John Singleton Copley (1737–1815), born in America, had to contend with many difficult circumstances in the beginning of his artistic career, but, nothing daunted, he worked steadily as a portrait-painter till he left America

Copley.

Copley.

in 1774. He then travelled to England, the Low Countries, and Italy, but finally settled in London for the remainder of his life. His two finest works are in our National Gallery: the well-known 'Death of Chatham,' No. 100, in which the assembled members of the House of Lords are portraits; and the admirable composition, the 'Death of Major Pierson,' No. 733. Besides these large works there is a small study for the painting at Guildhall of the 'Siege and relief of Gibraltar,' No. 787. These and several other important historical works Copley executed in London, but he chiefly exhibited portraits in the Royal Academy, of which he was a member. As examples of portraiture a study of Lord Heathfield and a fine full-length of Lord Mansfield should be noted in our National Portrait Gallery.

West.

Benjamin West (1738–1820) was also an American by birth. His talent for painting showed itself at a very early age. At eighteen he worked independently as a portrait-painter, a few years later went to Rome, and after a stay of three years came to London, which he decided to make his home. He was appointed President of the Royal Academy on the death of Sir J. Reynolds, and exhibited a large number of works every year. He painted chiefly historical subjects, both sacred and classical. Some of these are now in our National Gallery: for example, 'Pylades and Orestes brought as victims to Iphigenia,' No. 126; 'Cleombrotos banished by Leonidas II., King of Sparta,' No. 121; and a large canvas, 'Christ healing the sick in the temple,' No. 131. One of West's best works is the 'Death of General Wolfe,' which belongs to the Duke of Westminster: a replica, No. 320, may be seen in the Queen's drawing-room at Hampton Court among other large canvases (Plate XLV., 6). West was bold enough in this work to make a great innovation—namely, that of dressing his characters in modern costume, instead of representing them in classical dress according to the custom of the day.

Barry.

James Barry (1741–1806) was born at Cork, and studied art in Dublin, when Edmund Burke helped him to go to England and to Italy to finish his studies. He eventually settled in London, became a member of the Royal Academy,

and subsequently the Professor of Painting. His chief works were those he executed for the Society of Arts at the Adelphi. They are six in number, and illustrate the history of the civilisation of man. Barry was a warm advocate for the introduction of large paintings as a decoration of St. Paul's, and was much annoyed at the rejection of his suggestion by the Bishop of London. Another example of the master's work may be seen in the South Kensington Museum, an 'Adam and Eve' of no great merit; his own portrait is in our National Portrait Gallery. Barry died in 1806, after a short illness, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Barry.

Henry Fuseli (1741–1825), a Swiss by birth, who succeeded Barry as Professor of Painting, deserves a few words, although both he and William Blake lived into the first quarter of the nineteenth century, of which it is not within the scope of our design to speak. Fuseli is better known as a critic on art than as a painter, and his addresses delivered to the students of the Academy were interesting and valuable. His pictures, for the most part historical, were remarkable for extravagance in design and conception. He painted many subjects in illustration of the dramas of Shakespeare, but no example of these or any other of his works is in our National Gallery or in the Dulwich Gallery. A Shakespearian subject may be seen in the Liverpool Institution, No. 148.

Fuseli.

William Blake (1757–1828) was the author of several poetical works, and in order to illustrate them made numerous drawings, most of which are extremely defective as works of art, although some display a curiously wild and original treatment of the subjects. He also illustrated the book of Job, Young's 'Night thoughts,' and some of Milton's works; one of his best productions is the 'Canterbury pilgrims,' painted in water-colour.

Blake.

There are two animal-painters who must be noticed before bringing this sketch to a close: namely, George Stubbs of Liverpool (1724–1806) and George Morland of London. The former had a remarkable talent for drawing horses, and wrote a work on their anatomy.

Stubbs.

Morland (1763–1804) painted small landscapes chiefly

Morland.

Morland.

for the purpose of introducing different domestic animals, in the portrayal of which he greatly excelled. His favourite subjects were pigs, horses, and village interiors; but his career was ruined by dissolute and reckless habits, and he died in the prime of life. As examples, may be cited an excellent work, 'Interior of a stable,' No. 1030 in our National Gallery; a small portrait of himself in our National Portrait Gallery, and three admirable and characteristic works in the South Kensington Museum, the 'Reckoning,' No. 237, 'Horses in a stable,' No. 403, and 'Sea-shore and fishermen,' No. 1404, the two last named having been painted in 1791.

Following the plan adopted with other schools, the names of a few English painters will be mentioned, respecting whom particulars are unnecessary.

Historical: Fr. Hayman.

Portraiture: George Jameson, Michael Wright, J. Zoffany, David Allan, Nathaniel Dance.

Landscape: George Smith of Chichester, P. J. de Loutherbourg, F. Zuccarelli, Francis Bourgeois.

It suffices simply to name the following who painted miniatures in the seventeenth century: Thomas Flatman, Alexander Browne, and a little later Lewis Crosse. Early in the eighteenth century, Bernard Lens, and later Jarvis Spencer, followed by Nathaniel Hone.

The great English school of water-colour painting took its rise in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It is no part of our design to illustrate its history, but belonging to that period must be mentioned in connection with landscape the names of those able artists Paul Sandby, John Cozens, and Thos. Girtin.

A TABLE

OF THE DATES OF THE PRINCIPAL PAINTERS OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

School.		Birth.	Death.
	Nicholas Hilliard	1547	1619
	Isaac Oliver	1555	1617
	George Jameson	1586	1644
	Peter Oliver	1594	1654
	Samuel Cooper	1609	1672
	William Dobson	1610	1646
	Henry Stone	1616	1653
	Sir Peter Lely	1618	1680
	Robert Walker, painted 1650	—	1660
	John Riley	1646	1691
	Sir Godfrey Kneller	1646	1723
	Michael Wright	—	1700
	Jonathan Richardson	1665	1745
	Charles Jervas	1675	1739
	Sir James Thornhill	1676	1734
	William Hogarth	1697	1764
	Thomas Hudson	1701	1779
	F. Zuccarelli	1702	1788
	Francis Hayman	1708	1766
	Richard Wilson	1713	1782
	Allan Ramsay	1713	1784
	George Smith of Chichester	1714	1766
	Sir Joshua Reynolds	1723	1792
	George Stubbs	1724	1806
	Francis Cotes	1725	1770
	Paul Sandby	1725	1809
	Thomas Gainsborough	1727	1788
	Nathaniel Hone	1730	1784
	Nathaniel Dance	1734	—
	Joseph Wright of Derby	1734	1797
	George Romney	1734	1802
	Johann Zoffany	1735	1810
	John Singleton Copley	1737	1815
	Benjamin West	1738	1820
	P. J. de Louthembourg	1740	1812
	James Barry	1741	1806
	Henry Fuseli	1741	1825
	David Allan	1744	1796
	John Cozens	1752	1799

School.		Birth.	Death.
	John Hoppner	1753	1810
	Fr. Bourgeois	1756	1811
	Henry Raeburn	1756	1823
	William Blake	1757	1828
	John Opie	1761	1807
	George Morland	1763	1804
	Thos. Girtin	1773	1802

INTRODUCTORY NOTES TO THE CATALOGUES.

THE following pages are occupied with the condensed or abbreviated catalogues (already referred to in the Preface) of all the European Public Galleries of any note, and of the chief collections in private mansions open to the public in Italy and Holland.

The writer's object has been to point out the best works of the leading masters, especially noting pictures which are typical of a style or date or school. It has not been deemed necessary to mention all the works bearing the names even of the greatest painters. Thus some pictures have been omitted : firstly, because, although genuine, they are of minor value or unnecessary for the purpose of illustration ; secondly, because they are works of doubtful origin about which critics are not agreed ; and, lastly, because as sometimes happens they have no claim whatever to the name by which they are catalogued.

As a striking instance of the last-named error, from at least a hundred such which might be mentioned, let one be taken from the Hampton Court Gallery, where, of all the works ascribed to Palma Vecchio, certainly not more than one is genuine.

On the other hand, when a picture is fine and worthy to be observed, although it is obviously not by the author indicated, the picture is noted, but the words " attributed to " are appended. Thus, continuing the reference to Hampton Court, one of the so-called Palma Vecchios is (on the

authority of Crowe and Cavalcaselle*) a fine Jacopo Bassano.

For the purpose of enabling the reader to find the catalogues easily, they have been arranged in the order in which the schools themselves have been considered. The Galleries of Italy head the list, and are followed by those of Flanders. Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Spain, France, England and Scotland, and Russia; and under the heading of each country the towns containing Galleries are arranged in alphabetical order.

* As heretofore, when the opinion of these erudite critics is specially referred to, the initials (C. and C.) will be appended to denote the authority quoted.

CATALOGUES.

THE PICTURE GALLERIES OF ITALY.

THE MUNICIPAL GALLERY AT AREZZO.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

There is a first room which contains some fragments of frescoes.

The large hall contains between forty and fifty pictures, a manuscript catalogue of which is supplied to the visitor.

No.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|--|
| 24, 24, 6 | C. P. Benvenuti . | <i>Cartoons of Mark, Luke, John the Evangelist, and John the Baptist.—Heroic size.</i> |
| 9 | Girolamo della Gatta . | <i>S. Rocco praying to the Virgin to remove the plague from Arezzo.</i> |
| 10 | „ „ „ . | <i>S. Rocco at prayer.</i> |
| 12 | G. Vasari | <i>Madonna in glory and saints.</i> |
| 15 | Parri Spinello | <i>Madonna della misericordia, and predella.—Much restored.</i> |
| 21 | Margaritone | <i>S. Francis of Assisi.</i> |
| 28 | Andrea of Arezzo | <i>Madonna and saints, with predella.</i> |
| 31 | Luca Signorelli | <i>A large altarpiece; Madonna in glory; David playing on the harp, with saints and angels.—In good condition.</i> |
| 33 | Margaritone | <i>Madonna.—Removed from the church of S. Francesco.</i> |
| 40 | Rafaellino del Garbo . | <i>Annunciation.—Much injured.</i> |
| 44 | Filippo Lippi | <i>Madonna with flowers.</i> |

THE ACCADEMIA CARRARA AT BERGAMO.

Pictures last examined in 1875.

No.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|---|
| Basaiti, M. | — | <i>Head of Christ.—Dated 1517.</i> |
| Bellini, Gentile, attrib. . . . | 193 | <i>Portrait of Loredano.—By Catena: C. and C.</i> |

THE PINACOTECA AT BOLOGNA.

Pictures last examined in 1878.

CATALOGUE OF 1876.

	No.	
Albani, Francesco . . .	1	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
„ „ . . .	82	<i>Baptism of Christ.</i>
Alunno, Niccolò . . .	360	<i>Ancona painted on both sides. On one an Annunciation with the Eternal and angels in lunette above. Reverse: Madonna and saints, lunette as before.</i>
Aspertini, Amico . . .	297	<i>Adoration with saints and donators.—Greatly injured.</i>
Avanzi, Jacopo da Bologna	159	<i>An Ancona. Scenes from the life of Christ.—Much injured.</i>
„ „ . . .	160	<i>The crucifixion.</i>
„ „ . . .	161	<i>An Ancona in several compartments.</i>
Bugiardini, Giuliano . .	26	<i>Marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
Cantarini, S.	29	<i>Assumption and saints.</i>
Caracci, Agostino . . .	34	<i>The last communion of S. Jerome.</i>
„ „ . . .	35	<i>The Assumption.</i>
„ Annibale	36	<i>Madonna with saints in adoration.</i>
„ „	37	<i>Madonna enthroned and saints.</i>
„ „	39, 40	<i>The Annunciation.</i>
„ Lodovico	42	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
„ „	45	<i>Birth of John the Baptist.—And others.</i>
„ „	47	<i>Conversion of S. Paul.</i>
Cavedone di Sassuolo . .	55	<i>Madonna appearing to S. Peter.</i>
Cima da Conegliano . . .	61	<i>Madonna.</i>
Cossa, Francesco	64	<i>Madonna and saints.—Dated 1474.</i>
Costa, Lorenzo	65	<i>S. Peter as Bishop of Rome and saints.—Dated 1502; and others.</i>
Cremona, Niccolò da . . .	122	<i>A Pietà.</i>
Domenichino (Zampieri) .	206	<i>The martyrdom of S. Agnes.</i>
„ „	207	<i>Madonna of the rosary.</i>
Francia, Francesco	78	<i>Madonna, saints, and donators.—Dated 1493.</i>
„ „	79	<i>Annunciation with Baptist and S. Jerome.</i>
„ „	80	<i>Madonna, Baptist, and S. Augustine.</i>
„ „	81	<i>Madonna in adoration, saints, and donators.—Almost ruined by repainting.</i>
„ „	83	<i>Dead Christ and two angels.</i>

	No.	
Francia, Francesco	371	<i>The Annunciation and saints.</i> —Dated 1500 ; almost ruined by repainting.
„ „	372	<i>Madonna with S. Paul and S. Francis.</i>
„ „	373	<i>Crucifixion.</i>
„ Giacomo	84	<i>Madonna and saints.</i> —Dated 1526.
„ „	87	<i>Madonna in glory and saints.</i>
Giotto.	102	<i>Four saints.</i> —The wings of No. 310 in the Brera, Milan.
Guercino	12	<i>The Duke of Aquitaine receiving the cloak of S. Felix.</i>
„	13	<i>S. Bruno and his companion in the desert.</i> —And others.
Imola, Innocenzo da . . .	89	<i>Madonna in glory and S. Michael.</i>
Jacopo di Paolo	10, 11	<i>The Crucifixion and Coronation.</i>
„ „	328	<i>S. Helena.</i>
Matteo da Bologna } (Lambertini) }	103	<i>A Pietà and saints.</i> An Ancona.—Dated 1462.
„ „	104	<i>Madonna.</i> —Dated 1469.
Parmegianino	116	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Perugino, Pietro	197	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Raphael	52	<i>S. Cecilia.</i>
Reni, Guido	134	<i>Madonna della Pietà.</i>
„ „	135	<i>Massacre of the innocents.</i>
„ „	136	<i>Christ crucified.</i>
„ „	137	<i>Samson victorious.</i>
„ „	138	<i>Madonna of the rosary.</i>
„ „	139	<i>S. Andrea, bishop of Fiesole.</i>
„ „	140	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
„ „	141	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
„ „	142	<i>Ecce Homo.</i> —Crayon.
Simone da Bologna . . .	162	<i>Crucifixion and saints.</i>
„ „	163	<i>An Ancona.</i>
Sirani, Elisabetta	175	<i>S. Anthony adoring the Madonna.</i>
Tiarini, Alessandro . . .	183	<i>Marriage of S. Catharine.</i> —And others.
Vasari, Giorgio	198	<i>S. Gregory the Great and the poor.</i>
Vitale da Bologna	203	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Viti, Timoteo	204	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Vivarini, Antonio and } Bartolommeo }	205	<i>Altarpiece in several compartments.</i> —Dated 1450.

N.B.—In Corridor C is a frame containing a niello by Brizzi and two nielli by Fr. Francia.

THE GALLERIA TOSI OR MUSEO CIVICO AT BRESCIA.

*Pictures last examined in 1875.**Anteroom.*

	No.	
Moretto	—	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Romanino	—	<i>The supper at Emmaus.—Fresco.</i>
”	—	<i>Magdalen in the house of Simon.—Fresco.</i>

Room I.

Moretto	—	<i>An Annunciation.—Small.</i>
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Room II.

Lotto, Lorenzo	—	<i>The Nativity.</i>
Moretto	—	<i>The supper at Emmaus.</i>
Moretto and Moroni	—	<i>Portraits.</i>

Room III.

Moretto and Moroni	—	<i>Portraits.</i>
Raphael	—	<i>Christ with wounded side.—Small.</i>

Room on the Ground Floor.

Moretto	—	<i>An altarpiece.</i>
”	—	<i>The Madonna in glory and saints.</i>
Moroni	—	<i>An altarpiece.</i>

THE ATENEO AT FERRARA.

Pictures last examined in 1875.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

All the pictures in this gallery appear to have been recently cleaned and varnished.

	No.	
Bononi, Carlo	19	<i>The marriage at Cana.</i>
Caracci, Annibale	38	<i>The Last Supper.</i>
Carpaccio, Vittore	37	<i>The burial of the Virgin.</i>
Dossi, Dosso	46	<i>The Annunciation.</i>
” ”	47	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Garofalo (Tisio)	63	<i>The Madonna “del pilastro.”</i>
” ”	64	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
” ”	65	<i>Jesus at Gethsemane.</i>

	No.	
Garofalo (Tisio)	68	<i>Massacre of the innocents.</i>
Mazzolino, Ludovico . . .	—	<i>Adoration and saints.</i>
Scarsellino	113	<i>The marriage at Cana.</i>
Tura, Cosimo	121, 2	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
" "	123	<i>A dead Christ.</i>
Viti, Timoteo	124	<i>The assumption of S. Mary of Egypt.</i>

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS AT FLORENCE.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

I.—Salle des Grands Tableaux.

	No.	
Albertinelli, Mariotto . . .	70	<i>Holy Trinity.</i>
" "	72	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Angelico, Fra (Fiesole) . .	34	<i>Deposition.</i> —The side pilasters and the pinnacles are by Lorenzo Monaco.
Bartolommeo, Fra (Porta) . .	66	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
" " "	69	<i>S. Vincent.</i>
" " "	78, 82	<i>Saints.</i> —And others in fresco.
Botticelli, Sandro	47	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
" "	49	<i>The predella.</i>
" "	52	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
" attrib.	46	<i>Madonna and saints.</i> —Probably by Andrea del Castagno: C. and C.
Bronzino, Angelo	102	<i>Dead Christ.</i>
Cardi, L. (Cigoli)	115	<i>S. Francis receiving the stigmata.</i>
Castagno, Andrea del	37, 8, 9	<i>Three saints.</i>
Cimabue	2	<i>Madonna with eight angels.</i>
Credi, Lorenzo di	51	<i>The Nativity.</i>
Gaddi, Agnolo	33	<i>Madonna and saints, &c.</i> —Large Ancona in several compartments.
" Taddeo	4-13	<i>History of S. Francis.</i> —Painted after Giotto's designs.
" "	18-29	<i>Scenes from the life of Christ.</i> —From designs by Giotto.
" " attrib.	31	<i>An Entombment.</i> —By Niccolò di Pietro Gerini: C. and C.
Gentile da Fabriano	32	<i>Adoration of the magi, with predella.</i> —Dated 1423.
Ghirlandajo, Domenico . . .	50	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
" Michele	76	<i>Marriage of S. Catharine.</i>

	No.	
Giotto di Bondone . . .	15	<i>Madonna with saints and angels.</i> —From the Ognissanti.
Giovanni da Milano . . .	16	<i>Pietà.</i> —Dated 1365.
Granacci, Francesco . . .	75	<i>Madonna in glory with saints.</i>
Lippi, Filippo . . .	41	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
" " . . .	42	A predella.—Belongs to the <i>Madonna and saints</i> , No 221 in the Louvre.
Lippi, Filippino . . .	57	<i>A Deposition.</i> —Lower part by Perugino.
Lorenzetti, Ambrogio . . .	17	<i>The presentation in the temple.</i> —Dated 1342.
Lorenzo Monaco . . .	30	<i>Annunciation.</i> —Ancona in three compartments.
Lorenzo di Niccolò . . .	35	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i> —Ancona in three compartments. The panel to the right is painted by Niccolò di Pietro, the panel to the left by Spinello Aretino.
Masaccio' . . .	36	<i>Madonna, and S. Anna in glory.</i>
Paolino, Fra . . .	71	<i>Virgin appearing to S. Thomas.</i>
Perugino (Vannucci) . . .	53	<i>The Agony.</i>
" " . . .	55	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
" " . . .	56	<i>Christ on the cross.</i>
" " . . .	58	<i>Dead Christ.</i> —Altered by repainting.
Pesellino . . .	48	Part of a predella. The remainder is No. 287 in the Louvre.
Rafaellino del Garbo . . .	67	<i>A Resurrection.</i>
Santi di Tito . . .	100	<i>A Pietà.</i>
Sarto, Andrea del . . .	59	<i>Four saints.</i>
Signorelli, Luca . . .	54	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
Verrocchio, A. del . . .	43	<i>Baptism of Christ.</i> —The first angel on the left was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.

II.—Salle des Anciens Tableaux.

	No.	
Angelico, Fra (Fiesole). . .	19	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
" " " . . .	22	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
Baldovinetti, A. . . .	2	<i>Crucifixion.</i> —Much injured.
Botticelli, Sandro . . .	24	<i>Allegory of spring.</i> —An early work.
Ghirlandajo, Domenico. . .	17	<i>Madonna with saints and predella.</i>
Giusto d'Andrea . . .	23	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Lorenzo Veneziano . . .	5	<i>Ancona.</i> —In three compartments.—Dated 1364.
Pacchiarotto . . .	16	<i>A Visitation.</i>
Signorelli, Luca . . .	6	<i>Crucifixion.</i>

	No.	
Spinello Aretino . . .	35	<i>Altarpiece.</i> —In three compartments. Dated 1391.
Ugolino da Siena . . .	1	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>

III.—*Salle des Petits Tableaux.*

	No.	
Angelico, Fra (Fiesole) .	11	<i>Five panels with eighteen small scenes from the life of Christ.</i>
„ „ .	19	<i>A predella.</i>
„ „ .	20	<i>Madonna.</i> —Injured.
„ „ .	24	<i>Three panels in seventeen compartments.</i> —
„ „ .	40	<i>An Entombment.</i>
„ „ .	41	<i>The Last Judgment.</i>
Bartolommeo, Fra . . .	28	<i>Portrait of Savonarola.</i>
Credi, Lorenzo di . . .	13	<i>An Adoration.</i>
Lippi, Filippo . . .	12	<i>Madonna in adoration with saints.</i> — Early work.
„ „ . . .	26	<i>A Nativity.</i> —Early work.
Lorenzetti, Ambrogio . .	60, 6	<i>Two panels.</i> —Much injured.
Perugino	18	<i>Two profile portraits.</i>
Puccio di Simone . . .	4	<i>Altarpiece.</i> —In five compartments.
Signorelli, Luca . . .	1	<i>A predella.</i>

There is a small room beyond this containing some good cartoons by Fra Bartolommeo and others.

THE CONVENT OF S. MARCO AT FLORENCE.

Paintings last examined in 1877.

This building is now termed a “Museo,” and contains chiefly the works of Fra Angelico da Fiesole.

Among them in the first cloister are a fresco of ‘Christ on the cross,’ and a figure of S. Domenico in a lunette. Opening out of the cloister is the old Chapterhouse. The wall opposite the door is filled by a grand work in fresco, the ‘Crucifixion,’ nearly life-size, and in fine preservation.

Close by is the large refectory with a fresco by Sogliani at one end. In the small refectory is a fresco of the ‘Last Supper’ by D. Ghirlandajo. Going upstairs to the first floor, the corridor and its cells are entered. In the corridor itself are three frescoes by Angelico, an ‘Annunciation,’ ‘Christ on the cross,’ and the ‘Madonna enthroned with saints.’ The remaining frescoes, together with the three mentioned, twenty-six in number, are in the cells. While all are well worthy of study, the finest perhaps are those in cells 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 24, and 25. In a cell at the extreme end is also an excellent ‘Adoration of the magi.’ Three beautifully finished reliquaries are to be seen by Angelico, as well as a splendid collection of illuminated books in the library.

THE PITTI PALACE AT FLORENCE.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

The pictures are numbered but not named, and they hang in numerical order; hence the catalogue will be more easily used if so arranged, and not alphabetically.

No.

1, 20	Albrecht Dürer	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
3	Tintoretto	<i>Vulcan, Venus, and Cupid.</i>
5	Garofalo (Tisio)	<i>S. James.</i>
6	B. Manfredi	<i>The fortune-teller.</i>
11	F. Bassano	<i>Martyrdom of S. Catharine.</i>
12	Borgognone	<i>A battle.</i>
13	Matteo Rosselli	<i>Triumph of David.</i>
14	P. P. Rubens	<i>A landscape.</i>
16	Rembrandt	<i>Portrait of an old man.</i>
17	Titian	<i>Marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
18	„	<i>“Bella di Tiziano.”</i>
19	Ribera (Spagnoletto)	<i>Martyrdom of S. Bartholomew.</i>
38	Palma Vecchio	<i>Pilgrims at Emmaus.</i>
41	Cristofano Allori	<i>Hospitality of S. Julian.</i>
40	Murillo	<i>Madonna.</i>
42	Perugino	<i>Magdalen.</i>
43	Francia Bigio	<i>Male portrait.</i>
49	Tiberio Titi	<i>Portrait of Leopold de' Medici as infant.</i>
51	L. Cardi (Il Cigoli)	<i>Deposition.</i>
52	G. A. Pordenone	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
54	Titian	<i>Portrait of Aretino.—Painted in 1545.</i>
56	Murillo	<i>Madonna of the rosary.</i>
57	Giulio Romano	<i>Copy of the Lagarto Holy family by Raphael, No. 371 at Madrid.</i>
58	A. del Sarto	<i>Deposition.</i>
59	Raphael	<i>Portrait of Maddalena Doni.</i>
61	„	<i>Portrait of Angelo Doni.</i>
60	Rembrandt	<i>His own portrait.</i>
62	A. del Sarto	<i>Holy family.</i>
63	Raphael	<i>Portrait of Leo X.</i>
64	Fra Bartolommeo	<i>Deposition.</i>
65	Tintoretto	<i>Male portrait.</i>
67	Titian	<i>Magdalen.</i>

No.

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|--------|---------------------------------|--|
| 71 | Carlo Maratta | <i>S. Philip Neri.</i> |
| 75 | Guido Cagnacci | <i>Assumption of the magdalen.</i> |
| 79 | Raphael | <i>Madonna della Sedia.</i> |
| 80 | Titian | <i>Portrait of Vesalius.</i> |
| 81 | A. del Sarto | <i>Holy family.</i> |
| 82 | A. van Dyck | <i>Portrait of Cardinal Bentivoglio.</i> |
| 84 | Palma Vecchio | <i>Holy family.</i> |
| 85 | Rubens | <i>Portraits of Rubens, his brother, Lipsius, and Grotius.</i> |
| 86 | „ | <i>The effects of war.</i> |
| 87, 8 | A. del Sarto | <i>The history of Joseph.</i> |
| 89 | Paris Bordone | <i>The repose in Egypt.</i> |
| 90 | L. Cardi (Il Cigoli) | <i>Ecce Homo.</i> |
| 92 | Titian | <i>Male portrait.</i> |
| 94 | Raphael | <i>Holy family “dell’ Impannata.”</i> |
| 96 | Cristofano Allori | <i>Judith with the head of Holofernes.</i> |
| 99 | Guercino | <i>S. Sebastian.</i> |
| 109 | Paris Bordone | <i>Female portrait.</i> |
| 110 | Titian, attrib. | <i>Copy of a part of the ‘Bacchus and Ariadne.’</i> |
| 111 | Salvator Rosa | <i>Conspiracy of Catiline.</i> |
| 113 | Michael Angelo, attrib. | <i>The Fates.</i> |
| 118 | A. del Sarto | <i>His own portrait and that of his wife.</i> |
| 122 | Garofalo | <i>Augustus and the Sibyl.</i> |
| 123 | A. del Sarto | <i>Madonna in glory and saints.</i> |
| 125 | Fra Bartolommeo | <i>S. Mark.</i> |
| 128 | Domenico Morone | <i>Female portrait.</i> |
| 131 | Tintoretto | <i>Portrait of Viscount Zeno.</i> |
| 132 | G. M. Crespi. | <i>Holy family.</i> |
| 133, 5 | Salvator Rosa | <i>Battle-pieces.</i> |
| 140 | L. da Vinci | <i>Portrait.—Known as ‘Leonardo’s nun.’</i> |
| 148 | Dosso Dossi | <i>A group.</i> |
| 149 | Pontormo | <i>Portrait of Ippolito de’ Medici.</i> |
| 150 | A. van Dyck | <i>Portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria.</i> |
| 151 | Raphael | <i>Portrait of Pope Julius II.</i> |
| 152 | Andrea Schiavone | <i>Death of Abel.</i> |
| 154 | Carlo Dolci | <i>Sleeping S. John.</i> |
| 156 | Guercino | <i>Madonna with the swallow.</i> |
| 157 | Lorenzo Lotto | <i>Three ages of man.—Damaged.</i> |
| 158 | Raphael, | <i>Portrait of Cardinal Bibiena.</i> |
| 159 | Fra Bartolommeo | <i>Risen Christ with saints.</i> |
| 161 | Giorgione, attrib. | <i>Finding of Moses.—Is a fine Bonifazio : C. and C.</i> |
| 164 | Perugino. | <i>Deposition.</i> |
| 165 | Raphael | <i>Madonna “del Baldacchino.”—Unfinished.</i> |
| 167 | Giulio Romano | <i>Dance of Apollo and the Muses.</i> |

No.	
171	Raphael <i>Portrait of Tommaso Inghirami.</i>
172	A. del Sarto <i>Dispute of the Trinity.</i>
174	Raphael <i>Vision of Ezekiel.</i>
176	Domenichino <i>Magdalen.</i>
178	Guido Reni <i>Cleopatra.</i>
179	Sebast. del Piombo <i>Martyrdom of S. Agatha.</i>
184	A. del Sarto <i>Portrait.</i>
185	Giorgione (Barbarelli) <i>A concert.</i>
186	P. Veronese <i>Baptism of Christ.</i>
188	Salvator Rosa <i>His own portrait.</i>
190	Justus Sustermans <i>Portrait of Frederick III.'s son.</i>
191	A. del Sarto <i>Assumption.—Unfinished.</i>
195	Giacomo Francia <i>Male portrait.</i>
199	Granacci <i>Holy family.</i>
201	Titian. <i>Portrait of Ippolito de' Medici.</i>
202	Giovanni Biliverti <i>Tobias and the angel.</i>
204, 6	Bronzino <i>Portraits.</i>
207	L. da Vinci, attrib. <i>Portrait of a jeweller.</i>
208	Fra Bartolommeo and Mariotto. <i>Madonna enthroned.—A large altarpiece.</i>
214	F. Baroccio <i>Copy of Correggio's "Il Girolamo," gallery of Parma, No. 351.</i>
216	P. Veronese <i>Portrait of D. Barbaro.</i>
218	Salvator Rosa <i>A warrior.</i>
219	Perugino <i>Madonna and S. John in adoration.</i>
223	Holbein, younger, attrib. <i>Male portrait.</i>
224	Ridolfo Ghirlandajo. <i>Female portrait.</i>
225	A. del Sarto <i>Assumption.</i>
229	Raphael, attrib. <i>A finely painted head, 'La donna velata.'</i>
230	Parmegianino <i>Madonna "au long cou."</i>
243	Velasquez <i>Equestrian portrait of Philip IV.</i>
244	Franz Pourbus, younger <i>A portrait.</i>
246	Garofalo <i>"La zingarella."—By Boccaccino da Cremona: C. and C.</i>
248	Tintoretto <i>Deposition.—And others.</i>
254	Palma Vecchio <i>Holy family.</i>
255	B. van der Helst <i>Male portrait.</i>
256	Fra Bartolommeo <i>Holy family.</i>
257	Paris Bordone <i>Tiburtine Sibyl and Augustus.</i>
265	A. del Sarto <i>John the Baptist.</i>
266	Raphael <i>Madonna del Gran Duca.</i>
269	P. Veronese <i>Presentation in the temple.</i>
270	Carlo Dolci <i>Martyrdom of S. Andrew.</i>
290	L. Cardi (Il Cigoli) <i>S. Francis.</i>
297	Paris Bordone <i>Portrait of Paul III.</i>
301	L. Cardi <i>Male portrait.</i>

No.

302	Carlo Dolci	<i>Madonna.</i>
306	Salvator Rosa	<i>Landscape.</i>
307	A. del Sarto	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
316	Carlo Dolci	<i>Portrait of a young man.</i>
318	Lanfranco	<i>Vision of S. Margaret.</i>
338	Filippo Lippi	<i>Madonna ; Birth of Virgin in distance.</i>
341	Pinturicchio	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
345	Bald. Peruzzi	<i>Holy family.</i>
348	Botticelli	<i>Holy family and angels.</i>
353	"	<i>Portrait known as "La bella Simonetta."</i>
355	Luca Signorelli	<i>Holy family.</i>
357	Botticelli	<i>Holy family.</i>
358	Domenico Ghirlandajo	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
359	Beccafumi	<i>Holy family.</i>
363	Garofalo	<i>Holy family.</i>
365	Mariotto Albertinelli	<i>Holy family.</i>
371	Piero della Francesca	<i>Female portrait.—Believed to be by Bon- signori of Verona: C. and C.</i>
372	Andrea del Castagno	<i>Male head.</i>
373	Fra Angelico	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
376	L. Costa	<i>Male portrait.</i>
377	Fra Bartolommeo	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
384	Antonio Pollajuolo	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
388	Filippino Lippi	<i>Death of Lucretia.</i>
394	Scarsella (Lo Scarsellino)	<i>Birth of a child.</i>
400	Hondecoeter	<i>Domestic poultry.</i>
404	Carlo Dolci	<i>Portrait of the Duchess of Rovera.— And others.</i>
409	Sebast. del Piombo	<i>Male portrait.</i>
421	Gaspar Dughet	<i>Landscape.</i>
423	Titian, attrib.	<i>Jesus adored by shepherds.—By G. Savoldo : C. and C.</i>
436, 41	Gaspar Dughet	<i>Landscapes.</i>
453	Salvator Rosa	<i>Peace burning arms.</i>
455	Rachel Ruysch	<i>Flowers and fruit.</i>
461, 76	Domenichino	<i>Small mythological paintings.</i>
462	Jan van Huysum	<i>Flowers and fruit.</i>
470	Salvator Rosa	<i>Diogenes.</i>
487	Dosso Dossi	<i>Repose in Egypt.</i>

THE ROYAL GALLERY OF THE UFFIZI AT FLORENCE.

CATALOGUE OF 1876.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Albani, Francesco . . .	1044	<i>Dance of genii.</i>
” ” . . .	1094	<i>The rape of Europa.</i>
Albertinelli, Mariotto . . .	1259	<i>The Visitation.</i>
Allori, Cristofano . . .	1149	Copy of the <i>Magdalen</i> by Correggio, No. 153 in the Dresden Gallery.
” ” . . .	1165	<i>Infant Christ.</i>
” ” . . .	1285	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
Angelico, Fra . . .	17	<i>Madonna.</i> —By Lorenzo Monaco: C. and C.
” ” . . .	1162	<i>Birth of John the Baptist.</i>
” ” . . .	1178	<i>Marriage of the Virgin . . .</i>
” ” . . .	1184	<i>Death of the Virgin . . .</i>
” ” . . .	1290	<i>The coronation of the Virgin.</i>
” ” . . .	1294	<i>The predella of No. 17.</i>
Baldovinetti . . .	31	<i>Madonna and saints in adoration.</i>
Baroccio, Federigo . . .	169	<i>Virgin interceding for the poor.</i>
” ” . . .	212	<i>A noli me tangere.</i>
” ” . . .	1119	<i>Portrait of the Duke of Urbino.</i>
Bartolommeo, Fra . . .	1126	<i>The prophet Isaiah.</i>
” ” . . .	1130	<i>Job.</i>
” ” . . .	1161	<i>Two small paintings.</i>
” ” . . .	1265	<i>Madonna enthroned with patron saints—In grisaille.</i>
Bassano (Jacopo da Ponte) . . .	593	<i>Moses and the burning bush.</i>
” ” ” . . .	595	<i>The painter's family.</i>
Bega, Cornelis . . .	726	<i>Group of players.</i>
” ” . . .	969	<i>A man playing the lute.</i>
” ” . . .	986	<i>A woman playing the lute.</i>
Bellini, Giovanni . . .	583	<i>Dead Christ.</i> —In grisaille.
” ” . . .	631	<i>Madonna and saints in a landscape.</i>
” ” . . .	354	<i>A portrait of himself.</i>
Bigio, Francia . . .	1223	<i>Temple of Hercules.</i>
Bordone, Paris . . .	607, 13	<i>Portraits.</i>
Botticelli, Sandro . . .	39	<i>The birth of Venus.</i>
” ” . . .	1156, 1158	<i>Judith and Holofernes.</i>
” ” . . .	1182	<i>Calumny of Apelles.</i>
” ” . . .	1267 bis	<i>Madonna with angels.</i>

	No.	
Botticelli, Sandro . . .	1286	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
" " . . .	1289	<i>Madonna crowned by angels.</i>
" " . . .	1299	<i>Figure of Force.</i>
" " . . .	1303	<i>Madonna.</i>
Boucher, Fr. . . .	656	<i>Infant Christ and S. John.</i>
Bronzino, Angelo . . .	154, 9	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
" " . . .	1266	<i>Male portrait.</i>
" " . . .	1271	<i>The descent into limbo.</i>
Brouwer, Adrian . . .	959	<i>Drinkers.</i>
Brueghel, Jan (Velours) . . .	761	<i>Landscape.</i>
" " " . . .	884	<i>The four elements.</i>
Brueghel, Pieter, elder . . .	892	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i>
Bugiardini	213	<i>Madonna nursing.</i>
Caliari, Carletto	604	<i>Madonna in glory and saints.</i>
Canale, Antonio (Canaletto) . . .	1064	<i>View of the Ducal Palace.</i>
" " " . . .	1077	<i>View in Venice.</i>
Caracci, Annibale	1133	<i>A bacchante.</i>
Cardi, Lodovico (Cigoli) . . .	1276	<i>Martyrdom of S. Stephen.</i>
Casentino, Jac. di	1292	<i>A predella in five parts.</i>
Champaigne, P. de	695	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Chimenti, Jacopo	1261	<i>S. Ives, protector of orphans.</i>
Claude Lorraine	774	<i>A sea-port.</i>
" "	848	<i>Landscape.</i>
Clouet, F., attrib. . . .	667	<i>Francis I. on horseback.— Small. By Jean Clouet, according to Charles Blanc.</i>
Correggio (Allegri)	1118	<i>The repose in Egypt.</i>
" "	1134	<i>Madonna in adoration.</i>
Cranach, Lucas	847	<i>Portraits of Luther and Melancthon.</i>
" "	1138, 1142	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
Credi, Lorenzo di	1150	<i>Christ appearing to the magdalen.— A replica is in the Louvre, No. 157.</i>
" "	1160	<i>Annunciation of the Virgin.</i>
" "	1163	<i>Portrait of Andrea Verrocchio.</i>
" "	1146, 66, 8, 1287	<i>are good examples.</i>
Dolci, Carlo	165	<i>Madonna appearing to a monk.</i>
" "	186	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Domenichino (Zampieri) . . .	1109	<i>Portrait of Cardinal Agucchia.</i>
Domenico Veneziano	1305	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
Dossi, Dosso	995	<i>Massacre of the innocents.</i>
Dow, Gerhard	786	<i>The schoolmaster.</i>
Dürer, Albrecht	777, 8	<i>SS. James and Philip.</i>
" "	1141	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
Dyck, Anton van	1115	<i>Portrait of John Montfort.</i>
" "	1128	<i>Portrait of Charles V. on a white horse.</i>
Floris, Frans. . . .	760	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
Francia, Francesco	1124	<i>Portrait of Scappi.</i>

	No.	
Gerino da Pistoia	41	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i> —Dated 1529.
Ghirlandajo, Domenico . .	1295	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i> —Dated 1487.
„ „	1297	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
„ Ridolfo	1275	<i>Miracle of S. Zenobius.</i>
„ „	1277	<i>Removal of the body of S. Zenobius.</i>
Giorgio, Fr. di, attrib. . .	1304	<i>A predella.</i>
Giorgione, attrib. . . .	571	<i>Portrait of a general.</i>
„ „	621	<i>Legend of Moses.</i>
„ „	630	<i>Judgment of Solomon.</i>
„ „	622	<i>Portrait of a knight of Malta.</i> —Might be by del Vecchia, according to O. Mündler.
Giotto (Tomaso di Stefano)	7	<i>The deposition.</i>
Giotto, attrib.	6	<i>Agony in the garden.</i>
Goes, Hugo van der	698	<i>Madonna.</i>
Gozzoli, Benozzo	1302	<i>A predella.</i>
Granacci	1280	<i>Madonna in glory.</i>
Guercino (Barbieri) . . .	1114	<i>The Samian Sibyl.</i>
„ „	1137	<i>Endymion asleep.</i>
Heyden, Jan van der . . .	891	<i>View in Amsterdam.</i>
Holbein, Hans	765	<i>Portrait of Richard Southwell.</i> —Replica in the Louvre, No. 212.
„ attrib.	784	<i>Portrait of Zuinglius.</i>
Honthorst, Gerhard van . .	148	<i>The supper.</i>
„ „	190	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
Horemans, Pieter	836	<i>Card-players.</i>
Lanfranco, Giovanni . . .	1106	<i>S. Peter.</i>
Leiden, Lucas van	1143	<i>Christ crowned with thorns.</i>
Lippi, Filippo	1179	<i>S. Augustine.</i>
„ „	1307	<i>Madonna with angels.</i>
Lippi, Filippino	1257	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i> —Dated 1496.
„ „	1268	<i>Madonna with saints.</i> —Dated 1485.
Loo, Carle van	657	<i>Madonna.</i>
Lorenzo Monaco	20	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
Lotto, Lorenzo	575	<i>Holy family.</i>
Luini, Bernardino	1135	<i>Beheading of John the Baptist.</i>
Mantegna, Andrea	1025	<i>Madonna on a rock.</i> —Small.
„ „	1111	<i>Triptych.</i>
„ „ attrib.	1121	<i>Female portrait.</i> —Believed to be by Bonsignori of Verona: C. and C.
Martini, Simone, and Lippo Memmi	8, 9, 10	<i>Annunciation with saints.</i> —Dated 1333.
Masaccio, attrib.	1167	<i>Portrait of an old man.</i> —Probably by Botticelli: C. and C.
Memling, Hans	703	<i>Madonna.</i>

	No.	
Memling, Hans	769	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Metsu, Gabriel	918	<i>Domestic scene.</i>
" "	972	<i>Lady and cavalier.</i>
Michael Angelo (Buonarroti)	1139	<i>Holy family.</i>
Mieris, Frans van	854	<i>The charlatan.</i>
" "	941	<i>A young woman.</i>
" "	952	<i>The old lover.</i>
" "	954	<i>The drinkers.</i>
" "	976	<i>His own portrait.</i>
" "	981	<i>The painter and his family.</i>
Mignard, Pierre	670, 8	<i>Portraits.</i>
Mignon, A.	792	<i>Fruit.</i>
Milano, Giovanni da	1293	<i>An Ancona in several compartments.</i>
Moretto (Bonvicini). . . .	592	<i>The death of Adonis.</i>
Moroni, Gio. Battista	586, 629	<i>Male portraits.</i>
Nain, Antoine Le	659	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
Neefs, Pieter.	702, 17	<i>Church interiors.—And others.</i>
Neer, Eglon van der	893	<i>Landscape.</i>
Palma Vecchio	619	<i>Judith.—Much injured by restoring.</i>
" "	623	<i>Holy family.—Not by Palma: C. and C.</i>
" " attrib.	650	<i>Portrait of a mathematician.—Dated 1555.</i>
Palma died in 1528.		
Palmezzano	1008	<i>A crucifixion.</i>
Perugino (Vannucci)	1122	<i>Madonna and two saints.</i>
Pesello, G.	25	<i>Annunciation.</i>
"	26	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
Piero di Cosimo	1246	<i>Perseus and Andromeda.</i>
" "	1250	<i>A Conception and saints.</i>
Piero della Francesca	1300	<i>Portraits of the Duke of Urbino and of his wife.</i>
Piombo, Sebast. del	627	<i>A warrior.—The authorship is questioned: C. and C.</i>
Polidoro Veneziano	574	<i>Madonna and S. Francis.</i>
Pollajuolo, Antonio. . . .	1153	<i>Two small panels of Hercules.</i>
" "	1301	<i>Three saints.</i>
" "	1306	<i>Figure of Prudence.</i>

All these works are attributed to the two brothers, Antonio and Piero conjointly, by C. and C.

Pontormo (Carucci)	1198	<i>Birth of S. John Baptist.</i>
" "	1282	<i>Joseph presenting his family to Pharaoh.</i>
" "	1284	<i>Venus kissed by Love.</i>
Pordenone, attrib.	616	<i>Conversion of Paul.—In the style of Bonifazio: C. and C.</i>
Raphael Sanzio	1120	<i>Portrait of a young woman.</i>

	No.	
Raphael Sanzio, attrib.	1123	<i>Portrait of the Fornarina.</i> —Believed to be by Sebastiano del Piombo: C. and C., and others.
" "	1125	<i>The Madonna "del Pozzo."</i>
" "	1127	<i>S. John in the desert.</i>
" "	1129	<i>The Madonna of the goldfinch.</i>
" "	1131	<i>Portrait of Pope Julius II.</i>
Razzi, or Bazzi (Il Sodoma)	1279	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
Rembrandt van Ryn	922	<i>Domestic interior.</i>
" "	979	<i>Landscape.</i>
Reni, Guido	203	<i>Subject from the Orlando Furioso.</i>
" "	998	<i>Madonna with S. John.</i>
" "	1113	<i>The Madonna.</i>
Ribera, José	1104	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
Romano, Giulio	1144	<i>The Madonna.</i>
Rosa, Salvator	1005	<i>Landscape.</i>
Rubens, P. P.	140	<i>Battle of Ivry.</i>
"	147	<i>Entry of Henry IV. into Paris.</i>
"	180	<i>Portrait of Helena Fourment.</i>
"	197	<i>Portrait of Isabella Brandt.</i>
"	812	<i>Venus and Adonis.</i> —Small.
"	1140	<i>Hercules between Vice and Virtue.</i>
Ruysch, Rachel	953	<i>Fruit and flowers.</i>
Salaino, A. del	211	Copy of L. da Vinci's <i>Madonna and S. Anne</i> , No. 459 in the Louvre.
Sarto, A. del (Vannucchi)	1112	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
" "	1176	<i>His own portrait.</i>
" "	1254	<i>S. James and two children.</i>
Sassoferrato (Salvi)	191	<i>The sorrowing Virgin.</i>
Savoldo, Girolamo	645	<i>The Transfiguration.</i>
Schalken, Godfried	934	<i>Woman sewing by candlelight.</i>
Signorelli, Luca	36	<i>Madonna and shepherds.</i>
" "	1291	<i>Holy family.</i>
" "	1298	<i>A predella.</i>
Slingeland, Pieter van	888	<i>The soap-bubbles.</i>
Snyders, F.	220	<i>Boar-hunt.</i>
Steen, Jan	977	<i>The repast.</i>
Sustermans, J.	163	<i>Portrait of Galileo.</i>
Teniers, D., elder	705	<i>The doctor.</i>
Terburg, Gerhard	958	<i>A Dutch lady.</i>
Tintoretto (Robusti)	617	<i>Marriage at Cana.</i> —A smaller replica of that in S. Salute, Venice.
" "	638	<i>Portrait of Sansovino.</i>
Titian (Vecellio)	590	<i>Madonna.</i> [Urbino.
" "	599, 605	<i>Portraits of the Duchess and Duke of</i>
" "	609	<i>Study for the battle of Cadore.</i> —A copy: C. and C.

	No.	
Titian (Vecellio). . . .	614	<i>Portrait of Giovanni de' Medici.</i> —Painted in 1546.
„ „ . . .	618	<i>Madonna.</i> —Unfinished.
„ „ . . .	625	<i>Madonna with S. Catharine.</i>
„ „ . . .	626	<i>Flora.</i> —Painted about 1523.
„ „ . . .	633	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
„ „ . . .	648	<i>Portrait of Cattarina Cornaro.</i> —Painted 1542.
„ „ . . .	1002	<i>Madonna.</i> —Small.
„ „ . . .	1108	<i>Venus with Cupid and flowers.</i>
„ „ . . .	1116	<i>The prelate Beccadelli.</i> —Painted in 1552.
„ „ . . .	1117	<i>Venus.</i>
Uccello, Paolo	29	<i>A combat of knights.</i>
Vanni	1283	<i>A Deposition.</i>
Velasquez, Diego . . .	210	<i>Equestrian portrait of Philip IV.</i>
Vernet, C. J. . . .	655, 665	Examples.
Veronese, Paolo (Caliari) .	579	<i>Annunciation.</i>
„ „ „ .	589	<i>Martyrdom of S. Justina.</i>
„ „ „ .	603	<i>Man's head.</i>
„ „ „ .	1136	<i>Holy family with S. Catharine.</i>
Vinci, Leonardo da . .	1252	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i> —Unfinished.
„ „ attrib. . . .	1157	<i>A male portrait.</i>
„ „ „ .	1159	<i>Medusa's head.</i>
„ „ „ .	1288	<i>Annunciation.</i>
Volterra, Daniele da . .	1107	<i>The massacre of the innocents.</i>
Vos, Martin de	811	<i>The Crucifixion.</i>
Watteau, Antoine . . .	671	<i>Cavaliers and a lady.</i>
Werff, Adrian van der . .	905	<i>The judgment of Solomon.</i>
„ „ . . .	985	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
Weyden, Rogier van der .	795	<i>The Entombment.</i>

Two rooms are occupied with the portraits of ancient and modern painters of all schools, presumed to be painted by themselves, which, however, is not the case in all instances. This interesting collection contains nearly 350 canvases: some of them are masterly studies. The numbers commence at 225 and end at 571, and the names of the most celebrated ancient masters—ending with men of the present time—are given in alphabetical order in the catalogue of the gallery. The following, hung within reach of the eye, are well worthy to be seen:—

No.
 223 Van Dyck.
 228 Rubens.
 237 Q. Matsys.
 280 A. del Sarto.
 288 Raphael.
 292 L. da Vinci.
 293 Salvator Rosa.

No.
 354 Giovanni Bellini.
 384 Titian.
 439 Albrecht Dürer.
 449 G. Dow.
 549 Eliz. Louise La Vigée by Le Brun.

THE PALAZZO BRIGNOLI OR ROSSI AT GENOA.

*Pictures last examined in 1874.**Room I.*

No.

Guercino	— <i>Cleopatra.</i>
Rubens	— <i>Mars, Venus, and Cupid.</i>

Stanza di Primavera.

No.

Bordone	— <i>Portrait of a man in red sleeves.—And others.</i>
Moretto	— <i>Portrait of a botanist.</i>
Van Dyck	— <i>Portraits.</i>

Room III.

Caravaggio	— <i>Raising of Lazarus.</i>
Guercino	— <i>Death of Cato.</i>

Room IV.

Bonifazio	— <i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
Guercino	— <i>Holy family and saints.</i>
Sarto, Andrea del	— <i>Holy family.</i>

Room V.

Van Dyck	— <i>Christ and the pharisees.</i>
Veronese	— <i>Judith.</i>

Room VI.

Van Dyck	— <i>Portraits.</i>
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There are several smaller collections of pictures in the palaces of Genoa which are open to the traveller, such as the Palazzo Reale, the Palazzo Balbi, the Palazzo Durazzo della Scala, the Palazzo Spinola, the Palazzo Adorno, and the Palazzo Doria. In these are a few good pictures, and many also which are inferior. Several excellent portraits by Van Dyck are scattered throughout these galleries, which contain besides chiefly examples of the eclectic and naturalistic schools of Italy.

THE COMMUNAL GALLERY AT LUCCA, IN THE DUCAL PALACE.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

This gallery has been recently formed, and no catalogue, except hand-lists in the rooms, has appeared at present. The collection contains some very fine works; and for the most part, pictures of uncertain authorship are so marked, a mode of treating them far from common, which cannot be too highly commended.

Entrance Hall.

		No.	
Domenichino,		9	<i>Samson.</i>
Bartolommeo, Fra		3	<i>The "Madonna della Misericordia." — A large altarpiece. Dated 1515.</i>
„ „		10	<i>S. Catharine and the magdalen in adoration, the Eternal above.—A large altarpiece, dated 1509.</i>
Paolino, Fra Pietro		2	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>

Sala II.

Lanfranco		10	<i>Martyrdom of S. Lorenzo.</i>
Paolino, Fra Pietro		4	<i>A martyrdom.</i>
Sustermans, Justus		2	<i>Portrait of cardinal G. C. de' Medici.</i>
„ „		6	<i>Portrait of cardinal Leop. de' Medici.</i>
„ „		8	<i>Portrait of a young lady.</i>

Sala III.

Lippi, Filippo		12	<i>Madonna with four saints and the Eternal in a lunette above.—An altarpiece in four compartments.</i>
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Sala Grande IV.

Aspertini, Amico		37	<i>Madonna and four saints.</i>
Bronzino, Angelo		23, 5	<i>Portraits of two children of the Medici family.</i>
„ „		70	<i>Portrait of Cosimo de' Medici.</i>
Dutch school		31	<i>Portrait of a boy.</i>
Guido Reni		20	<i>Christ on the cross and two saints.</i>
Paolino, Fra Pietro		63	<i>The Nativity.</i>
Perugino, school of		42	<i>Madonna and two saints.</i>
Pontormo		5	<i>Portrait of Giuliano de' Medici.</i>
Terburg, attrib.		26	<i>Portrait of a youth.</i>

Tintoretto	No. 15	<i>The miracle of S. Mark.</i> —A masterly study (8 ft. by 6 ft.) for his large painting in the Venetian Academy, No. 45.
„	40	<i>A male portrait.</i>
Vasari, Giorgio	27	<i>S. Eustachio.</i>
„ „	29	<i>The conception.</i> —An altarpiece.
„ „	30	<i>S. Biagio.</i>

THE PALAZZO DEL TÈ AT MANTUA.

Pictures last examined in 1875.

Contains much work of Giulio Romano.

Camera dei Cavalli.—Six life-size horses by G. Romano.

Camera di Psyche.—Decorated by G. Romano.

Other rooms follow, containing frescoes as well as friezes designed by G. Romano and executed by Primaticcio.

Sala dei Giganti.—Decorated in part by G. Romano, but chiefly by Rinaldo Mantovano.

In all these works G. Romano's scholars largely shared.

THE DUCAL PALACE AT MANTUA.

Numerous apartments decorated by G. Romano and scholars.

THE CASTELLO DI CORTI AT MANTUA.

In the Council-room are frescoes by Andrea Mantegna.

THE AMBROSIANA AT MILAN

Pictures last examined in 1877.

Sala della Santa Corona.

Luini, Bernardino	No. —	<i>A fresco of Christ crowned with thorns.</i>
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First Floor.

Bassano, Jacopo.	161	<i>The repose during the flight.</i>
Beltraffio.	—	<i>Portrait.</i>
Cesare da Sesto	—	<i>Head of Christ.</i>

	No.	
Dolci, Carlo	47	<i>Madonna.</i>
Dyck, A. van	25	<i>Portrait of Henrietta Maria.</i>
Holbein, school of	33	<i>Portrait of Calvin.</i> —Dated 1548.
Leiden, Lucas van, attrib. .	—	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
Mengs, Raphael	46	<i>Portrait of Clement XIII.</i>
Moroni, G. B.	193	<i>Portrait of a nobleman.</i>
Raphael	—	<i>Cartoon for the School of Athens.</i>
Titian, attrib.	—	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
Vinci, Leonardo da	—	<i>Profile portrait in oil of Bianca Maria, second wife of Maximilian I. of Austria.</i>
„ „ attrib.. . . .	—	<i>Portrait of the Duke.</i> —Unfinished.

There are besides two portraits in pastel, by L. da Vinci, and several heads of good quality, attributed to Luini and to Andrea Solario.

THE BRERA AT MILAN.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Albani, F.	323	<i>Cupids dancing.</i>
„	459	<i>SS. Roch and Sebastian.</i>
Alunno, Niccolò	156, 7, 76, 9, 96, 308, 17	<i>An altarpiece in fourteen parts.</i> —Dated 1465.
Baroccio, F.	402	<i>Martyrdom of S. Vitale.</i> —Dated 1583.
Bassano, J.	219	<i>S. Rocco visiting those smitten with the plague.</i>
Bellini, Gentile	164	<i>S. Mark preaching in Alexandria.</i> —Finished by Giovanni Bellini.
„ Giovanni	291	<i>Madonna.</i> —Dated 1510.
„ „ attrib.	278	<i>A Pietà.</i>
Bellotti, Bernardo	349, 50	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Bonifazio Veneziano	205	<i>The finding of Moses.</i>
„ „	211	<i>Christ and His disciples at Emmaus.</i>
Bonsignori, Francesco . . .	166	<i>SS. Louis and Bernard, with monogram of Christ.</i>
Bordone, Paris	208	<i>Baptism of Christ.</i>
Borgognone, A.	72	<i>An assumption.</i> —Dated 1522.
Brueghel, J. (Velours) . . .	366	<i>A birds' concert.</i>
Cairo, Francesco del	138	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Campi, Antonio.	425	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
„ Bernardino	426	<i>Pietà.</i>

	No.	
Caracci, Annibale . . .	460	<i>Christ and the woman of Samaria.</i>
„ Ludovico . . .	458	<i>Christ with the woman of Canaan.</i>
Cariani, Giovanni . . .	206	<i>Madonna and seven saints.</i>
„ „ . . .	258	<i>Dedication of the Virgin.</i>
„ „ . . .	260	<i>Marriage of the Virgin.</i>
Carpaccio, Vittore . . .	282	<i>S. Stephen disputing with the doctors.</i>
Catena, V. . . .	233	<i>S. Stephen.</i>
Cima da Conegliano. . .	188	<i>S. Peter Martyr and saints.</i>
„ „ . . .	294	<i>S. Peter in glory.</i>
„ „ . . .	280	<i>S. Jerome and other saints.</i>
Contarini, G.. . . .	227	<i>S. Jerome at prayer.</i>
Correggio, school of . . .	316	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Cortona, Pietro da . . .	399	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Costa, Benedetto . . .	113	<i>The Circumcision.</i>
„ Lorenzo	325	<i>Adoration of the magi.—Dated 1499.</i>
Crespi, Daniele	110	<i>Christ led to Calvary.</i>
Crivelli, Carlo	277	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
„ „	161	<i>SS. Jerome and Augustine.</i>
„ „	189	<i>Madonna.</i>
Domenichino.	453	<i>The Madonna enthroned.</i>
Dossi, Dosso	330	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
Dyck, A. van	439	<i>Madonna and S. Anthony.</i>
„ „	443	<i>Portrait of a lady.</i>
Ferrari, Gaudenzio . . .	24	<i>Adoration of the kings (in fresco).—And others.</i>
„ „	104	<i>The martyrdom of S. Catharine.</i>
Foppa, Vincenzo.	68	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
Francia, Francesco . . .	331	<i>The Annunciation.</i>
Fyt, J.	367, 78	<i>Dead game.</i>
Garofalo	337	<i>Crucifixion and saints.</i>
Gentile da Fabriano . . .	155	<i>Glorification of the Virgin.</i>
„ „	186, 190, 307, 309	<i>Four saints.</i>
Giordano, Luca	392	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Giotto di Bondone	310	<i>Madonna.—Centre of an altarpiece. The wings are in the gallery at Bologna, No. 102.</i>
Guercino (Barbieri). . . .	328	<i>The turning-away of Hagar.</i>
Liberale, Il, da Verona . .	80	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.—Dated 1502.</i>
„ „	265	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
Longhi, Luca	476	<i>Madonna enthroned and saints.</i>
Lorenzo Veneziano	160	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.—By Stefano : C. and C.</i>
Lotto, Lorenzo	249	<i>Portrait of a young lady.</i>
„ „	250, 1	<i>Portraits.</i>
„ „	240	<i>Pietà.</i>

	No.	
Luini, Bernardino	79	<i>Noah and his sons.</i>
” ”	89	<i>Madonna with the roses (in oil).—And several good examples in fresco, of which the following are the best, Nos. 18, 46, 53, 69, 70, and four single figures of saints, Nos. 54, 7, 61, 4.</i>
” ”	95	<i>Madonna and saints.—Dated 1515.</i>
Mansueti	259	<i>S. Mark baptising.</i>
Mantegna, Andrea	301	<i>Dead Christ and Maries.</i>
” ”	187	<i>S. Luke and other saints.—Early, 1454.</i>
Marco d'Oggione	93	<i>Three archangels and Satan.</i>
Mengs, Raphael	429	<i>Male portrait.—Dated 1752.</i>
Montagna, Bartolommeo . .	163	<i>An altarpiece—Madonna and saints.</i>
Moretto (Bonvicino)	202	<i>Madonna in glory with saints.</i>
” ”	255	<i>SS. Clara and Catharine.</i>
” ”	247	<i>S. Jerome and an apostle.</i>
” ”	231	<i>S. Francis of Assisi.</i>
” ”	235	<i>The Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
Morone, Francesco	290	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Moroni, Giov. Battista . .	214	<i>Assumption.</i>
” ”	252	<i>Madonna.</i>
” ”	210, 46	<i>Portraits.</i>
Palma Vecchio	168	<i>Adoration of the magi.—An altarpiece.</i>
” ”	284	<i>S. Helen, S. Constantine, and others.—An altarpiece in three compartments.</i>
Palmezzano, Marco	174	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
” ”	181	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Pietrino, Gian	97	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Previtali	298	<i>Christ on the mount.—Dated 1513.</i>
Raphael Sanzio	305	<i>Marriage of the Virgin—Lo Sposalizio.</i>
Rembrandt	446	<i>Female portrait.—Dated 1632.</i>
Reni, Guido	321	<i>SS. Paul and Peter.</i>
Romanino	220	<i>Madonna in adoration.</i>
Rondinelli, N. . . .	173	<i>S. John appearing to Galla Placida.</i>
Rosa, Salvator	388	<i>S. Paul in the desert.</i>
Rubens, P. P. . . .	444	<i>The Last Supper.</i>
Salaino, Andrea	85	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Salmeggia, Il	486	<i>Madonna and saints.—Dated 1604.</i>
Santi, Giovanni	184	<i>Annunciation.</i>
Sassoferrato, attrib. . . .	412	<i>Madonna.</i>
Savoldo, Girolamo	230	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints and angels.</i>
Scarsellino	88	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
”	475	<i>The doctors of the church.</i>
Sesto, Cesare da	303	<i>Madonna.</i>
Signorelli, Luca	304	<i>Madonna.</i>
” ”	306	<i>Flagellation of our Lord.</i>

	No.	
Snyders, F.	381	<i>A stag-hunt.</i>
Solario, Andrea	300	<i>Male portrait.</i>
" "	103	<i>Madonna with saints.—Retouched.</i>
Stefano da Ferrara	175	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Subleyras, Pierre	403	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
" "	404	<i>Crucifixion.</i>
Tintoretto	213	<i>A Pietà.</i>
"	226	<i>Saints with the cross.</i>
Titian	244	<i>S. Jerome in the desert.</i>
"	243, 5	<i>Studies of heads.</i>
Veronese, Paolo	209	<i>Christ in the house of the pharisee.</i>
" "	215, 17	<i>Large altarpiece in three compartments.</i>
" "	223	<i>S. Antonio with saints.</i>
Vinci, Leonardo da	308	<i>Ecce Homo.—Drawn in pastel.</i>
" school of	102	<i>Madonna.—Unfinished.</i>
Viti, Timoteo	191	<i>Annunciation and two saints.</i>
Vivarini, John and Antonio } da Murano }	158	<i>Madonna and saints.—An altarpiece in fourteen compartments.</i>
Wyck, T.	359	<i>The alchemist.</i>
Zenale, Bernardo	73-5	<i>Saints.—Three panels, each in two parts, much injured.</i>
Zuccarelli	348	<i>S. John preaching.</i>

THE GALLERIA ESTENSE AT MODENA.

Pictures last examined in 1875.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

	No.	
Abate, Niccolò dell'	67, 71, 8, 83, 8, 9, 94, 5, 100	<i>Nine of the twelve cantos of the Æneid.—In bad condition.</i>
" "	107	<i>A concert with portraits.</i>
Bonifazio Veneziano	141	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
Canale, Antonio	241	<i>A sea-port.</i>
Caravaggio (Amerighi).	205, 12	<i>Officers drinking.</i>
Caroto, Francesco	50	<i>Madonna and S. John.</i>
Cavedone (Giacomo di Sas- suolo)	397	<i>The Crucifixion.</i>
Cima da Conegliano	143	<i>A Deposition.</i>
Claude (Lorraine)	237	<i>Landscape.</i>
Correggio (Allegri)	60	<i>The rape of Ganymede.</i>
Dossi, Dosso	173	<i>Portrait.</i>
" "	176	<i>The Nativity.</i>
" "	181-4	<i>Genre scenes.</i>

	No.	
Dossi, Dosso	366	<i>Madonna with SS. Michael and George.</i>
Francia, Francesco	36	<i>The Annunciation.</i>
Garofalo (Tisio)	189, 90	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Giorgione, attrib.	123	<i>Portrait of a young lady.</i>
Guercino (Barbieri)	355	<i>The marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
Pagano, Gaspar	404	<i>The marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
Palma Vecchio, attrib.	129	<i>Madonna with saints.—An injured copy : C. and C.</i>
Pollajuolo, Antonio	57	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
Reni, Guido	149	<i>Christ on the cross.</i>
Scarsellino	—	<i>Several.</i>
Spada, Lionello	—	<i>Several.</i>
Tintoretto	108–12, 115–18	<i>Paintings of Ovid's Meta- morphoses.</i>
Tommaso da Modena	32	<i>Altarpiece in six parts.—Repainted.</i>

THE NAPLES MUSEUM.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

Contents of Museum recently rearranged, with new catalogues affixed to the walls; no others. 1877.

Roman School.

No.

27	Sassoferrato	<i>Nativity.</i>
46	Polidoro da Caravaggio	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i>
47, 53	Pannini	<i>Visit of Charles III. to Rome.</i>
51	Raphael Mengs	<i>Portrait.</i>

Parmese and Genoese Schools.

1, 7	Simon Vouet	<i>Angels.</i>
2	B. Strozzi	<i>A monk.</i>
16	Schidone	<i>Christian charity.</i>
21	„	<i>A cupid.</i>
39	„	<i>Madonna in glory and saints.</i>
40	Castiglione	<i>S. John in a landscape.</i>

Lombard and Parmese Schools.

12, 16	Parmegianino	<i>Two portraits.</i>
13	„	<i>Annunciation.</i>
15	School of L. da Vinci	<i>Madonna and donors.</i>
17	Cesare da Sesto	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
18	Beltraffio	<i>Infant Christ and S. John.—After L. da Vinci.</i>
19	Niccolò dell' Abate	<i>Holy family.—After L. da Vinci.</i>

- No.
 33 Schidone *Portrait.*
 34 „ *Massacre of the innocents.*

Venetian School.

- 1 Luigi Vivarini *Madonna with two monks.*—Dated 1485.
 5 Bartolommeo Vivarini *Madonna enthroned with four saints.*—
 Dated 1465.
 8 Sebast. del Piombo *Portrait of Pope Clement.*—C. and C.
 11 Jacopo Bassano *Female portrait.*
 20 Titian *Paul III. and attendants.*—Unfinished.
 32 Moretto *Christ at the column.*—Small.
 40 School of Mantegna *Christ with instruments of the Passion.*
 43 Girolamo de S. Croce *Martyrdom of S. Lawrence.*—Replica of No.
 214, at Dresden.
 46 Mantegna *S. Euphemia.*—Dated 1454.
 48 Il Greco *Portrait.*
 52 Garofalo *Adoration of the magi.*
 56 Lorenzo Lotto *Madonna and S. Peter Martyr.*

Several Venetian scenes here are attributed to Bellotti.

Sala di Correggio.

- 1 Salvator Rosa *Christ and the doctors.*
 2 Sebast. del Piombo *Madonna.*
 3 Correggio. *Madonna della Zingarella.*
 4 Van Dyck *Male head.*
 5 Titian *Danae.*
 7 Correggio *Marriage of S. Catharine.*—Small.
 8 Titian *Portrait of Paul III.*
 9 Correggio. *Pietà.*—A study.
 11 Titian *Portrait of Philip II. of Spain.*
 12 Spagnoletto *S. Sebastian.*
 13 „ *S. Jerome.*
 14 „ *S. Jerome.*
 15 Guercino *Magdalen.*

In the next room are cartoons by Michael Angelo and Raphael.

The Sala Grande.

- 1 Annibale Caracci *A Pietà.*
 3 Jacopo Bassano *The raising of Lazarus.*
 5 Giulio Romano *Madonna della Gatta.*—A variation of the
 Perla of Raphael at Madrid.
 7 Giovanni Bellini *The Transfiguration.*
 8 Raphael, attrib. *Portrait of Christopher Columbus.*
 10 Marcello Venusti *Copy of Michael Angelo's Last Judgment.*
 11 Perugino. *Madonna.*
 14 Bernardo Gatti *Crucifixion.*

No.		
15	Luini	<i>Madonna.</i>
17	Raphael, attrib.	<i>Portrait of Tibaldio.</i>
19	„ „	<i>Leo X. and cardinals.—A copy by Andrea del Sarto.</i>
21	„ „	<i>Portrait of Cardinal Passerini.</i>
22	„ „	<i>Madonna del Divino Amore.—Painted by Giulio Romano, or by some other pupil.</i>
24	Monrealese	<i>The Trinity.</i>
26	Garofalo	<i>The Deposition.</i>
28	Palma Vecchio	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
30	Domenichino	<i>The guardian angel.</i>
32	Claude Lorraine	<i>Landscape.</i>
34	Pinturicchio	<i>Assumption.</i>
36	Titian.	<i>Magdalen.</i>
39	Luca Giordano	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
41	Parmegianino	<i>Female portrait.—And others.</i>
44	Andrea da Salerno	<i>S. Benedict and saints.</i>
45, 9	Borgognone	<i>Two battle-pieces.</i>
47	Guido Reni	<i>The race of Atalanta.</i>
53	A. del Sarto, attrib.	<i>Two portraits.</i>
55	Salvator Rosa	<i>Battle-piece.</i>
56	Sebast. del Piombo	<i>A portrait.</i>
57	Palma Giovane	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
59	Spagnoletto (Ribera)	<i>Silenus.</i>
60	Annibale Caracci	<i>Satyr and bacchante.</i>
61	Fra Bartolommeo	<i>Assumption.</i>

Hall of the Venuses.

11	Guido Reni	<i>Four seasons.</i>
20	Luca Giordano	<i>Venus asleep.</i>
22	Guarino da Solofra	<i>Susannah at the bath.</i>
23	Tintoretto	<i>Venus and the Graces.</i>

Tuscan School.

4	Cosimo Rosselli, attrib.	<i>Marriage of the Virgin.—By Zaganella : C. and C.</i>
27	Lorenzo di Credi	<i>Madonna and others in adoration.</i>
30	Ghirlandajo	<i>Madonna enthroned and two saints.</i>
31	Matteo da Siena.	<i>Massacre of the innocents.—Dated 1418.</i>
32	Botticelli, attrib.	<i>Madonna and angels.—Converse position of No. 1307 in the Uffizi by Filippo Lippi, who is probably the author of this.</i>
37	Filippo Lippi	<i>Annunciation and two saints.—Injured.</i>

Bolognese School.

1	Lavinia Fontana	<i>Christ at the well.</i>
7	Guido.	<i>Infant Christ.</i>

No.

- 9 Guido. *Nausicaa.*
 12 Lanfranco *Angel overthrowing Satan.—And others.*
 33 Annibale Caracci *Holy family.—And others.*
 Agostino and Lodovico. *Some examples.*
 44 Guido. *Vanity and Modesty.*

Neapolitan School, 14th, 15th, 16th centuries.

- 1, 3 Piero Donzello *The latter a Crucifixion.*
 7 Antonio Solario (Lo Zingaro) *Madonna and saints.—Large altarpiece.*
 18, 23 Ippolito Donzello *Crucifixion and an altarpiece.—And others.*
 21, 5 Simone Papa *Two panels.*
 32 " " *S. Michael with saints.*
 24, 33 Andrea da Salerno *Examples.*

Leading out of this is a small room, containing very few works of the same school, among which are two examples of an early Neapolitan painter, Silvestro di Buoni, Nos. 1, 7, a *Magdalen* and *Baptist*. A second small room opening out of the large hall contains Byzantine and early Tuscan works, among which may be noted nine portions of an altarpiece attributed to Andrea del Verrocchio, Nos. 8, 13, 14, 19, 20, 40, 57, 58, 62; a triptych, dated 1336, by Agnolo Gaddi, No. 47; a small altarpiece by Neri di Bicci, Nos. 60, 2, 5.

Neapolitan School, 16th, 17th, 18th centuries.

Contains several inferior canvases by Luca Giordano, of which the smaller are the best. There are also several by Micco Spadaro, interesting as relating to events in the history of Naples in the seventeenth century. Several by Pacecco di Rosa, of which one may be noted, the *Meeting of Jacob and Rachel*, No. 15.

Dutch and Flemish Schools.—Room I.

- 3 Lucas d'Olanda *Adoration.—Triptych.*
 1, 6 Niccolò Frumenti *Two wings.*
 31 Dürer, attrib. *Adoration and donors.—By some early Flemish master.*
 37, 8, 42, 3 Portraits of early Dutch and German schools.
 44 Van Eyck, attrib. *S. Jerome and the lion.—By some unknown Flemish painter.*
 51 Holbein, attrib. *A portrait.*
 53 Early Flemish *A triptych.*
 54 Peter Brueghel, elder *The blind leading the blind.*

Dutch and Flemish School.—Room II.

- 12 Van Dyck *Male portrait.*
 73 Mierevelt. *Male portrait.*
-

THE MUSEO CIVICO AT PADUA.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

Among a number of pictures there are few here worth seeing except the following. It may be added that several canvases are not visible, owing to alterations in the gallery, and will not be exhibited for about a year. (1877.)

	No.	
Basaiti, Marco	18	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
Bonifazio, attributed to.	22	<i>Holy family.</i>
Catena, V.	668, 9	<i>Two saints.</i>
German school	485	<i>A panel.</i>
Lotto, Lorenzo, attrib.	12	<i>Madonna, saints, and donator.</i>
Morone, Fr.	36	<i>Madonna.</i>
Palma Vecchio, attrib.	480	<i>Madonna and two donators.—Perhaps by Previtali: C. and C.</i>
„ „ „	25	<i>Madonna and two saints.—Small.</i>
Previtali	106	<i>S. Agatha.</i>
Romanino, G.	1215	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints and angels. —A large altarpiece.</i>
„	765	<i>Madonna enthroned between two saints.</i>
„	770	<i>The Last Supper.</i>
Speranza, attrib.	649	<i>Madonna and S. Catharine.</i>

The chief attraction for the art-student at Padua is of course the celebrated series of frescoes by Giotto in the church of S. M. dell' Arena. Very interesting also are the beautiful frescoes by Altichiero and Jacopo Avanzi Veronese in the Capella S. Felice of S. Antonio and in the Capella di S. Giorgio close by. At the same time should be mentioned the fine frescoes by Mantegna and assistants in the church of the Eremitani, close to the Capella dell' Arena.

THE PINACOTECA AT PARMA.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

In this gallery there are many inferior pictures, and the names of great painters are freely appended to some of them, those of Raphael, Titian, Van Dyck, and Velasquez without the slightest warrant.

	No.	
Angelico, Fra	429	<i>Madonna.—In bad condition.</i>
Araldi (early painter of Parma).	45	<i>The Annunciation.—Dated 1514.</i>
Bellini, Giov., attrib.	180	<i>S. John.</i>

	No.	
Casella or Cristoforo (early painter of Parma). . . }	50	<i>Madonna and two saints.</i> —Painted before 1489 : C. and C.
Cima da Conegliano . . .	360	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
" " . . .	361	<i>Madonna and saints with the ruined temple.</i>
Correggio (Antonio Allegri) . . .	31	<i>The Madonna "della Scala."</i> —In fresco.
" " . . .	350	<i>The Madonna della Scodella.</i>
" " . . .	351	<i>The Madonna di S. Girolamo</i> —"Il Giorno."
" " . . .	352	<i>The Deposition.</i>
" " . . .	353	<i>Martyrdom of SS. Flavia and Placidus.</i>
Francia, Francesco . . .	123	<i>The Deposition.</i>
" " . . .	130	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i> —Dated 1515.
" " . . .	359	<i>Madonna and little S. John.</i>
Garofalo	366, 9	<i>Two small examples.</i>
Giotto, attrib.	431	<i>The death of the Virgin.</i> —Is by Niccolò di Pietro : C. and C.
Helst, Bart. van der . . .	378	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Holbein, Hans, attrib. . .	355	<i>Portrait of Erasmus.</i>
Mantegna, Andrea . . .	437	<i>Small study in oil for the frescoes in the Eremitani.</i>
Mazzola, Filippo (early painter of Parma). . . }	46	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i> —Dated 1491.
Melchiore	460	<i>Altarpiece in five compartments.</i> —Signed and dated 1271.
Moro, Antonio	300	<i>Portrait of Alessandro Farnese in youth.</i>
Murillo, attrib.	364	<i>Figure of Job.</i>
Parmegianino	68	<i>Three saints.</i>
" "	192	<i>The marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
Piombo, Sebast. del . . .	302	<i>Pope Clement giving the blessing.</i>
Schedone, Bart.	120	<i>Deposition.</i>
" "	133	<i>The three Maries at the sepulchre.</i>
Toschi and his pupils . .	—	Drawings of Correggio's works in the churches and elsewhere at Parma.
Vinci, L. da, attrib. . . .	362	<i>Female head in monochrome.</i>

THE PINACOTECA AT PERUGIA.

NO CATALOGUE.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Alfani, Domenico	5	<i>An altarpiece.</i>
" and Anselmi di Giovanni }	59	<i>Holy family.</i> —Painted from an original drawing by Raphael, now in the museum at Lille.
Alunno, Niccolò.	75	<i>The Annunciation.</i>

	No.	
Angelico, Fra	211-232	<i>Portions of an altarpiece, formerly in S. Domenico, and predella.</i>
Bartolo, Domenico . . .	—	<i>Ancona in five parts and predella.—Dated 1438.</i>
Bernardo di Perugia . .	44	<i>Coronation.</i>
Boccati da Camerino . .	3, 4	<i>Altarpiece and predella.</i>
" "	21	<i>Madonna and angels.</i>
Bonfigli, Benedetto . . .	1	<i>Virgin and S. Bernard; people of Perugia praying below.</i>
" "	18	<i>Adoration of the magi.—And others.</i>
Eusebio di S. Giorgio . .	8	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
" "	37	<i>An altarpiece.</i>
Fabrizio, Gentile da . .	165	<i>Madonna.—Injured.</i>
Fiorenzo di Lorenzo . . .	13	<i>Five compartments of a large double altarpiece.</i>
" "	29	<i>A shrine.</i>
" "	50	<i>A Nativity.—And others.</i>
Gozzoli, Benozzo	206	<i>Altarpiece and predella.—Dated 1456.</i>
Lo Spagna	25	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Manni, Giovanni	26	<i>Christ in glory and numerous saints.</i>
Mantegna, school of, attrib.	—	<i>Eight studies in tempera.—By Bonfigli and Fiorenzo di Lorenzo: C. and C.</i>
Margaritone	188	<i>Colossal crucifix.</i>
Meo da Siena	105	<i>Ancona in numerous compartments.</i>
Perugino	2	<i>Transfiguration.—Injured.</i>
"	23	<i>A Nativity.—This with Nos. 41, 56 are parts of the famous altarpiece painted for S. Agostino. Other portions are distributed in churches at Perugia, and in three provincial French galleries. Painted between 1512-17.</i>
"	27, 8	<i>Large panel painted on two sides, a crucifix on one.</i>
"	33	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
"	35	<i>Madonna.</i>
"	41	<i>Baptism of Christ.</i>
"	56	<i>Two saints.</i>
Piero della Francesca . .	47	<i>An Ancona in five compartments with Annunciation above.</i>
Pinturicchio	30	<i>An altarpiece in several compartments.</i>
Raphael, attrib.	—	<i>Madonna.</i>
Siena, early school of . .	106, 114	<i>Anconas.</i>
Taddeo Bartoli	45	<i>Ancona in five compartments.—Dated 1403.</i>
" " attrib.	22	<i>Ancona in five compartments.</i>
" Gaddi, attrib.	67	<i>A large Ancona.</i>

THE SALA DEL CAMBIO AT PERUGIA.

Decorative frescoes by Perugino, comprising a 'Nativity' and 'Transfiguration,' Sibyls, Prophets, Sages, and Heroes.

Also Perugino's own portrait at the age of 54.

In the chapel adjoining are frescoes and an altarpiece by Giannicola Manni.

THE ACCADEMIA AT PISA.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

This small gallery is chiefly interesting for its examples of early work of the fourteenth century, some of which are rude, and all are in bad condition. There is no catalogue, and no numbers can be quoted. The names given here rest principally on the authority of Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle.

Room I.

	No.
Bruno, Giovanni	— <i>S. Ursula and her companions.</i>
Deodati, Orlando, of Lucca	— <i>Madonna and saints in five arched compartments.—Dated 1301.</i>
Cimabue	— <i>Madonna, with incidents at the side, and S. Martin on horseback, below the throne.</i>
„ attrib.	— <i>Five half-length figures in arched compartments.—Probably by a third-rate Lucchese: C. and C</i>

Room II.

Barnaba of Modena	— <i>Madonna enthroned with six angels.—Life-size.</i>
„ „	— <i>Two wings of another altarpiece.</i>
Cecco di Pietro	— <i>A Crucifixion and saints. In several compartments and with predella.—Dated 1380.</i>
Simone Martini, or da Siena	} — <i>A single saint and seven small panels of saints forming a pediment.</i>
Traini, Francesco	
	— <i>Large figure of S. Domenic.</i>

Room III.

Ambrogio d'Asti	— <i>Saviour enthroned—centre part of an altarpiece.—Dated 1514.</i>
Benozzo Gozzoli	— <i>A Conception.</i>
„ „	— <i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>

	No.
Benozzo Gozzoli . . .	— <i>Study for the fresco of the 'Visit of the Queen of Sheba' in the Campo Santo.</i>
Gentile da Fabriano, attrib.	— <i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i> —Perhaps by Neri di Bicci : C. and C.
Machiavelli, Zanobi . . .	— <i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Masaccio, attrib.. . . .	— <i>S. Paul with the sword and book.</i> —More like the work of a scholar : C. and C.
Thomé, Luca	— <i>A Crucifixion.</i> —Dated 1366.

Room IV.

Bazzi (Il Sodoma)	— <i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Filippo Lippi	— <i>Madonna with saints and angels.</i> —Life-size.

THE CAMPO SANTO AT PISA.

Frescoes last examined in 1877.

The Campo Santo is in the form of a parallelogram, bounded by two long walls and two short ones : the former face north and south, the latter east and west. The interior is entered by the left of two gates on the south wall ; turn to the right and walk to the beginning at the eastern end of the southern wall, where are three large frescoes of the 'Triumph of Death,' the 'Last Judgment,' and 'Hell,' long supposed to be by Orcagna, but now assigned, together with the large fresco of 'Hermit life' which follows, to the Lorenzetti. Proceeding farther westward an 'Assumption of the Virgin' may be seen over the gateway, and beyond along the same wall are the frescoes of the life of S. Raineri, by Andrea Firenze and Ant. Veneziano, now smaller, and in two rows instead of one ; then those of the lives of SS. Ephesus and Potitus, by Spinello Aretino ; and lastly, at the extreme western end, those of the history of Job, by Francesco da Volterra. A great portion of the lower tier of these is invisible. The frescoes on the west wall are ruined, but occupying the first space of the north wall at the western end is a large fanciful scheme of the Creation, a series of circular rings, by Pietro Puccio, who continued the History of Genesis along the upper range of the north wall as far as to the door of the Capella dei tutti Santi. The lower range is filled by the fine works of Benozzo Gozzoli, the best of which are at this end, namely, 'Noah and his family,' the 'Curse of Ham,' and the 'Building of Babel.' Over the door just alluded to are an 'Annunciation' and an 'Adoration' by the same painter ; while the large remainder of the north wall is also covered with frescoes by his hand, these being for the most part less admirable than those already noted. The frescoes on the east wall, like those on the west, are almost destroyed, and are cut up by monuments. The Capella dei tutti Santi contains some fragments of frescoes originally executed by Giotto and assistants for the church of the Carmine at Florence.

THE MUNICIPAL GALLERY AT PRATO.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

A single room with about forty pictures, of which a few are interesting.
Hand-catalogues only, 1877.

	No.	
Andrea da Firenze	19	<i>Madonna enthroned.</i> —An Ancona in three compartments with a predella.
Castagno, Andrea del . . .	20	<i>A Crucifixion.</i> —A small panel.
Gaddi, Taddeo	2	<i>History of the girdle of the Virgin.</i> —The girdle belongs to Prato, and is the subject of the frescoes by Agnolo Gaddi in the cathedral there; the same incidents are similarly treated by both artists. A predella in seven parts.
Giusto d' Andrea	14	<i>Madonna enthroned and saints.</i>
Lippi, Filippo	11	<i>Virgin presenting girdle to S. Thomas with other saints.</i> —Injured.
" "	12	<i>A Nativity.</i> —Originally fine, but much injured.
" "	21	<i>Madonna and two saints, with family of donators.</i>
Milano, Giovanni da . . .	18	<i>Madonna with numerous saints.</i> —An Ancona with predella, greatly injured.
Pacino di Bonaguida . . .	1	<i>Madonna and saints.</i> —Ancona in five parts.

THE ACCADEMIA DI SAN LUCA AT ROME.

NO CATALOGUE OR NUMBERS.

*Pictures last examined in 1877.**The Long Gallery.*

	No.	
Bonifazio	—	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Dughet, G. (Poussin) . .	—	<i>Bacchus and Ariadne.</i>
Dyck, Van	—	<i>Holy family.</i>
" "	—	<i>Child's head.</i> —Study in crayon.
Lorraine, Claude	—	<i>Landscape.</i>
Luti, B.	—	<i>Cupid and Psyche.</i>
Maratta, C.	—	<i>Head of Cardinal Cerri.</i>
Mola	—	<i>Female bust.</i>
Titian, attrib.	—	<i>S. Jerome.</i>

	No.
Titian, attrib.	— <i>Venus reclining, "Omnia Vanitas."</i> —Much repainted, by an imitator, perhaps by Cesare Veccelli: C. and C.
Vernet	— Several landscapes.
Veronese, P.	— <i>Venus with the mirror.</i>

Sala di Raffaello.

Cagnacci, Guido	— <i>Tarquin and Lucretia.</i>
Canaletto	— <i>A scene.</i>
Guido Reni	— <i>Figure of Fortune.</i>
„ „	— <i>Bacchus and Ariadne.</i>
„ „	— <i>A cupid.</i>
Palamedes	— <i>An interior.</i>
Pussini	— Copy of Titian's <i>Bacchus and Ariadne</i> , in the National Gallery, London.
Raphael	— <i>A child.</i> —In fresco.
„ attrib.	— <i>S. Luke painting the Virgin.</i> —Much repainted. Probably by Timoteo Viti, founded on a sketch of the master: C. and C.
Romano, Giulio	— <i>Copy of the Galatea of Raphael.</i>
Sassoferrato	— <i>Madonna.</i>
Spagnoletto	— <i>S. Jerome and the Jewish priest.</i>
Titian, attrib.	— <i>Calisto and nymphs.</i>
„ „	— <i>Female portrait.</i> —Not by Titian.
„ „	— <i>Tribute money.</i> —The original is at Dresden, No. 222.
Veronese, P.	— <i>Marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
„	— <i>Susannah at the bath.</i>

THE VILLA ALBANI AT ROME.

In the Galleria Nobile the ceiling is painted by Raphael Mengs: the subject is the 'Parnassus.'

In an adjacent room:

	No.
Perugino, Pietro	— <i>An Adoration</i> , and other subjects.

THE BARBERINI PALACE AT ROME.

HAND-CATALOGUES ONLY.

*Pictures last examined in 1877.**Room I.*

	No.	
Caravaggio	9	<i>A Pietà.</i>
Pomerancio	15	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Vouet, Simon	11	<i>The Pope S. Urban in glory.</i>

Room II.

Bellini, Giovanni, attrib.	58	<i>Madonna.</i> —Probably by Pasqualino : C and C.
Masaccio, attrib.	67	<i>A head.</i> —Not genuine.
Sacchi, Andrea	33	<i>Portrait.</i>
Sodoma, Il, attrib.	54	<i>Madonna.</i> —Not genuine.

Room III.

Botticelli, attrib.	93	<i>Annunciation.</i> —Small.
Caravaggio	81	<i>Mother of Beatrice Cenci.</i>
Domenichino	74	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
Dürer, A.	79	<i>Christ among the doctors.</i> —Dated 1506.
Guido Reni	85	<i>Portrait of Beatrice Cenci.</i>
Poussin, Nicolas.	86	<i>Death of Germanicus.</i>
Raphael, attrib.	82	<i>The Fornarina.</i>
Sarto, A. del	90	<i>Holy family.</i>
Titian, attrib.	72	<i>Female portrait, known as the "Slave."</i> —By Palma Vecchio: C. and C.

THE BORGHESE PALACE AT ROME.

HAND-CATALOGUES ONLY.

*Pictures last examined in 1877.**Room I.*

No.	
1	Botticelli. <i>Madonna, S. John, and angels.</i> —Large circular.
2	Credi, Lorenzo di <i>Holy family.</i>
32	Vinci, L. da, school of . . <i>S. Agatha.</i>
33	" " " " " <i>Salvator Mundi.</i>

No.		
34	Perugino, Pietro	<i>Madonna.</i>
35	Raphael, attrib.	<i>His own portrait.</i> — Not genuine. In the manner of Ridolfo Ghirlandajo: C. and C.
43	Francia, Fr., attrib. . . .	<i>Madonna.</i>
44	Crivelli, Carlo, attrib. . . .	<i>A Crucifixion.</i> —By Fiorenzo di Lorenzo: C. and C.
48	Perugino	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
49, 57	Pinturicchio	<i>Panels of the history of Joseph.</i>
54	Credi, L. di., attrib. . . .	<i>S. Joseph and Madonna in adoration.</i> —Of his school: C. and C.
61	Francia, Fr., attrib. . . .	<i>S. Anthony.</i> — By Giacomo Francia: C. and C.
69	Pollajuolo, Antonio. . . .	<i>Holy family.</i>
72	Spinello Aretino.	<i>Annunciation.</i>

Room II.

6	Garofalo	<i>Holy family.</i>
9	„	<i>Deposition.</i>
18	Giulio Romano	<i>Copy of Raphael's Julius II.</i>
21, 6	Raphael, attrib.	<i>Portraits.</i>
24	„ copy of	<i>Holy family.</i>
29	Giulio Romano	<i>Venus.</i>
32	Peruzzi, B.	<i>Holy family.</i>
38	Raphael	<i>The Entombment.</i>
40	Bartolommeo, Fra, attrib. . .	<i>Holy family.</i>
43	Francia, Fr.	<i>Madonna.</i>
51	„ „	<i>S. Stephen.</i> — Of his pre-Peruginesque period: C. and C.
55, 6	Garofalo.	<i>Small panels.</i> —And others.
59	Mazzolino of Ferrara . . .	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
65	Giulio Romano	<i>Copy of the Barberini Fornarina.</i>

Room III.

1	Solario, Andrea	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i>
11	Dossi, Dosso	<i>Circe.</i>
21	Parmegianino	<i>S. Catharine.</i>
40	Correggio	<i>The Danae.</i>
42	Bronzino, A.	<i>Portrait of Cosimo de' Medici.</i>
48	Piombo, Sebast. del, attrib.	<i>Christ at the column.</i> —A small replica of the large work in S. Pietro in Montorio. A copy by a later painter: C. and C.

Several works are attributed to Andrea del Sarto, of which none are genuine.

Room IV.

No.		
1	Caracci, Annibale . . .	<i>Deposition.</i>
2	Domenichino . . .	<i>The Cumæan Sibyl.</i>
3	Caracci, Ludovico . . .	<i>S. Catharine of Siena.</i>
15	Cagnacci, Guido. . .	<i>Sibyl.</i>
20	Guido . . .	<i>Head of Joseph.</i>
21	Sirani, Elisabetta . . .	<i>Lucretia.</i>
28	Caracci, Annibale . . .	<i>S. Francis.</i>
36	Dolci, Carlo . . .	<i>Madonna.</i>
43	Sassoferrato . . .	<i>Madonna.</i>

Room V.

5	Gaetano, Scipio . . .	<i>Holy family.</i>
11-14	Albani . . .	<i>The four seasons.</i>
15	Domenichino . . .	<i>The chase of Diana.</i>
21	Molo, Fr.. . .	<i>Liberation of S. Peter.</i>
25	Zuccherò, F. . .	<i>Deposition.</i>
26	Caravaggio . . .	<i>Holy family.</i>
27	Padovanino . . .	<i>Venus attiring.</i>
28	Cav. d'Arpino . . .	<i>Battle-piece.</i>

Room VI.

1	Guercino . . .	<i>Mater dolorosa.</i>
5	„ . . .	<i>Return of the prodigal.</i>
10	Spagnoletto (Ribera) . . .	<i>S. Stanislas and infant Christ.</i>
12	Valentin, Moïse. . .	<i>Moses interpreting the dream.</i>
13	Sassoferrato . . .	<i>Copy of the "Three Ages," by Titian.</i>
14	Caravaggio . . .	<i>Portrait.</i>
18	Sassoferrato . . .	<i>Madonna.</i>
22	Baroccio . . .	<i>Burning of Troy.</i>

Room VII.

Contains decorative work, the flowers by Mario dei Fiori (died 1673), and the Putti by Ciroferri.

Room IX.

1, 2	Raphael, school of . . .	<i>Marriage of Alexander and Roxana.</i>
3	„ „ . . .	<i>Group of archers.—Said to be designed by Michael Angelo. Frescoes transferred from the Villa Borghese.</i>

Room X.

2	Titian . . .	<i>Venus, Cupid, and Graces.—Discoloured.</i>
9	Pordenone, attrib. . .	<i>A portrait.—Is by Lorenzo Lotto: C. and C.</i>

No.

- 13 Giorgione, attrib. *David and Saul*.—Probably by Della Vecchia: C. and C.
- 14 Veronese, P. *John the Baptist preaching*.
- 16 Titian *S. Dominic*.
- 19 Bassano, Jacopo *Portrait*.
- 21 Titian *Sacred and Profane Love*.
- 22 Spada, Lionello *A concert*.
- 30 Bassano, Leandro *The Trinity*.—Small.
- 36 Bellini, Giovanni *Madonna*.

Room XI.

- 1 Lotto, Lorenzo *Madonna with a saint and a bishop*.—Dated 1508.
- 3 Titian, attrib. *Madonna*.—By a German or Fleming, imitating Venetian manner: C. and C.
- 15 Bonifazio *Christ in the house of Zebedee*.
- 16 „ *Return of the prodigal*.
- 19 Venetian school *Madonna, saints, and donors*.—Probably a genuine Cariani: C. and C.
- 20 Veronese, P. *Venus and Cupid*.
- 27 Bellini, Giovanni, attrib. *Male head*.—Perhaps by Pasqualino or Antonello da Messina: C. and C.
- 31 „ „ „ *Madonna and S. Peter*.
- 32 Palma Vecchio and assistants *Holy family and saints*.
- 33 Pordenone, B. Licinio da *Portrait of an artist and his family*.—Counterpart of the picture at Hampton Court, No. 104, attributed to G. A. Pordenone, but really by his brother.
- 39 Bellini Giovanni, attrib. *Female bust*.—Of a later date: C. and C.

Room XII.

- 1 Dyck, A. van *Christ on the cross*.—Small.
- 7 „ „ *An Entombment*.
- 20 Holbein, attrib. *Male portrait*.
- 22 Potter, Paul *Landscape and cattle*.
- 23 Backhuizen *Sea-piece*.
- 27 Dyck, Van *Portrait of Maria de' Medici*.
- 41 Honthorst, G. *Lot and his daughters*.
- 44 Cranach, Lucas *Venus and Cupid*.
-

THE GALLERY OF THE CAPITOL AT ROME.

NO CATALOGUE.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Albani	9	<i>Magdalen.</i>
„	142	<i>Nativity.</i>
Bartolommeo, Fra, attrib.	27	<i>Presentation in the temple.</i> —Not unlike Giacomo Francia : C. and C.
Bellini, Gentile	136	<i>So-called portrait of Petrarch.</i>
„ Giovanni	132	<i>A male head.</i>
„ „ attrib.	207	<i>Female head.</i> —By Ercole Grande : C. and C.
„ „ „	79, 87	<i>SS. Sebastian and Nicholas.</i> —More like Dosso Dossi : C. and C.
Bonatti, G.	70	<i>Madonna and saints.</i> —Copy of No. 519 in the Venetian Academy by Veronese.
Caracci, Ludovico	119	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
Caravaggio	—	<i>The fortune-teller.</i>
Cortona, Pietro da	—	Several examples.
Domenichino	20	<i>The Cumæan Sibyl.</i>
Dyck, A. van	100	<i>Two portraits in one frame.</i>
„ „	106	<i>Two portraits in one frame.</i>
Garofalo (Tisio)	30	<i>Holy family.</i>
„ „	161	<i>Annunciation.</i>
„ „	164	<i>Madonna in glory.</i>
Guercino	—	<i>The Persian Sibyl.</i>
„	—	<i>S. Petronilla raised from the tomb.</i>
„	13	<i>S. John the Baptist.</i>
„	117	<i>Cleopatra and Octavius.</i>
Guido.	116	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
Michael Angelo, attrib.	134	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Perugino, attrib.	127	<i>Madonna and two angels.</i> —By a follower of L. da Credi : C. and C.
Rubens	89	<i>Romulus and Remus.</i>
Sirani, Elisabetta	81	<i>Circe and Ulysses.</i>
Tintoretto	26	<i>Magdalen.</i>
„	108, 114, 176	<i>Subjects from the Passion.</i>
Titian, attrib.	124	<i>Baptism of Christ.</i>
Velasquez	8	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Veronese, P.	224	<i>Rape of Europa.</i> —Replica of that in the Ducal Palace, Venice.

THE COLONNA PALACE AT ROME.

NO CATALOGUES OR NUMBERS.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

There are three rooms occupied with tapestry. The next room commences the gallery proper, and will be called No. 1. Pictures will be found in the order in which they are named.

Room I.

	No.	
Santi, Giovanni	—	<i>A boy in profile with red cap.</i>
Bugiardini	—	<i>Madonna.</i> —Much repainted.
Avanzi, Jacopo da . . .	—	<i>A Crucifixion.</i> —On a gold ground.
Gentile da Fabriano, attrib.	—	<i>Madonna with roses and angels.</i> —By Stefano da Verona: C. and C.
Bassano, Jacopo	—	<i>Holy family.</i>

*Room II.—Tapestries.**Room III.*

Titian	—	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Girolamo da Treviso . .	—	<i>Portrait of a man with a medal.</i>
Albani, Fr.	—	<i>Rape of Europa.</i>
Lo Spagna	—	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
Caracci, Annibale . . .	—	<i>The greedy eater.</i>
Bordone, Paris	—	<i>Holy family and S. Sebastian.</i>
Holbein, attrib.	—	<i>Portrait of Lorenzo Colonna.</i>
Bonifazio	—	<i>Holy family and saints.</i>

Long Gallery.—Commencing on the left.

Rubens	—	<i>Assumption.</i>
Albani, Fr.	—	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Van Dyck	—	<i>Equestrian portrait.</i>
Mola	—	<i>Two subjects.</i>
Lotto, Lorenzo	—	<i>Portrait of Pompeo Colonna.</i>
Palma Vecchio	—	<i>Holy family.</i>
Titian, attrib.	—	<i>Holy family.</i> —By Bonifazio: C. and C.
Moroni	—	<i>Portrait of a man and dog.</i>
Caravaggio	—	<i>Man drinking.</i>
Salvator Rosa	—	<i>The Baptist.</i> —And others.
Tintoretto	—	<i>A portrait group.</i>
Alunno, Niccolò	—	<i>Virgin saving a child from the devil.</i>

THE CORSINI PALACE AT ROME.

HAND-CATALOGUES.

*Pictures last examined in 1877.**Room I.*

No.

Battoni — *A Nativity.**Room II.*Caracci, Ludovico 20 *A Pietà.**Room III.*

Bartolommeo, Fra	26	<i>Holy family.</i> —Dated 1516.
Caravaggio	18	<i>Madonna.</i>
„	27	<i>S. Peter paying the tribute money.</i>
Cignani, Carlo	51	<i>Infant Christ and S. John.</i>
Dolci, Carlo	49	<i>S. Apollinaria.</i>
„ „	88	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Dyck, A. van, attrib. . . .	21	<i>Madonna.</i>
Guercino	1	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Saraceni	52	<i>Vanity.</i>
Sarto, A. del, attrib. . . .	9	<i>Madonna.</i> —Dated 1509. Manner of Bugiardini: C. and C.
Teniers, attrib.	55	<i>Interior.</i>
Titian, attrib.	50	<i>Portrait of Philip II.</i>
Vasari	61	<i>Holy family.</i>

Room IV.

Baroccio, F.	22	<i>Christ appearing to the magdalen.</i>
Dürer, A., attrib.	44	<i>Study of a hare and still-life.</i>
Guido Reni	11	<i>Daughter of Herodias.</i>
„ „	19	<i>Study for the crucifixion of S. Peter.</i>
Lanfranco	32	<i>Assumption of the magdalen.</i> —Small.
Maratta, C.	43	<i>Holy family.</i>
Romano, Giulio, attrib. . .	41	<i>Copy of the Fornarina.</i>
Titian, attrib.	21	<i>Sons of Charles V.</i> —By a painter of the 17th century: C. and C.
„ „	28	<i>S. Jerome.</i> —A Venetian picture of the 17th century; C. and C.

Opening out of this room is a small cabinet, chiefly containing early and unknown work after the manner of the 14th century.

Room V.

	No.	
Dolci, C.	12	<i>S. Agnes.</i>
Guercino	24	<i>Christ at the well.</i>
Guido Reni	37, 8, 9	<i>Ecce Homo, Mater dolorosa, S. John.</i>

Room VI.

Dürer, A., attrib.	34	<i>Birth of the Virgin.—Small.</i>
„ „	43	<i>Portrait.</i>
Dyck, A. van, attrib.	32	<i>Portrait.</i>
Gaetano, Scipio	36	<i>Portrait.</i>
Maratta, C.	—	<i>Head known as “La Pittura.”</i>
Murillo, attrib.	26	<i>A head.</i>

Room VII.

Angelico, Fra	22	<i>Descent of the Holy Ghost.</i>
„ „	23	<i>Last Judgment.</i>
„ „	24	<i>The Ascension.</i>
Caracci, Ludovico	26	<i>Martyrdom of S. Bartholomew.</i>
Dughet, G. (Poussin)	13	<i>Large landscape.</i>
Garofalo	18	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i>
Giordano, Luca	21	<i>Jesus with the doctors.</i>
Murillo	11	<i>Madonna.</i>
Orizzonte.	—	<i>Several landscapes.</i>
Rubens	15	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>

Room VIII.

Ercole Grande	12	<i>S. George and the dragon.</i>
Guercino	24	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
Guido Reni	13	<i>Contemplation.</i>
Spagnoletto	25	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
Titian, attrib.	30	<i>Woman taken in adultery.—By Rocco Marconi : C. and C.</i>

Room IX.

Cantarini	48	<i>Holy family.</i>
Cignani, Carlo	40	<i>Mater dolorosa.</i>
Giorgione, attrib.	30	<i>Two heads.</i>
Poussin, Nicolas.	6	<i>Triumph of Ovid.</i>
Titian, attrib.	36	<i>Female portrait.—By a Venetian of the 17th century : C. and C.</i>
„ „	55	<i>Jupiter and Antiope.—A copy with variety of that in the Louvre. By a painter of the 17th century : C. and C.</i>

THE DORIA PALACE AT ROME.

HAND-CATALOGUES ONLY.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

In this large collection the greater number of pictures are without interest, but there are a few extremely good, and others which should be noted. The first room contains landscapes chiefly. Leaving it to the left, we enter the second room, where the catalogue begins.

Room II.

No.

- 5 Giovanni Bellini, copy of . . . *The Circumcision*.—Much injured.
 15 Mantegna, attrib. Part of a predella.—is by Parantino of Modena: C. and C. The two other parts of it are in the Sala Grande.
 23, 9 Pesellino *Two small panels*.
 28 Filippo Lippi *Annunciation*.
 43 Rondinelli *Madonna*.
 80 Perugino, attrib. *S. Sebastian*.—By Marco Basaiti: C. and C.

Room V.

- 21 Beccafumi *Marriage of S. Catharine*.
 22 Titian, attrib. *Madonna and shepherd*.—Manner of a Trevisan painter: C. and C.

Room VI.

- 13 Carlo Maratta *Madonna*.

Room VIII.

- 22 Ludovico Caracci *S. Sebastian*.

Passing through Rooms IX. and X. we arrive at the

Sala Grande.

This is composed of four corridors, of which three contain pictures.

Corridor I.

- 14 Titian *Male portrait*.
 — Copy of the *Three ages* of Titian.
 — Honthorst Several examples.
 26 Garofalo *The Visitation*.
 45 Guido. *Madonna*.

Corridor II.

No.

- Giovanni Bellini, attrib. *Madonna and Baptist.*—Probably by Rondinelli : C. and C.
- 6 Francia, attrib. *Madonna and two saints.*
- Basaiti, attrib. *Madonna and four saints.*—By Boccaccino : C. and C.
- 13 Mazzolino *Christ with the doctors.*
- 15 Caracci, attrib. *S. Jerome.*—By Lorenzo Lotto : C. and C.
- 17 Titian, manner of *Male portrait.*—Suggests Romanino : C. and C.
- Giorgione, attrib. *Daughter of Herodias.*—Is by Pordenone : C. and C.
- 18 Pordenone *Male portrait.*
- 26 Titian, attrib. *Sacrifice of Isaac.*—By Rembrandt's contemporary, Lievens : C. and C.
- 25, 30, 60, 65 Brueghel, J. *The four elements.*
- 34 Lorenzo Lotto *Portrait.*
- 52 Titian *Portrait of Jansenius.*
- 56 „ *Magdalen.*—Replica, with alterations, of that in the Pitti.
- 69 Correggio *A cartoon.*

Corridor III.

- 12 Claude Lorraine. *Landscape, called Il Molino.*
- 18 Annibale Caracci *A Pietà.*
- 17, 22^a Gerard van der Meire *Two panels.*
- 23 Claude Lorraine. *Landscape, called the Temple of Apollo.*
- 26 Mazzola *Portrait.*

Opening out of this is a small Cabinet, which contains the gems of the gallery:—

- Memling — *A Deposition.*
- Quintin Matsys, school of — *The two misers.*
- Raphael — *Two portraits in one frame.*
- Sebastiano del Piombo — *Portrait of A. Doria.*
- Diego Velasquez — *Portrait of Innocent X.*
- And a Dutch candlelight effect.

THE FARNESE PALACE AT ROME.

The *Long Gallery* is celebrated for its fine frescoes, which are well preserved. The vaulted ceiling is decorated by Annibale Caracci and his assistants, and contains numerous classical compositions, of which the centre is the 'Triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne.' A large fresco at one end, of 'Perseus and

Andromeda,' is by Guido Reni; a similar one at the opposite end, of 'Perseus with the head of Medusa,' is by Giulio Romano. Several small medallions on the walls below the ceiling are by Domenichino.

The *Large Hall of the Guards* is covered with frescoes by Salviati on one side, by Vasari opposite, and by Zuccherò at either end.

THE FARNESINA PALACE AT ROME.

Entrance Hall contains frescoes of the history of Cupid and Psyche, painted by the scholars of Raphael under the direction of the master.

Hall II. of the Galatea.—Frescoes of the roof in the centre, of 'Perseus and Medusa,' &c., with numerous figures in the vaultings, and architectural spaces below, are by Baldassare Peruzzi. The lunettes are painted by Sebastiano del Piombo, the one excepted containing the charcoal head by Michael Angelo. On one of the walls is the famous fresco of the 'Galatea' by Raphael. The landscape paintings, also on the walls, are by Gaspar Dughet.

Hall III.—Paintings without interest.

Upper Halls. I.—Ceiling painted by Peruzzi, with architectural decorations and classical incidents.

Hall II.—Frescoes by Bazzi (Il Sodoma) of 'Alexander and Roxana' and the 'Family of Darius before Alexander.' Others of less interest.

THE VILLA LUDOVISI AT ROME.

In the Casino, on the ground floor, a famous fresco by Guercino, 'Aurora driving away Night.'

In a saloon to the left small paintings on the ceiling by Guercino and Domenichino.

In an upper saloon a fresco on the ceiling by Guercino, 'Fame with Force and Virtue.'

THE ROSPIGLIOSI PALACE AT ROME.

In the Casino in the garden, on the roof of the middle hall, is the famous fresco of the 'Aurora attended by the Hours' by Guido Reni.

In the hall to the right:

	No.	
Domenichino	—	<i>Adam and Eve in Paradise.</i>

In the hall to the left:

Domenichino	—	<i>The triumph of David.</i>
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THE SCIARRA PALACE AT ROME.

The Palace has of late been closed to the public, and is so for the present, and the pictures no longer occupy their former places. 1877.

Bartolommeo, Fra, and	No.	
Mariotto	—	<i>Madonna and S. John.</i>
Bril, Paul	—	<i>Two landscapes.</i>
Caravaggio	—	<i>The card-players.</i>
Claude Gelée (Lorraine) .	—	<i>Two small landscapes.</i>
Cranach, Lucas	—	<i>Holy family.</i>
Giorgione, attrib.	—	<i>Herodias and other figures.—Is by Porde-</i> <i>none: C. and C.</i>
Goes, Hugo van der	—	<i>Death of the Virgin.</i>
Mantegna	—	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Perugino	—	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
Raphael	—	<i>The violin-player.</i>
Sirani, Elisabetta	—	<i>A Carità.—After the manner of Guido</i> <i>Reni.</i>
Titian.	—	<i>Madonna with John the Baptist.</i>
„ attrib.	—	<i>“La Bella di Tiziano.”—Is a fine Palma</i> <i>Vecchio: C. and C.</i>
Vinci, L. da	—	<i>Modesty and Vanity.</i>

THE SPADA PALACE AT ROME.

HAND-CATALOGUES ONLY.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

Passing through Rooms I. and II., where there are no pictures of interest, we enter Room III.

No.	
24	Guercino <i>The death of Dido.</i>
31	Titian, attrib. <i>Male portrait.—Looks like Girolamo da</i> <i>Treviso: C. and C.</i>
42	„ „ <i>Male portrait, with violin.—Not genuine.</i>
49	Palmegiani <i>Christ bearing the cross.—An altarpiece.</i>
48	„ <i>The Eternal.—The lunette.</i>
51	Titian, attrib. <i>Portrait of Cardinal Spada.—Probably by</i> <i>Scipio Gaetano: C. and C.</i>
63	Guido Reni <i>The rape of Helen.</i>
66	Titian, attrib. <i>Portrait of Orazio Spada.—Not genuine.</i>
71	Moroni <i>A portrait.</i>

Room IV.

No.	
— Guido.	<i>Portrait of Cardinal Spada.</i>
3 Teniers, attrib.	<i>Figures in a snowy landscape.</i>
17 Venetian school.	<i>Woman taken in adultery.</i> — A copy of Lorenzo Lotto: C. and C.
30 Caravaggio	<i>S. Cecilia.</i>
31 Maratta	<i>Portrait of Cardinal Spada.</i>
54 French school	<i>Female portrait.</i>

THE VATICAN COLLECTION AT ROME.

NO CATALOGUE.

The pictures, now unnumbered, were last examined in 1877.

Room I.

	No.	
Angelico, Fra	—	<i>S. Nicholas of Bari.</i> —Predella in two parts.
”	—	<i>Madonna and angels.</i> —Small.
Bonifazio	—	<i>Holy family and saints.</i>
Cesare da Sesto	—	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Crivelli, Carlo	—	<i>A Pietà.</i> —A lunette.
Garofalo	—	<i>Holy family.</i>
Gozzoli, Benozzo	—	<i>Miracles of S. Jacinto.</i>
Mantegna, Andrea, attrib.	—	<i>A Pietà.</i> —Assigned to Giovanni Bellini by C. and C.
Murillo	—	<i>Marriage of S. Catharine.</i> —And two others.
Perugino	—	<i>Three saints.</i>
Raphael	—	<i>Theological virtues.</i> — In monochrome. Small.
”	—	<i>Scenes from the Passion.</i> —A predella.
Vinci, Leonardo da	—	<i>S. Jerome.</i> —In monochrome.

Room II.

Domenichino.	—	<i>The last communion of S. Jerome.</i>
Raphael	—	<i>The Transfiguration.</i>
”	—	<i>The Madonna da Foligno.</i>

Room III.

Alunno, Niccolò.	—	<i>Crucifixion and saints.</i> —An altarpiece.
”	—	<i>Altarpiece in fourteen parts, and predella.</i>
Caravaggio	—	<i>The Entombment.</i>
Guercino	—	<i>The incredulity of S. Thomas.</i>

	No.
Guercino	— <i>S. Margaret of Cortona.</i>
„	— <i>Magdalen.</i>
Guido	— <i>Madonna in glory and two saints.</i>
Melozzo da Forli	— <i>Audience of Sixtus IV.</i> —In fresco.
Perugino	— <i>The Resurrection.</i>
„	— <i>Madonna with four saints.</i> —It is supposed the hand of Raphael may be seen in both these works.
Pinturicchio	— <i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
Raphael Sanzio	— <i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i> —Early work.
Romano, Giulio, and Francesco Penni	— <i>Assumption of the Virgin “di Monte Luce.”</i>
Sassoferrato	— <i>Madonna with angels.</i>
Spagna, Lo, attrib.	— <i>The Adoration.</i> —A work of the time and school of Raphael, of which the authorship is doubtful.
Spagnoletto	— <i>Martyrdom of S. Lawrence.</i>
Titian.	— <i>Madonna in glory, S. Sebastian and other saints below.</i> —Injured.
„	— <i>Portrait of a Doge of Venice.</i>

Room IV.

Baroccio, F.	— <i>The Annunciation.</i>
„	— <i>The ecstasy of S. Michelina.</i>
Correggio, attrib.	— <i>The Redeemer in glory.</i>
Guido.	— <i>The crucifixion of S. Peter.</i>
Moretto	— <i>Madonna enthroned with two saints.</i>
Poussin, Nicolas.	— <i>Martyrdom of S. Erasmus.</i>
Sacchi, Andrea	— <i>S. Romualdo and his brethren.</i>
„ „	— <i>S. Gregory and others.</i>
Valentin, Moïse	— <i>Martyrdom of two saints.</i>
Veronese, P.	— <i>S. Elena.</i>

The LOGGIE are decorated by pupils of Raphael after designs of the master.

Three of the Stanze were painted principally by Raphael, and one by Giulio Romano, Penni and Raphael del Colle, after the death of the master.

I.—Stanza of the Incendio del Borgo.

	No.
Raphael and scholars	— <i>The Incendio del Borgo.</i> —Occupies the wall opposite the window.
„ „	— <i>Justification of Leo III. before Charlemagne.</i> —Occupies the spaces round the window.
„ „	— <i>The coronation of Charlemagne by Leo III.</i>
„ „	— <i>The victory of Leo IV.</i>

The four medallions on the ceiling are by Perugino.

II.—*Stanza della Segnatura.*

	No.
Raphael	— <i>Theology, or the Disputa del Sacramento.</i>
„	— <i>Poetry, or Mount Parnassus.</i> —Opposite the chief window.
„	— <i>Philosophy, or the School of Athens.</i>
„	— <i>Jurisprudence.</i> —Round the chief window.

The circular and square compartments of the ceiling are by Raphael.

III.—*Stanza of Heliodorus.*

Raphael	— <i>The expulsion of Heliodorus from the Temple.</i>
„	— <i>The miracle of Bolsena.</i> —Opposite the chief window.
„	— <i>Leo I. preventing Attila's entrance to Rome.</i>
„	— <i>The deliverance of S. Peter.</i> —Over the chief window.

The ceiling is by Baldassare Peruzzi.

IV.—*Sala of Constantine.*

Giulio Romano	— <i>Victory of Constantine at the Milvian bridge.</i>
„ „	— <i>The cross appearing to Constantine.</i>
Francesco Penni.	— <i>The baptism of Constantine.</i>
Raphael del Colle	— <i>Constantine presenting Rome to the Pope.</i>

A private door from this Sala leads into a large room, splendidly decorated by Raphael and his pupils. Beyond is the little Capella di S. Lorenzo, famous for the frescoes it contains, painted by Fra Angelico when he was sixty years of age for Nicholas V. They are in admirable preservation, are among the finest of his works, and relate to the histories of S. Stephen and S. Lawrence.

In the SISTINE CHAPEL are the celebrated frescoes by Michael Angelo.

The roof is occupied with numerous subjects, from the 'Creation of the world,' to the 'Deluge.'

At the four corners are the following incidents from Jewish history: (1) 'The brazen serpent'; (2) 'Punishment of Haman'; (3) 'David and Goliath'; (4) 'Judith and Holofernes.'

Besides these there are twelve seated figures of the Prophets and Sibyls in compartments around; and subjects from the history of the Virgin occupy the arches above the windows.

Lastly, the end wall exhibits the final work of the great series—namely, the fresco of the 'Last Judgment.'

On the side walls are two sets of frescoes, six in each, one of subjects from the Old Testament, the other from the New Testament. Each commences at

the end of the chapel nearest the 'Last Judgment.' The Old Testament series is on the right and commences with

No.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Luca Signorelli | <i>The Circumcision.</i> |
| 2 | Sandro Botticelli | <i>Moses and the daughters of Jethro, &c.</i> |
| 3 | Cosimo Rosselli | <i>Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea.</i> |
| 4 | Signorelli | <i>Publication of the law and death of Moses.</i> |
| 5 | Botticelli | <i>Rebellion of Korah.</i> |
| 6 | C. Rosselli | <i>Israelites bringing their jewels, and Moses giving the Commandments.</i> |

The New Testament series is on the left, and commences with

No.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | Perugino | <i>The Baptism of Christ.</i> |
| 2 | Botticelli | <i>The Temptation.</i> |
| 3 | D. Ghirlandajo | <i>Calling of the disciples.</i> |
| 4 | C. Rosselli | <i>The sermon on the mount.</i> |
| 5 | Perugino | <i>Delivery of the keys to S. Peter.</i> |
| 6 | C. Rosselli | <i>The Last Supper.</i> |

Occupying the wall at the opposite end to the 'Last Judgment' are two frescoes much damaged, the 'Resurrection' by Ghirlandajo and the 'Archangel Michael' by Salviati.

THE PALAZZO PUBBLICO AT SIENA.

Paintings last examined in 1877.

Sala dei Tribunale di Biccherna.

No.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Sano di Pietro | — | <i>Fresco of the coronation of the Virgin.</i> |
|--------------------------|---|--|

Stanza del Gonfaloniere.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Bazzi, or Il Sodoma | — | <i>Fresco of the Resurrection.</i> |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|

Sala del Concistoro.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Beccafumi | — | <i>Frescoes on ceiling.</i> |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|

Sala di Balia.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Spinello Aretino | — | <i>Fresco of the procession of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa and Pope Alexander III.</i> |
|----------------------------|---|---|

In the Vestibule hangs a fine small 'Madonna and angels,' by Matteo da Siena, dated 1484.

Sala del Consiglio.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Bazzi, or Sodoma | — | <i>Three frescoes of saints and cherubs.</i> |
| Simone Martini | — | <i>Fresco of Madonna and saints.</i> |
| " " | — | <i>The equestrian portrait of Guidoriccio.</i> |
| Ambrogio Lorenzetti, attrib. | } — | <i>Two battle-pieces. — In brown monochrome.</i> |

In the chapel adjoining is a fine 'Holy family' by Sodoma, and frescoes by Taddeo Bartoli, much restored.

Sala della Pace.

Ambrogio Lorenzetti . . . — *Frescoes representing the advantages of Justice and Peace, and the effects of good and bad Judgment.*—Almost ruined.

THE GALLERY OF FINE ARTS AT SIENA.

CATALOGUE OF 1872.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

The pictures are numbered but not named, and they hang in numerical order; hence the catalogue will be more easily used if arranged in that order and not alphabetically.

Corridors and Rooms of the Sienese School.

No.

- | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|---|
| 6 | Guido da Siena | <i>Madonna.</i> |
| 8 | Unknown | <i>Christ seated.</i> —Curious as being in low relief, on wood. |
| 14 | „ | <i>A crucifix.</i> |
| 18 | Margaritone d' Arezzo | <i>Portrait of S. Francis.</i> |
| 23 | Duccio | <i>Madonna with saints.</i> |
| 24 | „ attrib. | <i>A small triptych.</i> |
| 25 | Segna. | <i>Four saints.</i> —Signed. |
| 33 | Gilio | <i>A crucifix.</i> |
| 41 | Bernardo Daddi | <i>A triptych.</i> —Dated 1336. |
| 42 | „ „ | <i>Madonna and angels.</i> —Part of a triptych. |
| 45 | Ambrogio Lorenzetti | <i>The Annunciation.</i> —Dated 1344. |
| 46 | „ „ | <i>An altarpiece.</i> |
| 55 | Pietro „ | <i>Madonna enthroned.</i> |
| 56, 7 | „ „ | Parts of a predella. |
| 58 | „ „ | <i>Madonna with angels.</i> |
| 66 | Segna | <i>A crucifix.</i> —Dated 1345. |
| 79 | Bartolo di Fredi | <i>Adoration of the magi.</i> |
| 81-5 | „ „ | <i>Portions of an altarpiece.</i> |
| 90 | Lippo Memmi | <i>Madonna enthroned with saints and angels.</i> |
| 109 | Jacopo di Mino | <i>Madonna and saints.</i> —Dated 1362. |
| 117, 18 | Martino di Bolgarini | <i>Altarpiece and predella.</i> |
| 121 | Bartolo di Fredi. | <i>Predella.</i> |
| 125 | Taddeo Bartoli | <i>Annunciation and others.</i> —Small. |
| 133 | Domenico di Bartolo | <i>Madonna and angels.</i> —Dated 1433. |
| 134 | Giovanni di Paolo | <i>Predella.</i> |
| 135 | „ „ | <i>Altarpiece.</i> —Dated 1453. |

No.

- 143, 4 Sano di Pietro *Altarpiece, Assumption of the Virgin.*—Dated 1479, and predella.
- 145 " " *Altarpiece in three compartments.*—Dated 1449.
- 151 " " *Altarpiece in three compartments.*—Dated 1444.
- 152 " " *Altarpiece in three compartments.*
- 166 Matteo da Siena *Madonna and saints.*
- 167 " " *Madonna and saints.*
- 168 " " *Madonna and saints.*
- 170 " " *Madonna and angels.*—Dated 1470. His earliest work.
- 186 Vecchietta *Altarpiece.*
- 187 Sano di Pietro *Altarpiece in three compartments.*
- 205 Bazzi (Sodoma) *Christ at the column.*—Fresco.
- 219, 20 Luca Signorelli *Siege of Troy.*
- 236 Spinello Aretino *Coronation of the Virgin.*
- 239 Sano di Pietro *Madonna and saints.*
- 255 Matteo da Siena *Madonna, saints, and angels.*
- 294 Sano di Pietro *Madonna and saints.*
- 297 Luca Thomé *Altarpiece in five compartments.*—Dated 1367.
- 341 Bazzi (Il Sodoma) *The Agony.*—In fresco.
- 342 " " *Descent into limbo.*—In fresco.
- 344 Fungai and Pacchiarotto *Altarpiece by latter ; lunette by former.*
- 352 Beccafumi *Madonna and saints.*—A circular.
- 373 Della Pacchia *Annunciation and Visitation.*
- 377 Bazzi (Sodoma) *Descent from the cross.*
- 379 Fungai *Assumption.*
- 380 " *The predella.*

A room for works of other schools.

- 32 Salvator Rosa *Two figures.*
- 36 Caravaggio *Five figures.*
- 37 Padovanino *The rape of Europa.*
- 39 D. Morone *A portrait.*
- 45 Pinturicchio *Holy family.*—Circular.
- 49 B. Strozzi *A monk.*
- 54 C. Amberger *Portrait of Charles V.*
- 63 Beccafumi *S. Catharine receiving the stigmata.*—Altarpiece.
- 64, 5, 6 " *The predella.*
- 81 Palma Vecchio *Holy family.*
- 85 Bazzi (Il Sodoma) *A Nativity.*—Circular.
- 86, 7 " " *Two panels.*
- 90 Paris Bordone *Annunciation.*

In another room are some of the original cartoons for the marble pavement of the cathedral of Siena, by Beccafumi.

THE ROYAL PINACOTECA AT TURIN.

Pictures last examined in 1878.

	No.	
Albani, Francesco	260, 4, 71, 4	<i>The four elements.</i>
Angelico, Fra	93	<i>Madonna.</i>
" "	94, 6	<i>Angels adoring.</i>
Badile, Antonio	140	<i>Presentation of Virgin in the temple.</i>
Barnaba da Siena	784	<i>Madonna.</i> —Dated 1319.
Bassano, Francesco	167	<i>A kitchen.</i>
" "	245	<i>Rape of the Sabines.</i>
Bazzi (Il Sodoma)	50	<i>Holy family.</i>
" "	376	<i>Lucretia.</i>
Bellini, Giovanni	779	<i>Madonna.</i>
Bellotto, Bernardo	283, 8	<i>Views of Turin.</i>
Bembo, Bonifazio	136	<i>The three Graces.</i>
Bigio, Francia	121	<i>The Annunciation.</i>
Botticelli, Sandro	98	<i>Tobit and the angel.</i>
" "	99	<i>Madonna, S. John and angel.</i>
" "	369	<i>Triumph of Chastity.</i>
" " attrib. . . .	374	<i>Madonna.</i>
Bronzino, Angelo	127	<i>Portrait of Eleanor of Toledo.</i>
Brueghel, Jan (Velours) . .	380	<i>Marine-piece.</i>
Bugiardini, G.	106	<i>Holy family.</i>
Canale, Antonio.	257 bis	<i>View in Venice.</i>
Caracci, Agostino	160	<i>Peasants.</i>
" Annibale	158	<i>S. Peter.</i>
Christus, Petrus	359	<i>Madonna.</i>
Cignani, Carlo	286	<i>Charity.</i>
Credi, L. di	103, 356	<i>Madonnas.</i>
Crespi, G. B. (Il Cerano) . .	170	<i>Saints and the Virgin.</i>
Crespi, G. (Lo Spagnuolo). .	287	<i>S. Giovanni Nepomuceno.</i>
Dow, G.	391	<i>A young Dutch woman.</i> —Dated 1662.
Dughet, G.	237	<i>The falls at Tivoli.</i>
Dyck, A. van	338	<i>The three children of Charles I.</i>
" "	351	<i>Princess Isabella of Spain.</i>
" "	363	<i>Equestrian portrait of Prince Thomas of Savoy.</i>
" "	384	<i>Holy family.</i>
Engelbertsz, Cornelis	306	<i>Christ on Calvary.</i> —Triptych.
Ferrari, Gaudenzio	49	<i>S. Peter.</i>
Flinck, G.	382	<i>A burgomaster.</i>
Francia, Francesco	101	<i>A Pietà.</i> —Re-touched.
Fyt, Jan	225	<i>Fruit.</i>
" "	231 bis	<i>Animals and fruit.</i>

	No.	
Gandolfino	41	<i>Triptych.</i> —Dated 1493.
Garofalo	108	<i>Jesus and the doctors.</i>
Giovanone, G.	42	<i>Triptych.</i>
Giotto.	91	<i>Madonna and angels.</i>
Griffier, G.	451, 2	<i>Views.</i>
Guercino	239	<i>S. Francesca.</i>
"	242	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Heem, Jan David de	228, 365	<i>Flowers and fruit.</i>
Holbein, Hans	386	<i>Portrait of Erasmus.</i>
Honthorst G.	385	<i>Samson taken by the Philistines.</i>
Lanino, B.	51	<i>Holy family.</i>
" "	62	<i>Madonna and saints.</i> —And others.
Lievens	377 bis	<i>Interior with figure.</i>
Lomi, Orazio	244	<i>The Annunciation.</i>
Macrino d'Alba	39	<i>S. Francis and a monk.</i>
" "	50 bis	<i>Madonna with saints.</i> —And others.
Mantegna, Andrea, attrib.	355	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Memling, Hans	358	<i>The seven sorrows of the Virgin.</i>
Mieris, F. van	379	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Mignon, A.	227	<i>Flowers.</i>
Moretto (Bonvicino)	116	<i>Madonna.</i>
Mytens, D.	415	<i>Charles I. of England.</i>
Neefs, P., elder	418	<i>Church interior.</i>
" " younger	444	<i>Church interior.</i>
Netscher, G.	394	<i>The blacksmith of Antwerp.</i>
Pannini, G.	284	<i>Interior of S. Peter's, Rome.</i>
"	289, 94	<i>Views in Rome.</i>
Penni, F.	122	<i>The Entombment.</i>
Pollajuolo, Antonio.	97	<i>Tobias and the angel.</i>
Potter, P.	377	<i>Cattle in a landscape.</i>
Raphael, attrib.	373	<i>The Madonna della Tenda.</i>
Ravesteyn, J. van	367	<i>Portrait of a princess.</i>
Rembrandt	430	<i>Portrait.</i>
Reni, Guido	235	<i>Apollo and Marsyas.</i>
" "	236	<i>Group of cherubs.</i>
Ribera (Spagnoletto)	397	<i>S. Paul the hermit.</i>
Sanredam, P.	361	<i>Church interior.</i>
Sallaert, A.	398	<i>Procession at Brussels.</i>
Savoldo, Girolamo	118	<i>Holy family.</i>
" "	119	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
Sesto, Cesare da, attrib.	71	<i>Madonna.</i>
Sirani, Elisabetta	241	<i>Cain and Abel.</i>
Strozzi, B.	251	<i>Homer.</i>
Teniers, D., younger	364	<i>Interior of an inn.</i>
" "	423	<i>A tavern.</i>
" "	428	<i>Peasants playing cards.</i>

	No.	
Velasquez, D.	392	<i>Head of Philip IV. of Spain.</i>
Veronese, P.	157	<i>Queen of Sheba and Solomon.</i>
„	234	<i>Christ at the feast of Simon.</i>
Werff, Ad. van der	396	<i>Small composition.</i>
Wouwerman, P.	366	<i>A battle.</i>
Zachleven	448	<i>Landscape.</i>

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS AT VENICE.

CATALOGUE OF 1877.

Pictures last examined in 1878.

	No.	
Antonello da Messina . . .	264	<i>Christ at the column.</i>
Avanzi Veronese	410	<i>A Pietà.—Small, dated 1367.</i>
Basaiti, Marco	4, 6	<i>Two saints.</i>
„ „	7	<i>A dead Christ, surmounting No. 8.</i>
„ „	31	<i>Calling of the sons of Zebedee.</i>
„ „	534	<i>The Agony in the garden.—Dated 1510.</i>
Bassano, Jacopo	484	<i>A saint blessing the faithful.</i>
„ Leandro	494	<i>Raising of Lazarus.</i>
Bellini, Jacopo	443	<i>Madonna.—Early work and injured.</i>
„ Gentile	529	<i>Miracle of the true cross.</i>
„ „	543	<i>The shrine.—Much injured.</i>
„ „	555	<i>Procession in the Piazza of S. Marco.</i>
„ Giovanni	38	<i>Madonna with six saints.</i>
„ „	94	<i>Madonna.—Dated 1487.</i>
„ „	313	<i>Madonna “ of the Admiralty magistrate.”—</i>
		<i>Retouched.</i>
„ „	234–238	<i>Allegories.</i>
„ „	372	<i>Madonna and the sleeping Christ.</i>
„ „	424	<i>Madonna and SS. Paul and George.</i>
„ „	436	<i>Madonna with the magdalen and S. Catharine.</i>
Benedetto Diana	580	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Bissolo, F.	186	<i>Madonna.</i>
„	337	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
„	435	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
„	541	<i>The coronation of S. Catharine.</i>
Boccaccino da Cremona . .	132	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Bonifazio Veneziano . . .	26–29	<i>Figures of saints.</i>
„ „	57	<i>The adoration of the magi.</i>
„ „	326	<i>Holy family and saints.</i>
„ „	483	<i>Madonna in glory and saints.</i>
„ „	500	<i>The rich man.</i>
„ „	505	<i>The Saviour enthroned.</i>

	No.	
Bonifazio Veneziano . . .	516	<i>Christ and His apostles.</i>
„ „ . . .	524	<i>Massacre of the innocents.</i>
„ „ . . .	572	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
„ „ . . .	586	<i>SS. Benedetto and Sebastian.— And others.</i>
Bordone, Paris . . .	428	<i>The Tiburtine Sibyl.</i>
„ „ . . .	492	<i>Fisherman presenting the ring to the Doge of Venice.</i>
Buonconsigli, Giov. . .	272, 601, 2	<i>Portions of large works.</i>
Carpaccio, V. . . .	488	<i>Presentation in the temple.</i>
„ . . .	539	<i>The ambassadors of England before the Moorish king.</i>
„ . . .	533	<i>Dream of S. Ursula.—Dated 1475.</i>
„ . . .	537	<i>The king dismisses the English ambassadors.</i>
„ . . .	549	<i>The English ambassadors return to their king with the answer.</i>
„ . . .	542	<i>The English prince takes leave of his father.—Dated 1495.</i>
„ . . .	546	<i>S. Ursula received at the gate of Rome by the Pope.</i>
„ . . .	544	<i>S. Ursula and the virgins arrive at Cologne.—Dated 1490. Inferior.</i>
„ . . .	554	<i>Martyrdom of S. Ursula and the virgins.</i>
„ . . .	560	<i>S. Ursula in glory.—Dated 1491.</i>
		<i>This completes the series of nine subjects.</i>
„ . . .	552	<i>Meeting of Joachim and Anna.—Dated 1515.</i>
„ . . .	559	<i>Crucifixion of ten thousand martyrs.</i>
„ . . .	564	<i>Casting out a devil.—Retouched.</i>
Catena, V. . . .	11, 13	<i>SS. Augustine and Jerome.</i>
„ attrib. . . .	124	<i>Madonna and two saints.</i>
„ „ . . .	385	<i>Madonna with saints.— By Benedetto Diana: C. and C.</i>
Cesare da Sesto . . .	262	<i>Madonna.</i>
Cima da Conegliano . .	125	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
„ „ . . .	421	<i>Madonna.—Replica of No. 17 at Berlin and of No. 300 in our National Gallery.</i>
„ „ . . .	429	<i>A Pietà.</i>
„ „ . . .	456	<i>The Saviour, S. Thomas, and another saint.</i>
„ „ . . .	582	<i>Madonna enthroned.</i>
Contarini, Giovanni. . .	347	<i>Excellent small copy of Titian's Venus.</i>
Cordegliaghi, Andrea, attrib.	110	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Dyck, A. van. . . .	260	<i>Small portrait of a child.</i>
Engelbrechsten, Cornelis, attrib. . . .	315	<i>Crucifixion.</i>

	No.	
Feti, Domenico	95	<i>Meditation.</i>
Garofalo (Tisio)	452	<i>Madonna and saints.</i> —Dated 1518.
Gentile da Fabriano	382	<i>Madonna.</i>
Giambono, M.	3	<i>Saviour and four saints.</i>
Giordano, Luca	571	<i>The Descent from the cross.</i>
Holbein, Hans, attrib.	266	<i>Portrait of a young woman.</i>
Hondecoeter	280, 1	<i>Poultry.</i>
Jacobello del Fiore	22	<i>Madonna and two saints.</i>
Lazari, S.	545	<i>Miracle of the holy cross.</i>
Le Brun, C.	597	<i>Christ in the house of Simon.</i>
Lorenzo Veneziano	373, 4, 5	<i>Figures of saints.</i>
„ „	389	<i>Annunciation.</i> —Dated 1371.
„ „	391, 2, 3	<i>Saints.</i>
„ and Bissolo	5	<i>Annunciation.</i> —Dated 1357.
Mansueti	538	<i>SS. Mark and Aniano.</i>
„	540	<i>S. Mark preaching at Alexandria.</i>
„	548	<i>Miracle of the cross.</i>
„	584	<i>Saints.</i>
Mantegna, A.	273	<i>S. George.</i> —Small.
Marconi, Rocco	60	<i>Christ and two saints.</i>
„ „	495	<i>Descent from the cross.</i>
Marziale, Marco	96	<i>The supper at Emmaus.</i> —Dated 1506.
Matteo da Bologna	2	<i>Altarpiece in many compartments, with a predella.</i>
Mierevelt, M.	338	<i>Portrait.</i>
Modena, Tommaso da	352	<i>S. Catharine.</i> —Dated 1351.
Montagna, Bartolommeo	361	<i>Madonna enthroned with two saints.</i>
Moretto (Bonvicino)	261	<i>S. Peter.</i>
„ „	267	<i>S. John Baptist.</i>
Moroni, G. B.	433	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Padovanino (Varottari)	47	<i>Marriage at Cana.</i>
„ „	87	<i>Orpheus and Eurydice.</i>
„ „	134	<i>The rape of Proserpine.</i>
„ „	481	<i>Descent of the Holy Ghost.</i>
„ „	591	<i>S. Diacre recovering his sight.</i>
„ „	595	<i>Madonna in glory.</i>
Palma Giovane	40	<i>Death on the pale horse.</i>
Palma Vecchio	593	<i>S. Peter enthroned with other saints.</i> —Much restored.
„ „	84	<i>Christ heals the daughter of the Canaanitish woman.</i>
„ „	59	<i>The Assumption.</i>
Pellegrino da Udine	532	<i>The angel Gabriel.</i>
„ „	562	<i>The Virgin annunciate.</i>
Piero della Francesca	419	<i>S. Jerome.</i> —Small; much injured.
Pietro da Cortona	473	<i>Daniel in the lions' den.</i>

	No.	
Pordenone, B.	486	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
„	490	<i>Four saints.</i> —Others attributed to him here are by other painters: C. and C.
Savoldo, Girolamo	258	<i>SS. Peter and Paul.</i>
„	16	<i>Coronation of the Virgin in the centre.</i> —By Stefano, signed Stefan Plebanus, and dated 1381. The small compartments are by Semitecolo.
„	259	<i>Madonna.</i>
„	394	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i> —Signed and dated 1351.
Steen, Jan	342	<i>An interior.</i>
Tintoretto (J. Robusti).	25	<i>Fall of man.</i>
„ „	45	<i>The miracle of S. Mark.</i>
„ „	51	<i>Portrait of a doge.</i>
„ „	503	<i>Madonna with senators.</i>
„ „	568	<i>Descent from the cross.</i>
„ „	569	<i>Two senators.</i>
„ „	575	<i>Two senators.</i>
Titian	24	<i>The Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
„	33	<i>The Entombment.</i> —Chiefly Titian, but finished by Palma Giovane, being Titian's last work.
„	366	<i>S. John in the desert.</i>
„	487	<i>The presentation in the temple.</i>
Veronese, Paolo	489	<i>An Annunciation.</i>
„ „	519	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
„ „	547	<i>The repast at Levi's house.</i>
„ „	603	<i>An Assumption.</i> —And others.
Vicentino, Andrea	30	<i>The Eternal and saints.</i>
Vivarini, Bartolommeo	1	<i>Madonna and four saints.</i> —Dated 1463.
Vivarini, Giovanni and Antonio, known also as G. and A. da Murano	23	<i>Madonna and the four doctors.</i>
„ „	8	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
„ „	581	<i>The angel Gabriel.</i>
„ „	583	<i>The Virgin annunciate.</i>
Vivarini, Luigi, "elder," attrib.	10, 15–20	<i>Single figures of saints.</i> —These more probably belong to the "School of Luigi," the existence of an elder Luigi being doubtful: C. and C.
„ „ younger.	354	<i>S. Mark enthroned.</i>
„ „ „	561	<i>Madonna and saints.</i> —Dated 1480.

THE CORRER MUSEUM.

NO CATALOGUE.

Pictures last examined in 1878.

There are a few pictures of interest here, among many others which have no claim to be noticed.

	No.
Bellini, Gentile	— <i>Head of the doge Foscari.</i>
„ Giovanni	— <i>Portrait of a doge.</i>
Lorenzo Veneziano	— <i>The Saviour enthroned.</i> —Dated 1369.
Stefano	— <i>Madonna.</i> —Dated 1369.
Vivarini, Luigi	— <i>S. Anthony of Padua.</i> —Small.

A 'Madonna and saints,' signed N. Semitecolo, and dated 1400, is considered to be by that master by C. and C., although not named as such in the museum.

THE DUCAL PALACE AT VENICE.

Paintings last examined in 1878.

On the first floor is the Great Hall of Council. Its walls are covered with paintings, among which is the celebrated 'Paradise' by Tintoretto; others are by the sons of Paul Veronese; by L. and F. Bassano, Palma the elder and younger, Tintoretto, Il Vicentino, and others. The frieze is adorned by portraits of the 'Doges,' chiefly by Tintoretto.

The paintings on the ceiling are by P. Veronese, Tintoretto, both of which are particularly fine, by the younger Palma, and the two Bassanos.

The Hall of Scrutiny, on the same floor, contains, among many others, wall paintings by Tintoretto, Vicentino, Bellotti, F. Bassano, and Palma the younger. The 'Last Judgment,' occupying one end of the hall, is one of the chief works of the last-named painter.

In the Library is the famous 'Grimani Breviary,' said to have been illustrated by Memling, Gerard van der Meire, and other early masters.

On the second floor are several apartments. In a small room by the entrance-chamber of the Three heads of the Council of Ten is a good 'S. Christopher and two saints,' by Bonifazio, and a 'Madonna and saints,' by Catena. The Hall of the Four Doors contains among other works the famous picture of the 'Doge Grimani kneeling before Faith,' by Titian, much restored, but still fine.

In the Hall of the Senate is a large painting by Tintoretto occupying the end wall above the throne, which cannot be regarded as one of his best works. At the opposite end is another of the younger Palma's best achievements, 'Christ adored by two doges.' Besides these there are other decorative paintings on the walls and ceiling.

In the ante-chamber leading to the chapel is a work by Bonifazio not easily seen, and some well-painted saints by Tintoretto. In the Sala del Collegio a fine painting by Paul Veronese adorns the end wall over the throne; works by Tintoretto and others are on the side walls. Perhaps few more admirable examples of ceiling decoration exist than the ceiling of this hall, which is entirely the work of Veronese. In the small Anti-Collegio are four works of Tintoretto, superior to anything else by him in Venice. The first, inferior to the rest, is the 'Forge of Vulcan'; opposite to it is 'Pallas repelling Mars'; by one window the 'Three Graces and Mercury'; lastly, opposite to it, and most beautiful of all, 'Bacchus and Ariadne, Venus descending to crown the latter.' In the same room are Veronese's 'Rape of Europa,' and a good example of Jacopo Bassano.

THE SCUOLA DI SAN ROCCO AT VENICE.

Paintings last examined in 1878.

This building contains a large collection of Tintoretto's works, which occupy the lower hall, and the apartments upstairs; almost all great compositions from the history of Our Lord. On the landing of the staircase is a small picture by Tintoretto, hung high, and an 'Annunciation' by Titian opposite. Many of these paintings are not easily seen, from want of light. By some they are held in very high estimation. In quality of workmanship it cannot be denied that they are greatly inferior to choice examples at the Ducal Palace and elsewhere. They have little or no claim to beauty of colour. The painter's power of drawing the human form in every attitude is indisputable; exemplified as it is here by the energetic action which characterises almost every figure. To a student of the present day this predominance of action is incompatible with the repose and dignity which many of the subjects require. A most notable instance is afforded by the excessive movement, noise, and bustle displayed in the 'Last Supper.' The 'Pool of Bethesda,' and the 'Brazen serpent,' among others, exhibit a confusion of figures in every variety of contortion. One of the best is the 'Assumption' on the ground floor. The most famous is the 'Crucifixion' in the Sala dell' Albergo on the second floor, a crowded composition containing all the incidents of the narrative.

THE PINACOTECA AT VERONA.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

OLD COLLECTION.

No.

Badile, Giov.	350	Altarpiece, Madonna and saints in seven compartments.—Signed.
Benaglio, Giov.	349	Altarpiece, Madonna and saints in three compartments, and a predella.
Bonsignori, Francesco . . .	—	Crucifixion.

	No.	
Caroto, Francesco	251	<i>S. Francis and saints.</i>
„ „	263	<i>S. Catharine.</i>
„ „	272	<i>Madonna in adoration.</i>
„ „	273	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
„ „	297	<i>Christ washing the disciples' feet.</i>
Cavazzola (P. Morandi) . . .	277	<i>Large altarpiece.</i>
„ „	299	<i>Christ at the column.</i>
„ „	300	<i>Christ washing the feet.</i>
„ „	319	<i>Deposition, Verona in the distance. A centre-piece.—Dated 1517.</i>
„ „	318, 20	<i>Two wings, the Agony and bearing the cross.</i>
Cima da Conegliano	307	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Cimabue, attrib.	339	<i>A series of small subjects, thirty in number, from the Creation to the Acts of the apostles.—On gold ground, very early and quaint work.</i>
Crivelli, Carlo	43	<i>Madonna with angels.—His early manner.</i>
Falconetto, G. M.	322	<i>Augustus and the Sibyl.</i>
Libri, Girolamo dai	276	<i>Madonna with two saints.</i>
„ „	278	<i>Madonna under a laurel-tree.</i>
Morone, Francesco	275	<i>An altarpiece.</i>
Turone	331	<i>A small altarpiece in several compartments, highly ornamented.—Signed and dated 1360.</i>
Veronese, Paolo	257	<i>An Entombment.</i>

A large room contains numerous frescoes, including one by Fr. Morone, and others from the Palazzo Contarini.

Under the same roof is the collection of Dr. Bernasconi, which contains few works of merit; the names attached to most of the pictures are not to be accepted. The following examples may be noted.

	No.	
Bellini, Giovanni, attrib. . .	86	<i>Presentation in the temple.</i>
Bonsignori, Fr.	148	<i>Madonna.</i>
Correggio	93	<i>A child's head.</i>
Dyck, Van, attrib.	47	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Francia, Fr., attrib.	155	<i>Holy family. A school-piece. The signature of the master's name is recent.</i>
Parmegianino	153	<i>Holy family.</i>
Schidone, B., attrib.	28	<i>Nativity.—The child in the centre is finely painted, and may be accepted; the surrounding figures are inferior.</i>
Tiepolo	70	<i>Saints in adoration.</i>
Titian	52	<i>Holy family.—Injured by cleaning.</i>

THE MUSEUM IN THE PALAZZO CHIERICATI AT VICENZA.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

Scattered amidst a large number of worthless canvases, to which good names are freely attached, there are a few pictures of interest, and these only to a student of the history of art. They are chiefly examples of early painters of Vicenza, and are all in bad condition.

Sala.

	No.	
Bassano, Jacopo . . .	2	<i>Madonna adored by senators and others.</i>

Stanza del Cima.

Albani, Fr.	51	<i>Child asleep.</i>
Bellini, Giovanni, attrib. . .	15	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Cima da Conegliano . . .	54	<i>Madonna and two saints.—In tempera. Much injured.</i>

Stanzino degli Antichi.

Antonello da Messina . . .	12	<i>Head of Christ crowned with thorns.</i>
"Bernardino da Murano," attrib.	{ 2	<i>Madonna enthroned with four saints.— Probably by the school of Montagna: C. and C.</i>
Eyck, Van, school of . . .	1	<i>A Crucifixion.</i>
Paulus Veneziano . . .	10	<i>An Ancona, Death of the Virgin and numerous compartments.—Dated 1323.</i>

Stanza degli Vicentini.

Battista da Vicenza . . .	4	<i>Ancona.</i>
Buonconsiglio	20	<i>A Pietà.—In tempera.</i>
Fogolino	22	<i>Adoration of the magi.—Ruined.</i>
Montagna, Bartolommeo . .	2	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.—Large altarpiece with predella.</i>
" "	3	<i>Madonna in adoration and two saints. —A large altarpiece, an early example.</i>
" "	6	<i>Madonna in adoration.—A small half- length.</i>
" "	8	<i>Presentation in the temple.</i>
" "	18, 19	<i>Altarpiece with predella.</i>

THE PICTURE GALLERIES OF BELGIUM.

THE MUSEUM AT ANTWERP.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Aelst, W. van	—	<i>Fruit.</i>
Angelico, Fra	3	<i>S. Romualdo and Otho III.</i>
Antonello da Messina . .	4	<i>Crucifixion.</i>
„ „ attrib.	5	<i>Portrait.</i>
Backhuizen, L. . . .	7	<i>A war vessel.</i>
Berckheyden, G. . . .	11	<i>View of Amsterdam.</i>
Bles, H. de	47	<i>Repose in Egypt.</i>
Boeyermans, Th. . . .	21	<i>Pool of Bethesda.</i>
„ „ „	22	<i>The visit.</i>
Both, J. and A. . . .	26	<i>Italian landscape.</i>
Bouts, D., or Stuerboudt .	28	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „ „	29	<i>S. Christopher.</i>
Brueghel, P., younger . .	31	<i>Christ carrying the cross.</i>
Clouet, Fr.	33	<i>Portrait of Francis II.—Painted in 1547.</i>
Congnet, G.	35	<i>A drummer.</i>
Coxie, M.	371, 2	<i>Martyrdom of S. Sebastian and S. George.</i>
Craesbeeck, J. van . . .	377	<i>Interior.</i>
Cranach, L., elder . . .	42	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
„ „ „	43	<i>Charity.</i>
Crayer, G. de	53	<i>Elijah in the desert.</i>
Dyck, Anton van	401	<i>Christ on the cross.</i>
„ „	403	<i>Christ taken down from the cross.</i>
„ „	404	<i>The Entombment.</i>
„ „	405	<i>Portrait.—Full length.</i>
„ „ and Jan Fyt . . .	407	<i>Child and dog.</i>
Dunwege, V. and H. . .	123	<i>Holy family.</i>
Eyck, Jan van	410	<i>S. Barbara.—In grisaille.</i>
„ „	411	<i>Madonna.—Small.</i>

	No.	
Eyck, Jan van attrib.	412	<i>Madonna, S. George, and donator.</i> —Copy of the picture in the Bruges Academy.
„ „ copy of	413-24	<i>The S. Bavon altarpiece.</i>
Flinck, G.	131	<i>Portraits.</i>
Floris, Frans	112	<i>Fall of the angels.</i>
Fouquet, Jean	132	<i>Madonna.</i>
Fyt, Jan	171	<i>Eagles feeding.</i>
„ „	172	<i>Two greyhounds.</i>
Hals, Frans	188	<i>A fisher-boy.</i>
Heem, J. de	54	<i>Flowers.</i>
Hobbema, M.	—	<i>Landscape.</i>
Holbein, H., younger	198	<i>Portrait of Erasmus.</i>
Hondecoeter, M.	—	<i>Poultry.</i>
Jordaens, J.	221	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i> —And others.
Justus of Ghent	223	<i>The Nativity.</i>
„ „	224	<i>The Benediction.</i>
Lucas van Leiden	208, 9, 10	<i>Triptych.</i> —Centre, <i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
Mabuse, Jan Gossaert	179	<i>The four Maries.</i>
„ „ „	180	<i>The just judges.</i>
„ „ „	181	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
„ „ „	184	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Martini, Simone	257-60	<i>Four panels</i> — <i>Annunciation, Crucifixion, Deposition.</i>
Matsys, Quintin	241, 2	<i>Head of Christ and of the Virgin.</i>
„ „	245-9	<i>Triptych</i> — <i>Entombment of Christ.</i>
Meire, G. van der	383-7	<i>Altarpiece.</i>
Memling, Hans	255, 6	<i>Diptych.</i>
„ „ attrib.	253, 4	<i>Portraits.</i> —Both these are by followers of R. van der Weyden: C. and C.
Mostaert, J.	263, 4	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
Mytens, J.	266	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Musscher, M. van	—	<i>Family group.</i>
Neer, Art. van der	390	<i>Moonlight.</i>
Orley, B. van	461, 2	<i>Portraits.</i>
„ „ and Patinir	464	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i> —Two wings, Nos. 65, 7, by De Rycker.
Ostade, A. van	466	<i>The smoker.</i>
Rembrandt	293	<i>Female portrait.</i>
„ attrib.	294, 5	<i>Small portraits.</i>
Rubens	297	<i>Christ between two thieves.</i>
„	298	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
„	299	<i>S. Theresa, a scene in purgatory.</i>
„	300	<i>Triptych.</i> —Centre, <i>Dead Christ</i> “à la paille.”
„	305	<i>Communion of S. Francis.</i>

	No.	
Rubens	306	<i>S. Anna and the Virgin.</i>
„	307	<i>Triptych—Incredulity of S. Thomas.</i>
„	312	<i>Holy family.</i>
„	313	<i>The Crucifixion.</i>
„	315	<i>Study for descent from the cross.</i>
„	316, 17, 18	<i>Three studies.</i>
„	650	<i>Portrait of Gevartius.</i>
„ and Brueghel	319	<i>A Pietà.—Small.</i>
Ruysdael, J.	646	<i>The torrent.</i>
Ryng, P. de	641	<i>Still-life.</i>
Seghers, D.	331	<i>Garland of flowers.</i>
Snyders, Frans	335	<i>Swans and dogs.</i>
„ „	336	<i>Dead game.</i>
Steen, Jan	338	<i>Samson insulted by the Philistines.</i>
„ „	339	<i>Village wedding.</i>
Teniers, D., younger	344	<i>Panorama.</i>
„ „	346, 7, 8	<i>Small panels.</i>
Terburg	349	<i>The mandolin-player.</i>
Titian	357	<i>The pope presents a bishop to S. Peter.</i>
Valentin, M.	358	<i>The card-players.</i>
Veen, Otho van	481, 2	<i>The deeds of S. Nicholas.</i>
Vos, M. de, elder	77–81	<i>Triptych.—And many others.</i>
„ C. de	104	<i>Portrait of Abraham Grapheus.</i>
„ „	107	<i>S. Norbert receiving the Host.</i>
Weenix, J. B.	497	<i>View of an Italian port.</i>
Weyden, R. van der	393–5	<i>Triptych—The seven Sacraments.</i>
„ „	396	<i>Annunciation.</i>
„ „	397	<i>Portrait of Philip the Good.</i>
Wouwerman, P.	500	<i>Halt of horsemen.</i>
Wynants and A. van de Velde	503	<i>Landscape and animals.</i>
Unknown early master.	530, 1	<i>A double diptych.</i>

THE ACADEMY AT BRUGES.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

Pictures last examined in 1875.

It contains a fine specimen or two of Jan van Eyck and of Memling, but few other works worthy of notice.

	No.	
Eyck, Jan van	1	<i>Madonna with two saints and donator.</i>
„ „	2	<i>Portrait of his wife.</i>

	No.	
Memling, Hans	4	<i>Triptych. — Centre, S. Christopher and Infant Christ, with two saints. On the wings, donator and sons, and wife and daughters with patron-saints.</i>
Gherardt David	5	<i>Baptism of Christ.—A triptych.</i>
Pourbus, Peter	17	<i>The Last Judgment.</i>
„ „	18	<i>The Deposition.—A triptych.</i>

THE MUSEUM IN THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN AT BRUGES.

CATALOGUE OF 1869.

Pictures last examined in 1875.

	No.	
Memling, Hans	1	<i>The marriage of S. Catharine.—A triptych.</i>
„ „	2	<i>The Châsse, or Reliquary of S. Ursula.—A chest, consisting of three panels on each side, painted with scenes from the life of the saint. There is a panel at each end; one is painted with a figure of S. Ursula, the other with a figure of the Virgin. The châsse has a slanting roof adorned by six medallions.</i>
„ „	3	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
„ „	4	<i>Madonna and donator.—A diptych.</i>
„ „	5	<i>The Sibyl Sambetha.</i>
„ „	6	<i>Descent from the cross.</i>
Van Oost, Jacques, elder .	11	<i>A philosopher in meditation.</i>
„ „ „ .	12	<i>Descent from the cross.—And others.</i>
„ „ younger	—	<i>Several examples.</i>

MUSÉE NATIONAL AT BRUSSELS.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Aertsen, Pieter	409	<i>The cook.</i>
Albani, F.	99	<i>Adam and Eve—the Fall.</i>
Alsloot, Van	302, 3	<i>Processions.</i>
Amberger, C.	362	<i>Portrait of a man.</i>
Arthois, J. d'	100-4	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Berchem, N.	410	<i>Landscape and cows.</i>
Bol, F.	119, 20	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
„	121	<i>Woman's portrait.</i>

	No.	
Bol, F.	122	<i>Philosopher in meditation.</i>
Both, J. and A.	124	<i>Landscape.</i>
Bouts, or Stuerboudt, Dirk.	30	<i>Injustice of the Emperor Otho.</i>
„ „ „	31	<i>Justice of the Emperor Otho.</i>
Brueghel, J. (Velours)	129	<i>S. Norbert preaching.</i>
„ P., elder	2	<i>Massacre of the innocents.</i>
„ younger	3	<i>Fall of the rebel angels.</i>
Bruyn, Bart.	4, 5	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
Champaigne, P. de	140, 1	<i>Saints.</i>
„	142-51	<i>Legend of S. Benedict.</i>
Claude Gelée (Lorraine)	199	<i>Landscape.</i>
Coello, A. S.	157, 8, 9	<i>Female portraits.</i>
Conixloo, C. van	367	<i>The parentage of the Virgin.</i>
Coxie, Michael	163	<i>Altarpiece.</i>
„ „	164	<i>Death of the Virgin.</i>
Cranach, L.	364	<i>Portrait of an old man.</i>
„	365, 6	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
Crayer, G. de	167	<i>The draught of fishes.</i>
„	168	<i>Martyrdom of a saint.</i>
„	169	<i>Assumption of S. Catharine.</i>
„	170, 1	<i>Saints.—And others.</i>
Cuyp, A.	180	<i>Cow in stable with fowls.</i>
Dossi, Dosso	185	<i>Christ in the house of Simon.</i>
Dow, G.	186	<i>Interior by candlelight.</i>
Dughet, Gaspar	187	<i>Landscape.</i>
Dutch School	458, 9	<i>Portraits.</i>
Dyck, A. van	188	<i>Crucifixion of S. Peter.</i>
„ „	189	<i>A satyr.</i>
„ „	192	<i>Portrait of Alexander de la Faille.</i>
Eyck, H. and J. van	13	<i>Adam and Eve.—Part of the Adoration of the Lamb in S. Bavon at Ghent.</i>
„ Jan van	14	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
Flemish School	42	<i>Madonna.—May be by Petrus Christus: C. and C.</i>
„ „	51	<i>Head of a man.</i>
„ „	370	<i>Christ and mourners.—A triptych.</i>
„ „	378, 9, 84	<i>A triptych.</i>
„ „	382	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Flinck, Govert	414	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Floris, Frans	196	<i>Last Judgment.—A triptych.</i>
German School	84	<i>The Crucifixion.</i>
„ „	85	<i>Scourging of Christ and the Ascension.—These panels bear much resemblance to the Liversberg 'Passion' at Cologne.</i>
„ „	403	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
„ „	404, 5	<i>Life-size figures of saints.</i>

	No.	
German School	406	<i>Christ and the apostles.</i> —A predella.
Guercino	112	<i>Madonna, and patron-saints.</i>
Gysels, P.	202	<i>Dead game.</i>
Hals, Frans	415	<i>Male portrait.</i>
" "	416	<i>Cavalier seated.</i> —Small.
Heem, J. de	203	<i>Fruit.</i> —Several others.
" C. de	418	<i>Study of fruit.</i>
Helst, B. van der	205, 6	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
Hobbema, M.	419	<i>Landscape.</i>
Holbein, Hans	19	<i>Portrait of Sir T. More.</i>
Hondecoeter, M.	420	<i>Peacock and poultry.</i>
"	421	<i>Cock crowing.</i>
Hugtenburg, J. van	207, 422	<i>Battle-pieces.</i>
Huysmans, C.	208	<i>Landscape.</i>
" J. B.	209	<i>Landscape.</i>
Jordaens, Jacob	216	<i>The miracle of S. Martin.</i>
" "	217	<i>An allegory.</i>
" "	218	<i>A satyr.</i> —And others.
Keyser, Th. de	424, 5	<i>Female portraits.</i>
Lombard, Lambert	20	<i>Last Supper.</i>
Maas, N.	232	<i>A woman reading.</i>
Mabuse, J. (Gossaert)	15	<i>Jesus in the house of Simon.</i> —Triptych.
Maratta, C.	234	<i>Mythological subject.</i>
Matsys, Quintin	—	<i>History of S. Anne.</i> —Triptych.
Meert, P.	237	<i>Portrait group.</i>
Memling, Hans	21	<i>Portrait of Wilhelm Moreel.</i>
" "	22	<i>Portrait of his wife.</i>
" " attrib.	23	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Metsu, G.	239	<i>The collation.</i>
Meulen, A. van der	240	<i>The army of Louis XIV. before Tournai.</i>
Mieris, W. van	243	<i>Susannah and the elders.</i>
Mostaert, Jan	24	<i>A diptych.</i>
Murillo	251	<i>Franciscan monk.</i>
Neefs, P.	253	<i>Interior of Antwerp cathedral.</i>
Neer, Art. van der	234	<i>Moonlight.</i>
" "	—	<i>Skating scene.</i> —Unnumbered.
Nieulant, Adrian van	256	<i>Carnival at Antwerp.</i>
Orley, B. van	25	<i>Dead Christ.</i> —A triptych.
" "	27	<i>Portrait of George de Zelle.</i>
" "	368	<i>Altarpiece in five panels.</i>
Ostade, Adrian van	259	<i>Peasant eating herrings.</i>
" Isaac van	260	<i>Travellers resting.</i>
" "	433	<i>Genre scene.</i>
Palamedes	261	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Pannini	263	<i>Architectural ruins.</i>
Perugino	334	<i>Madonna with S. John.</i>

	No.	
Pourbus, F., younger . . .	268	<i>Male portrait.</i>
„ „ . . .	269	<i>S. Matthew and an angel.</i>
Pynacker, Adam . . .	273	<i>Landscape.</i>
Ravesteyn, Jan van . . .	275, 6	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Rembrandt	277	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Rubens, P. P.	285	<i>Christ on the way to Calvary.</i>
„	287	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
„	288	<i>A Pietà.</i>
„	290	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
„	292	<i>Venus and Vulcan.</i>
„	294, 437	<i>Male portraits.</i>
„	295, 438	<i>Female portraits.—And others.</i>
Ruysdael, J.	296	<i>Landscape; Figures by A. van de Velde.</i>
Ryckaert, D.	298	<i>Interior.</i>
Sallaert	300, 1	<i>Processions.</i>
Schalken, G.	306	<i>Candlelight effect.</i>
Schoen, Martin	29	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Seghers and Quellinus . . .	274	<i>Flowers and figures.</i>
Siberechts, Jan	311	<i>Farmyard.</i>
Smeyers	312, 13	<i>Large works, and others.</i>
Snayers	441–5	<i>Battle-pieces.</i>
Snyders, F.	314	<i>Swan, deer, peacock, and fruit.</i>
Steen, J.	318	<i>The rhetoricians.</i>
„	319	<i>The operator.</i>
„	320	<i>The feast of kings.</i>
„	447	<i>Interior with figures.</i>
Steenwyck, H. van	321	<i>Church interior.</i>
Stoop, Dierick	323	<i>Landscape with figures.</i>
Teniers, D., younger	324	<i>The five senses.</i>
„ „	325	<i>Village doctor.</i>
„ „	449	<i>Flemish kermess.</i>
„ „	450	<i>Interior of a picture gallery.</i>
„ „	—	<i>Hut and landscape.—Unnumbered.</i>
Tilborg	331	<i>Procession.</i>
Tintoretto	281, 2	<i>Portraits.</i>
Veronese, Paolo	130	<i>Decorative panel.—Large.</i>
Vos, Cornelis de	453	<i>Portrait group.</i>
„ Martin de	341, 2	<i>Portraits.</i>
Vouet, Simon	343	<i>S. Carlo Borromeo praying.</i>
Weenix, Jan	454	<i>Dead game and fruit.</i>
„ J. B., attrib.	345	<i>Dutch lady at her toilette.</i>
Weyden, Rogier van der . . .	33	<i>Head of a weeping woman.</i>
„ „ attrib.	34–41	<i>Scenes from the life of Christ.</i>
Witte, Em. de	346	<i>Interior of the church at Delft.</i>
Wynants, J.	350, 1, 2, 455	<i>Landscapes.</i>

THE PICTURE GALLERIES OF HOLLAND.

THE MUSEUM OF THE TRIPPENHUIS AT AMSTERDAM.

CATALOGUE OF 1876.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Asselyn, J. van	4	<i>The enraged swan.—An allegory.</i>
Backhuizen, L.	8	<i>Embarkation of Jan de Witt.</i>
„	9	<i>Port of Amsterdam.—Dated 1673.</i>
„	11	<i>The Zuiderzee.—Dated 1694.</i>
Beerstraten	20	<i>Old exchange of Amsterdam.</i>
„	22	<i>Naval combat.</i>
Bega, C.	23	<i>The philosopher.</i>
„	24	<i>Peasants' concert.</i>
Berchem, N.	27	<i>Winter landscape.—Dated 1647.</i>
„	29	<i>The three flocks of sheep.</i>
„	30	<i>Cattle crossing a ford.—Dated 1656.</i>
„	31	<i>The ferry-boat.</i>
„ and Van der		
Hagen	33	<i>Landscape and figures.</i>
Berckheyden.	35	<i>Village of Haarlem.</i>
Bol, Ferdinand	42	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„ „	44	<i>Portrait of Admiral Ruyter.—Dated 1667.</i>
„ „	45	<i>Mother and two children.</i>
Both, Jan and Andries . .	49	<i>Italian landscape.</i>
„ „ „	51, 2	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Bray, Jan de	58	<i>The syndics.—Dated 1675.</i>
Brekelenkamp	60, 1	<i>Interiors.</i>
Brouwer, Adrian	64	<i>A village revel.</i>
„ „	65	<i>Peasants fighting.</i>
Brueghel, J. (Velours) . .	66	<i>Town on the banks of a river.</i>
„ „	70	<i>Landscape and figures.</i>
Cuyp, Albert	77	<i>Landscape.</i>
„ „	78	<i>Shepherds in a landscape.</i>
„ „	80	<i>Cock and turkey fighting.</i>
„ „	81	<i>A Dutch family.</i>

	No.	
Does, S. van der	82, 3	<i>Shepherdesses.</i>
Dow, G.	86	<i>His own portrait.</i>
"	87	<i>The night-school.</i>
"	88	<i>A hermit.</i>
"	89	<i>Curiosity.</i>
" and Berchem	90	<i>Portraits in a landscape.</i>
Ducq, J. le	93	<i>Cavalry stable.</i>
Dughet, G.	94, 5	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Dürer, copy of	96	<i>Portrait of Pirkheimer.</i>
Dusart, Cornelis	97	<i>Strolling musicians.</i>
" "	98	<i>The fish-market.</i>
" "	99	<i>Village kermess.</i>
" "	100	<i>Village inn.</i>
Dyck, Anton van	101	<i>Full-length portrait.</i>
" " "	102	<i>Portraits of two children of Charles I.</i>
Eeckhout, G. van den	106	<i>Woman taken in adultery.</i>
Everdingen, Van	107	<i>Waterfall.</i>
Fabritius, C.	91	<i>Herodias with the head of the Baptist.</i>
Flinck, Govert	110	<i>Jacob blessing Isaac.—Dated 1638.</i>
" "	111	<i>The civic guard.—Dated 1645.</i>
Francken, H., elder	113	<i>Abdication of Charles V.</i>
Gelder	117	<i>Peter the Great.</i>
Goyen, J. van	121	<i>A river.—Dated 1645.</i>
" "	122	<i>View of Dordrecht.</i>
Haarlem, Cornelis van	129	<i>Massacre of the innocents.</i>
" " "	130	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
Hackaert and A. van de Velde	131	<i>The avenue.</i>
Hackaert and Lingelbach	132	<i>The forest.</i>
Hagen, J. van der	133	<i>Dutch landscape.</i>
Hals, Frans	134	<i>Portraits of himself and of his wife.</i>
" "	135	<i>The jester.</i>
" "	136	<i>The jolly fellow.</i>
Heem, Jan de	138	<i>Still-life.</i>
" J. David de	139	<i>Flowers and fruit.</i>
Helst, B. van der	141	<i>Banquet of the civic guard.—Dated 1648.</i>
" "	142	<i>The syndics of the arquebusiers.—Dated 1657.</i>
" "	143	<i>Admiral van Nes.—Background by Back- huizen.—1668.</i>
" "	144	<i>Wife of Admiral van Nes.</i>
" "	145	<i>Portrait of Princess Maria.</i>
" "	146, 7	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
" "	149	<i>Portrait of A. Bicker.—Dated 1642.</i>
Heyden, Jan van der	156	<i>The drawbridge.</i>
" "	157	<i>A Dutch canal.</i>

	No.	
Hobbema, M.	159	<i>The water-mill.</i>
Hondecoeter, M.	171	<i>Dead birds.</i>
„	173	<i>The philosophic magpie.</i>
„	174	<i>The villa.</i>
„	175	<i>The duck-pond.</i>
„	177	<i>The frightened hen.</i>
„	178	<i>The floating feather.</i>
Honthorst, G.	181, 2	<i>Two portraits.—Dated 1650.</i>
Hooghe, Pieter de	184	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„ „	185	<i>The buttery hatch.</i>
Hugtenburg, J. van.	186	<i>Portrait of William III.</i>
Huysum, J. van.	190, 1	<i>Fruit and flowers.—Dated 1723.</i>
Jardin, Karel du	193	<i>His own portrait.—Dated 1662.</i>
„ „	194	<i>Portrait of G. Reynst.</i>
„ „	195	<i>The syndics.—Dated 1669.</i>
„ „	198	<i>The muleteers.</i>
„ „	196, 9	<i>Landscape and cattle.</i>
Jordaens, J.	202	<i>A satyr.</i>
Kalf, Willem	203	<i>Still-life.</i>
Keyser, Th. de	205	<i>Family portraits.</i>
„ „	207	<i>Admiral Pieters and family.</i>
Koning, Ph. de	210	<i>Landscape.—Dated 1676.</i>
„ „	211	<i>Entry to the forest.</i>
Lairesse, G. de	220	<i>Seleucus and Antiochus.</i>
Lingelbach, Jan	229	<i>The riding-school.</i>
„ „	230	<i>The camp.</i>
Liotard	233N	<i>The countess of Coventry. —In pastel. And many others.</i>
Maas, Nicholas	235	<i>The dreamer.</i>
„ „	236	<i>Woman spinning.</i>
Meer, J. v. d., of Haarlem	238	<i>Sleeping shepherd.—Dated 1678.</i>
Metsu, G.	239	<i>The breakfast.</i>
„	240	<i>The old drinker.</i>
Mierevelt, M. van	244	<i>Prince of Nassau.—And others.</i>
Mieris, F. van	252	<i>The lute-player.</i>
„ „	253	<i>Fragility.</i>
„ W. van	254	<i>Poultry-seller.—Dated 1733.</i>
Mignon, A.	257	<i>Flowers in a vase.</i>
„	259	<i>Fruit.</i>
Moeyart	260	<i>Choosing a lover.</i>
Moreelse, P.	265	<i>Female portrait.</i>
„	267	<i>The little princess.</i>
Moucheron and Ad. van de Velde	270	<i>Italian landscape.</i>
Murillo	272	<i>Annunciation.</i>
Mytens, A.	274, 5	<i>Portraits of Admiral Tromp and wife.</i>

	No.	
Neefs, Pieter, elder	278	<i>Interior of Notre Dame at Antwerp.</i>
Neer, Artus van der	280	<i>Winter landscape.</i>
Netscher, G.	282	<i>Portrait.—Small.</i>
„	283	<i>Mother and her children.</i>
Ostade, Adrian van	288	<i>A studio.</i>
„	289	<i>Traveller's halt.</i>
„	290	<i>The charlatan.</i>
„	291	<i>The baker.</i>
„ Isaac van	292	<i>Village inn.</i>
Peeters	297	<i>Destruction of English fleet at Chatham.</i>
Poel, E. van der	298	<i>Interior.</i>
Poelenburg, C.	303	<i>The bathers.</i>
Potter, Paul	305, 8	<i>Shepherds and their flocks.</i>
„	307	<i>Orpheus and his lute.</i>
„	309	<i>The straw-cutters.</i>
Pynacker	312	<i>Landscape.</i>
Rembrandt	348	<i>The night watch.</i>
„	349	<i>The syndics.</i>
Romeyn, Willem	331	<i>Landscape and animals.</i>
Ruysdael, Jacob	338	<i>The waterfall.</i>
„	339	<i>Winter scene.</i>
„	340	<i>Landscape.</i>
„ Solomon	341	<i>View of Haarlem.</i>
„	342	<i>Landscape.</i>
Ruysch, Rachel	344	<i>The bouquet.</i>
Sandrart	356	<i>Portrait.</i>
Sandvoort	357	<i>Family group.</i>
Savery, R.	358	<i>Poet crowned by the animals.</i>
Schalken, G.	359	<i>William III. with a candle.</i>
„	360, 3	<i>Tastes differ.</i>
Slingeland, P. van	368	<i>The rehearsal.</i>
„	369	<i>The rich man.</i>
„	370	<i>Fruit and game.</i>
„	371	<i>Dead game.</i>
Spronck	372	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Steen, Jan	375	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„	376	<i>The fête.</i>
„	377	<i>The fête of S. Nicholas.</i>
„	378	<i>The parrot's cage.</i>
„	379, 84	<i>Charlatans.</i>
„	380	<i>Village wedding.</i>
„	381	<i>The happy return.</i>
„	382	<i>The baker.</i>
Teniers, D., younger	390	<i>The guard-room.</i>
„	391	<i>The hour of rest.</i>
„	392	<i>Village inn.</i>

	No.	
Teniers, D., younger	393	<i>Temptation of S. Anthony.</i>
Terburg, G.	394, 5	<i>Portraits of the painter and his wife.</i>
„	396	<i>Paternal advice.</i>
„	397	<i>The peace of Münster.</i>
Velde, Adrian van de	427	<i>The ferry-boat.</i>
„ „ „	428	<i>The hut.</i>
„ „ „	420	<i>Harbour of Amsterdam.</i>
„ „ „	423	<i>Taking of the 'Royal Prince.'</i>
„ „ „	424	<i>Bringing the 'Royal Prince' into port.</i>
„ „ „	426	<i>The breeze.</i>
Vliet, H. van	440	<i>Old Delft church.</i>
Vois, Adrian de	442	<i>The violin-player.</i>
Weenix, J. B.	447	<i>The country-seat.</i>
„	448	<i>Game and fruit.</i>
„	449	<i>Dead game.</i>
Werff, Adrian van der	450	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„ „	453	<i>Holy family.</i>
„ „	454	<i>Pietà.</i>
Wouwerman, Philip	462	<i>The riding-school.</i>
„ „	465	<i>Stag-hunt.</i>
„ „	466	<i>Heron-hunting.</i>
„ „	468	<i>The spirited white horse.</i>
„ „	469	<i>The encampment.</i>
„ „	470	<i>The watering-place.</i>
Wyck, T.	473	<i>Rustic interior.</i>
Wynants, Jan	477	<i>The farm.</i>
„ „	478	<i>Undulating landscape.</i>
Zorg	480	<i>Interior.</i>

A special department in this Museum is devoted to the care of the very complete collection of Rembrandt's etchings, which may be seen on application to the keeper.

THE VAN DER HOOP MUSEUM AT AMSTERDAM.

CATALOGUE OF 1876.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Adrian van Utrecht	120	<i>Still-life.</i>
Asselyn, J. van	2	<i>Italian landscape.</i>
Backer, J.	3	<i>The syndics.</i>
Backhuizen, L.	4, 5	<i>Sea-pieces.</i>
Bega, C.	8	<i>An interior.</i>
Berchem, N.	10	<i>Italian landscape.</i>

	No.	
Berckheyden	15, 16	<i>Street views.</i>
"	18	<i>Church interior.</i>
Bol, F.	20	<i>Portrait of Admiral Ruyter.</i>
Both, J. and A.	21	<i>Artist painting in a landscape.</i>
" Jan.	22	<i>Italian landscape.</i>
Cuyp, A.	29	<i>Cattle.</i>
"	30	<i>View of Dordrecht.</i>
Dow, G.	31	<i>Fish-woman.</i>
Dyck, A. van	36	<i>Portrait.</i>
Everdingen, A. van	38	<i>Landscape.</i>
Hals, Dirk	44	<i>Woman at the harpsichord.</i>
" Frans	43	<i>Portrait of a woman.—Dated 1639.</i>
Heyden and Van de Velde	45	<i>View of Amersfoort.</i>
Hobbema, M.	47, 8	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Hooghe, Pieter de	50, 1, 2	<i>Interiors.</i>
" "	53	<i>Dutch courtyard.</i>
Hoogstraeten, S. van	55	<i>The sick lady.</i>
Huysum, Jan van	58	<i>Flowers and fruit.</i>
Maas, Nicholas	67	<i>Woman spinning.</i>
Meer, J. van der, of Delft	129	<i>Woman reading.</i>
Metsu, G.	69	<i>The hunter's present.</i>
Mierevelt, M.	70	<i>Portrait of Jacob Cats.</i>
Mieris, Frans van	73	<i>Grocer's shop.</i>
" "	74	<i>The pharmacy.</i>
Mignon, A.	77	<i>Fruit.</i>
Musscher, M. van	80	<i>Family party.</i>
Neer, Artus van der	81	<i>Skating scene.</i>
" " "	82	<i>Landscape.</i>
Netscher, G.	85	<i>A portrait.</i>
Ostade, Isaac van	88	<i>Wayside inn.</i>
Potter, Paul	90	<i>Horses in a field.</i>
" "	91	<i>Cows in a field.</i>
Rembrandt	95	<i>The betrothed Jewess.</i>
Rubens	93	<i>Portrait of Helena Fourmont.</i>
Ruysdael, Jacob	96	<i>Landscape.</i>
" "	97	<i>River scene.</i>
" "	98	<i>Northern landscape.</i>
" "	99	<i>Landscape.</i>
Steen, Jan	105	<i>Family feast.</i>
" "	106	<i>The sick lady.</i>
" "	107	<i>Family picture.</i>
" "	108	<i>After drink.</i>
" "	109	<i>The couple drinking.</i>
Teniers, David, younger	115	<i>Village fair.</i>
" " "	116	<i>Country work.</i>
" " "	117	<i>The dice-players.</i>

	No.	
Terburg, G.	118	<i>Boy and dog.</i>
Velde, A. van de	121	<i>The artist and his family.</i>
„ „	122	<i>Shooting party.</i>
„ W. van de	124	<i>The cannon shot.</i>
„ „	125, 6	<i>Sea-pieces.</i>
„ „	127	<i>The beach.</i>
Victors, J.	131	<i>The dentist.</i>
„	132	<i>The butcher.</i>
Weenix, Jan	136	<i>Dead game.</i>
Witte, E. de	141	<i>Church interior.</i>
Wouwerman, Ph.	144	<i>Landscape.</i>
Wynants, Jan	145, 7, 8	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Zorg, H. M.	149	<i>Fish-market.</i>
„ „	150	<i>Fish-woman.</i>

THE SIX VAN HILLEGOM COLLECTION AT AMSTERDAM.

No. 511 HEERENGRACHT.

Pictures last examined in 1875.

	No.	
Berchem, Nicholas	—	One or two examples.
Berckheyden, G.	—	One example.
Brekelenkamp	—	<i>The three Ages.</i>
Cuyp, Albert	—	<i>View of Dort.</i>
„ „	—	<i>Moonlight scene.</i>
Dow, G.	—	<i>The dentist.</i>
„	—	<i>A girl with a basket of fruit.</i>
„	—	<i>A candlelight effect.</i>
Dusart	—	One example.
Hals, Frans	—	<i>The guitar-player.</i>
Hobbema.	—	Examples.
Hooghe, Pieter de	—	<i>The linen-press.</i>
Koning, Salomon	—	<i>Old man in his study.</i>
Maas, Nicholas	—	<i>The eavesdropper.</i>
Meer, Jan van der, of Delft	—	<i>Woman pouring out milk.</i>
„	—	<i>View in Delft.</i>
Ostade, Adrian van	—	<i>The fish-wife.</i>
Potter, Paul	—	<i>Life-size equestrian portrait of Tulp.</i>
„ „	—	<i>The dairymaid washing her milkpails.</i>
Rembrandt	—	<i>The burgomaster Six.</i>
„	—	<i>The mother of the burgomaster Six.</i>
„	—	<i>Study in bistro.</i>
Rombouts, Theodore . . .	—	<i>Landscape.</i>

	No.	
Ruysdael	—	Examples.
Steen, Jan	—	<i>The marriage.</i>
Teniers, David	—	<i>The drummer, &c.</i>
Terburg, G.	—	<i>The duet.</i>
„	—	<i>A girl writing.</i>
Velde, A. van de	—	<i>Sea-coast at Scheveningen.</i>
Wouwerman, Philip	—	<i>A stable.</i>
„	—	<i>Landscape.</i>
„ and		
Ruysdael	—	<i>Landscape.</i>

The pictures of the Van Loon Collection were dispersed during the year 1877, and have all passed into private galleries.

THE TOWNHALL OF AMSTERDAM.

Pictures last examined in 1875.

	No.	
Bol, Ferdinand	—	<i>Four regents of the Leprosy Hospital.</i>
Hals, Frans	—	<i>Arquebusiers.</i>
Helst, B. van der	—	<i>Arquebusiers.</i>

THE TOWNHALL OF HAARLEM.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

Pictures last examined in 1875.

	No.	
Bray, Jan de	12	<i>Group of old ladies.</i>
„ „	13	<i>Regents of the Leprosy Hospital.</i>
„ „	14	<i>Group of old ladies.</i>
Cornelis van Haarlem	23	<i>Feast of archers.—And others.</i>
Hals, Frans	54	<i>Feast of the archers of S. George.</i>
„ „	55, 6, 7	<i>Feast of the archers of S. Adrian.</i>
„ „	58	<i>Officers of the archers of S. George.</i>
„ „	59	<i>Regents of the Hospital of S. Elizabeth.</i>
„ „	60	<i>Regents of an Hospital.—Unfinished.</i>
„ „	61	<i>Female regents.—Unfinished.</i>
Heemskerck, Martin van	63	<i>S. Luke painting the Virgin.</i>
„ „	67	<i>Scourging of Christ.—And others.</i>
Helst, B. van der, attrib.	70	<i>Officers of the archers of S. Adrian.—This may be by J. van Ravesteyn.</i>
Verspronck, Jan.	115, 16, 17	<i>Portraits.</i>
Vroom, Henrick Cornelis	124	<i>Arrival of Leicester at Flushing in 1586.</i>

THE HOFJE VAN BERESTEYN AT HAARLEM.

Pictures last examined in 1875.

	No.	
Hals, Frans	—	<i>A portrait of Nicholas van Beresteyn.</i>
„ „	—	<i>Sister of Nicholas van Beresteyn.</i>
„ „	—	<i>A family group.</i>
„ „ attrib.	—	<i>Portrait of a young child.—This may be by J. van Ravesteyn.</i>

MUSÉE COMMUNAL AT THE HAGUE.

	No.	
Jan van Goyen	—	<i>View of the Hague.</i>
Jan van Ravesteyn	—	<i>Magistrates and arquebusiers in 1617-18.</i>
„ „	—	<i>Magistrates of the Hague in 1636.</i>
„ „	—	<i>Chief arquebusiers.</i>

THE ROYAL MUSEUM AT THE HAGUE.

CATALOGUE OF 1877.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

The pictures are numbered but not named, and they hang in numerical order; hence the catalogue will be more easily used if arranged in that order and not alphabetically.

Dutch School.

No.	
1	A. (J. W. V.) <i>Salome.</i>
3	Willem van Aelst <i>Still-life.</i>
4	J. de Baen <i>Portrait.</i>
5	L. Backhuizen <i>William III. disembarking.</i>
8	B. van Bassen <i>Church interior.</i>
10	N. Berchem <i>The boar-hunt.</i>
12	„ <i>The travelling coach.</i>
13, 14	Bloemart <i>Mythological subjects.</i>
15, 16	F. Bol <i>Portraits of Ruyter and his son.</i>
17, 18	J. and A. Both <i>Italian landscapes.</i>
19	Cornelis van Haarlem <i>Massacre of the innocents.</i>
19B	„ „ „ <i>Mythological subject.</i>
21	A. Cuyp <i>Salmon-fishing.</i>
22	Palamedes <i>Meeting of the States General.</i>

No.	
28	G. Dow <i>The young mother.</i>
29	„ <i>Young woman holding a lamp.</i>
33	C. van Everdingen <i>Portraits.</i>
34A, B, C	H. Goltzius <i>Mercury, Hercules, Minerva.</i>
38, 9	J. D. de Heem <i>Fruit and flowers.</i>
40	C. de Heem <i>Fruit.</i>
40 bis, ter.	M. van Heemskerck <i>An altarpiece.—Painted on both sides.</i>
41	J. van der Heyden <i>View in a Dutch town.</i>
42	B. van der Helst <i>Portrait of Paul Potter.</i>
45, 6	G. van Hoeckgeest <i>Two church interiors.</i>
47	M. Hondecoeter <i>The raven bereft of his borrowed plumes.</i>
49, 50	„ <i>Poultry.</i>
51	quater G. Honthorst <i>Portraits.</i>
52	S. van Hoogstraeten <i>Dutch courtyard.</i>
56, 7	J. van Huysum <i>Fruit and flowers.</i>
58, 9	K. du Jardin <i>Landscapes.</i>
61	Th. de Keyser <i>Portrait of a magistrate.</i>
62	„ „ <i>The burgomasters of Amsterdam.</i>
68	J. Lingelbach <i>Peasants.</i>
69	„ <i>March of William II. to Amsterdam.</i>
70	„ <i>Charles II. leaving for England.</i>
72	J. van der Meer, of Delft <i>View of Delft.</i>
74	G. Metsu <i>The musical amateurs.</i>
76-84	M. Mierevelt <i>Portraits.</i>
85	F. van Mieris <i>The soap-bubbles.</i>
86	„ „ <i>A portrait.</i>
87	„ „ <i>Portraits of the painter and his wife.</i>
88	W. van „ <i>Grocer's shop.</i>
95	Ant. Moro <i>Male portrait.</i>
95 bis, 96, 97	P. Moreelse <i>Portraits.</i>
100	M. van Musscher <i>Portraits of himself and family.</i>
100 bis	P. Nason <i>Portrait.</i>
101	G. Netscher <i>Portraits of himself and family.</i>
104	Ad. van Ostade <i>Peasant in an inn.</i>
105	„ „ <i>The fiddler.</i>
106	A. de Pape <i>Old woman.</i>
107	A. Pynacker <i>The torrent.</i>
111	Paul Potter <i>The young bull.</i>
113	„ „ <i>Meadows and cattle.</i>
113B-113z	J. van Ravesteyn <i>A series of portraits.</i>
114	Rembrandt <i>Simeon in the temple.</i>
115	„ <i>The anatomy lesson.</i>
116	„ <i>Susannah in the bath.</i>
117	„ <i>Portrait of a youth.</i>
118	„ <i>His own portrait in officer's dress.</i>
120, 1	Rachel Ruysch <i>Flowers.</i>

No.		
122	J. Ruysdael	<i>The waterfall.</i>
123	„	<i>The beach.</i>
124	„	<i>View of Haarlem.</i>
125	J. Savery	<i>A fair.</i>
128	G. Schalken	<i>Young woman at her toilette.</i>
129	„	<i>Interior.</i>
130	„	<i>The charlatan.</i>
134	J. Steen	<i>The dentist.</i>
135	„	<i>The menagerie.</i>
136, 7	„	<i>The doctor's visit.</i>
138	„	<i>Portraits of his family.</i>
139	„	<i>The tavern.</i> —Also known as <i>The oyster feast</i> , and as <i>La vie humaine.</i>
144	G. Terburg	<i>The despatch.</i>
145	„	<i>His own portrait.</i>
147-161B	C. Troost	Numerous examples.
162	J. Uchtervelt	<i>The fish-market.</i>
165	Ad. van de Velde	<i>A Dutch beach.</i>
168	W. „ „	<i>A calm.</i>
169	H. W. van Vliet	<i>Church interior.</i>
173, 4	J. Weenix	<i>Dead game.</i>
175	Ad. van der Werff	<i>Male portrait.</i>
176	„ „	<i>Flight into Egypt.</i>
179	J. Wynants	<i>Wood scene.</i>
182	P. Wouwerman	<i>Leaving the stables.</i>
184	„	<i>Country riding-school.</i>
185	„	<i>The hay-cart.</i>
186	„	<i>Large battle-piece.</i>
187	„	<i>The camp.</i>
188	„	<i>Hunters reposing.</i>
196A	Unknown	<i>Portrait of William III. of England.</i>

Flemish School.

197	H. van Balen	<i>The offering to Cybele.</i>
200	J. Brueghel (Velours)	<i>Garden of Eden.</i>
201	Ph. de Champaigne	<i>Portrait.</i>
202	Gonzales Cocques	<i>Interior of a picture gallery.</i>
203, 4, 6	A. van Dyck	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
205	„ „	<i>Family group.</i>
209	J. Jordaens	<i>Faun and nymph.</i>
212	P. and F. Pourbus, younger	<i>Moses with the tables of the law.</i>
213	Rubens	<i>Portrait of Isabella Brandt.</i>
214	„	<i>Portrait of Helena Fourment.</i>
215	„	<i>Portrait.</i>
216	„	<i>Adam and Eve in Paradise.</i> —Landscape by Brueghel.

No.

- 221 F. Snyders *Dead game.*
 222 " *Stag-hunt.—Landscape by Rubens.*
 223 D. Teniers, younger. *The kitchen.*
 224 " " *The alchemist.*
 226 R. van der Weyden, elder *Deposition.*

German School.

- 231, 2, 3 B. Beham *Portraits of children.*
 237 H. Holbein, younger *Portrait of a young woman.*
 238 " " *Portrait of Robert Cheseman.*
 240 " " *Male portrait.*
 241 " copy of *Jane Seymour.*

French School.

- 250 S. Bourdon *A group of merchants.*
 252 C. J. Vernet *Port of Leghorn.*
 253 " " *Tivoli.*

Spanish School.

- 255 Murillo *Madonna.*
 256 " *Portrait of a youth.*
 257 Velasquez *Portrait of Don Baltasar as a child.*
 258 " *Landscape.*
 259 Matteo Zereso *Magdalen.*

Italian School.

These are principally copies, and the museum contains no Italian pictures of great merit.

THE STEENGRACHT COLLECTION AT THE HAGUE.

Pictures last examined in 1875.

Room I.

Modern French Works.

Room II.

No.

- Hackaert and Wynants — *A landscape.*
 Hooghe, Pieter de — *An interior.*
 Maas, Nicholas — *Genre scene.*
 Potter, Paul — *Small example.*
 Rembrandt — *Bathsheba.*
 Rubens — *Infant Saviour.*
 Velde, Adrian van de — *Small example.*

Room III.

	No.	
Ostade, Adrian van . . .	—	Examples.
Steen, Jan	—	<i>Portraits of himself and family.</i>
Teniers, D., younger . . .	—	<i>The works of mercy.</i>
Velde, Adrian van de . . .	—	Two examples.
Wouwerman, Philip . . .	—	Two examples.

THE STEDELÿK MUSEUM AT LEIDEN.

CATALOGUE OF 1876.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Engelbertsz, Cornelis . . .	9	<i>Altarpiece in three compartments: The Crucifixion in the centre; The sacrifice of Isaac on one wing; The brazen serpent on the other wing.</i>
„ „ . . .	10	<i>Altarpiece in three parts: A deposition in the centre: S. Cecilia and the magdalen on one wing; Gregory, bishop of Utrecht, and others, on the other wing.</i>
Lucas van Leiden . . .	17	<i>Altarpiece in three compartments: The Last Judgment. On the outer side of the wings are Figures of SS. Peter and Paul.</i>

There are no other works of importance in this museum.

THE MUSEUM AT ROTTERDAM.

CATALOGUE OF 1876.

*Pictures last examined in 1877.**Dutch School.*

	No.	
Aelst, W. van	1	<i>Still-life.</i>
Beerstraten, J.	9	<i>Old stadhuis of Amsterdam.</i>
Berckheyden	11	<i>Old exchange at Amsterdam.</i>
Bol, F.	20, 1	<i>Two portraits.—Dated 1652.</i>
Both, Jan	25	<i>Italian landscape.</i>

	No.	
Brackenburg, R.	329	<i>Group of peasants.</i>
Ceulen, C. van	34	<i>Portrait.</i>
Cuyp, Albert	40	<i>River scene.</i>
„ „	41	<i>Interior with a forge.</i>
„ „	42	<i>Two grey horses.</i>
„ „	43, 4	<i>Fruit.</i>
„ „	45	<i>Game.</i>
„ „	46	<i>Poultry.</i>
„ „	47	<i>Study of a cow's head.</i>
„ J. G.	37	<i>Three children.</i>
Decker, C.	48	<i>Landscape.</i>
Deelen, D. van	49	<i>An interior with figures.—Dated 1636.</i>
Delphius, Jacob	51	<i>Portrait.—Dated 1642.</i>
Eeckhout, G. van den	311	<i>Boaz and Ruth.</i>
Eversdyck, C.	60, 1, 2	<i>Three portrait groups.—Dated 1616 to 1624.</i>
Fabritius, C.	65	<i>Portrait.</i>
Flinck, G.	66	<i>Two figures.—Dated 1646.</i>
Hackaert, J.	75	<i>Landscape.</i>
Hals, Frans	77	<i>Full-length portrait.</i>
Heem, J. D. de	80	<i>Fruit, &c.</i>
Helst, B. van der	82, 3	<i>Portraits.</i>
Hobbema, M.	87	<i>Landscape.</i>
Kalf, Willem	97	<i>Interior of a cottage.</i>
Kessel, J. van	100	<i>A sluice at Amsterdam.</i>
Koning, Ph. de	106	<i>Landscape.</i>
„ Salomon	107	<i>The gold-weigher.—Dated 1654.</i>
Leeuw, P. van der	112	<i>Landscape.</i>
Maas, N.	117	<i>Family portraits.</i>
„	119	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Meer, J. van der, of Haar- lem	122	<i>Landscape.—Dated 1676.</i>
Mierevelt, M. van	128	<i>A portrait.</i>
Moreelse, P.	140	<i>Pomona and Vertumnus.</i>
Mytens, D.	145	<i>Group of regents.—Dated 1653.</i>
Nason, P.	147, 8	<i>Portraits.</i>
Netscher, G.	152	<i>Family group.</i>
„	154	<i>A portrait.</i>
Poorter, Willem de	173	<i>Still-life.—Dated 1636.</i>
Pynacker, A.	176	<i>Landscape.</i>
Rembrandt	181	<i>Allegory—representing the Union of the Provinces. A sketch.—Dated 1640.</i>
Ruysch, Rachel	188	<i>Flowers.</i>
Sandvoort	341, 2	<i>Shepherds.</i>
Steen, J., attrib.	206, 7	<i>Interiors.</i>
Temple, A. van den	213	<i>Portraits.</i>

	No.	
Velde, A. van de	218	<i>The shoe-smith.</i>
„ E. van de	217	<i>Man on horseback.</i>
Verboom, A.	222	<i>Landscape.</i>
Verkolye, J.	224	<i>The sportsman.</i>
Vliet, H. van	228	<i>Church interior.</i>
Willaerts, A.	245	<i>River scene and figures.</i>
Witte, Emanuel de	249	<i>The fish-seller.</i>
Wyck, T.	253	<i>Interior.</i>
Zanredam, P.	322	<i>A church.</i>
Zorg, H. M.	324	<i>View of the market of Rotterdam.</i>

Other Schools.

Champaigne, P. de	309	<i>Portraits.</i>
Marcellis, O.	285	<i>Still-life.</i>
Murillo	272	<i>Two boys and a negro.—Small.</i>

	No.	
Altdorfer, Albrecht . . .	47-51.	An important altarpiece in five panels, of which the centre is a <i>Crucifixion</i> . The side panels represent each one of the thieves; the outside panels the <i>Annunciation</i> . Painted in 1517.
Amberger, Christopher . .	59	<i>Adoration of the kings</i> .
" " at-trib.	696	So-called <i>Portrait of Henry VIII. of England</i> .—This fine portrait is now believed to be the work of Barth. Beham, and to represent the Elector Otto Heinrich of Bavaria.—Painted in 1535.
Barbary, Jacob de . . .	382	<i>Still-life</i> .—Dated 1504.
Bourguignon	313, 14	<i>Two battle-pieces</i> .
Brekelenkamp	534	<i>The copper-smith</i> .—Dated 1654.
Brueghel, Jan, and Rubens	119	<i>Landscape and figures</i> .
Burgkmair, Hans	6, 7, 8	An altarpiece. In the centre <i>Christ and Virgin with angels and saints</i> . On the side-wings patriarchs, prophets, and saints. Painted in 1507. Inferior to his later works.
" "	19, 20, 1, 2	Four compartments for two of the Seven Churches of Rome, painted for a chapel in the convent.
" "	24	Three panels for another of the Seven Churches. And other works.
Cranach, Lucas, elder . .	13	<i>The host of Pharaoh in the Red Sea</i> .—Dated 1530.
" " "	15	<i>Sacrifice of Isaac</i> .—Dated 1530.
" " "	692	<i>Ecce Homo</i> .

	No.	
Dyck, Anton van	104	<i>Study of a man on horseback.</i>
" "	118	<i>Portrait of the marine-painter Aertvelt.</i>
" "	147	<i>The four repentant sinners before Christ.</i>
Fyt, Jan	612	<i>Dead birds.</i>
Goyen, Van	569	<i>Landscape.</i>
" "	585, 6	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Hobbema	601	<i>Landscape.</i>
Holbein, Hans, elder	25, 6, 7	Three compartments for one of the Seven Churches of Rome, painted for a chapel in the convent.
" " "	84, 5, 6	A large altarpiece in three parts.
" " "	683, 4, 5	<i>The Crucifixion. The Descent. The Entombment.</i>
" " younger	672	<i>Portrait of a woman.—Very small.</i>
" " "	{	673, 4, 5, 6 <i>The Madonna and S. Anna. S. Ulrich and S. Wolfgang. Martyrdom of S. Peter. Beheadal of S. Catharine.—</i> Painted in 1512. Attributed with hesi- tation in the catalogue to the younger Holbein, these are still regarded by some as the work of the elder.
trib.		
Kneller, Sir Godfrey	169	<i>Queen Henrietta Maria.—After Van Dyck.</i>
Lastman, P.	143	<i>Ulysses and Nausicaa.—Dated 1619.</i>
Moroni, G. B.	274	<i>Isabella of Portugal.</i>
Os, Jan van	631	<i>Flower-piece.</i>
Procaccini, Camillo	237	<i>Holy family.</i>
Rembrandt	547	<i>The Resurrection.—Dated 1647.</i>
Ribera	372	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
Schalken, G.	103	<i>Mocking of Christ.</i>
Steen, Jan	120	<i>The village poet.</i>
Tintoretto	265	<i>Christ with Martha and Mary.</i>
Vinci, L. da, attrib.	383	<i>Head of a girl.</i>
Wohlgemuth	42	<i>The Resurrection.</i>
"	43	<i>The Crucifixion.</i>
Zeitblom, B.	79–82	<i>The history of S. Valentin.</i>
Zurbaran	296	<i>S. Francis.</i>

THE GALLERY OF PICTURES AT BASLE.

CATALOGUE OF 1876.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

Although Basle is in Switzerland, the collection of pictures contains little of value besides works of early German masters, and of these but few worth noting besides those of Hans Holbein, the younger, together with a few by the

elder. Hence its most appropriate place seems to be that following the Gallery of Ausburg.

Among the early German masters may be named the following : three by N. M. Deutsch, Nos. 42, 3, 4; two by J. B. Grien, Nos. 75, 6; a head by Martin Schongauer, No. 65, among many others which are apocryphal; a fine 'Coronation of the Virgin,' No. 104, by an unknown master, dated 1457; two full-length portraits by T. Stimmer; and a fine half-length by Aldegrevier, No. 148. There are also a few inferior examples of the Dutch school among numerous modern pictures.

			No.
Holbein, Ambroise (brother of Hans, the younger)	.		38, 9, 40 Examples.
Holbein, Hans, elder	.		1 <i>The death of the Virgin.</i>
„ „ younger	.		2, 3, 4, 5, 6 may be early works, or executed partly by the father or by the brother, Ambroise.
„ „ „	.		7, 8 <i>Two school-signs.</i> Rude and early.
„ „ „	.		9, 10 <i>Two heads of saints.</i>
„ „ „	.		11 <i>Adam and Eve.</i> —On paper, dated 1517.
„ „ „	.		12 <i>Portrait of Georg Schweiger.</i>
„ „ „	.		13 <i>Portrait of Amerbach.</i> Painted 1519.
„ „ „	.		14 <i>Portraits of the burgomaster Meyer and his wife.</i>
„ „ „	.		16 <i>Portrait of Erasmus writing.</i>
„ „ „	.		19 <i>A dead Christ.</i> —Dated 1521.
„ „ „	.		20 <i>The wife and two children of Holbein.</i> Painted on paper.
„ „ „	.		21 <i>Last Supper.</i> Much injured, repainted, and a portion lost.
„ „ „	.		22 <i>Lais Corinthiaca.</i> —Painted 1526.
„ „ „	.		23 <i>Portrait of the same as Venus.</i>
„ „ „	.		24, 25 <i>A diptych in grisaille.</i>
„ „ „	.		26 <i>The Passion.</i> An altarpiece in eight com- partments.
„ „ „	.		27-33 <i>Fragments of frescoes from the Town Hall.</i>
„ „ „	.		34 <i>Portrait of Frobenius, the printer.</i>
„ „ „	.		35 <i>Portrait of a London merchant.</i>

There is a tolerable copy of Hans Holbein's famous 'Meyer Madonna' at Darmstadt, by Grüder, No. 41.

THE ROYAL PICTURE GALLERY AT BERLIN.

CATALOGUE OF 1878.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Aelst, W. van	975	<i>Still-life.</i>
Aldegrevier, H.	556A	<i>Portrait.</i> —Dated 1551.
Altdorfer, Albrecht	638, 638A	Two small works.
Amberger, C.	556	<i>Portrait of Charles V.</i>
„	583	<i>Portrait of Sebastian Münster.</i>
Angelico, Fra, attrib. . . .	60	<i>Madonna.</i>
Antonello da Messina . . .	8	<i>Head of S. Sebastian.</i>
„	13	<i>Madonna.</i>
„	18	<i>Small portrait.</i> —Dated 1478.
Art, B. van der	934B	<i>Flowers and still-life.</i>
Baldung, H. (Grün)	603A	<i>Altarpiece.</i>
Bartoli, Taddeo	1122	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
Bartolommeo, Fra, attrib. .	249	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i> — Probably assisted by Albertinelli.
Bassano, J.	314	<i>The good Samaritan.</i>
„ L.	315, 18	<i>Male portraits.</i>
„	324	<i>Crucifixion.</i>
Bega, Cornelis	871, 2, 4	<i>Genre subjects.</i>
Bellini, Giovanni	4	<i>Dead Christ with Virgin and S. John.</i>
„	11	<i>Madonna.</i>
„	28	<i>Dead Christ and two angels.</i> —In the style of Mantegna.
Bellotto, B.	503	<i>Ducal Palace, Venice.</i>
Beltraffio	207	<i>S. Barbara.</i> —And others.
Berchem, N.	887	<i>Shepherds and flocks.</i>
„	896	<i>Italian landscape.</i>
Bigio, Francia	245	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Bissolo	43	<i>The Resurrection.</i>
Bol, F.	809	<i>Female portrait.</i> —Dated 1642.
Bonifazio, attrib.	200	<i>The woman taken in adultery.</i>
Bordone, P.	169	<i>Men playing chess.</i>
„	177	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
„	191	<i>An altarpiece.</i>
„	198	<i>Portrait of a lady in a hat.</i>
Borgognone, A.	51	<i>Madonna.</i>
„	52	<i>Madonna enthroned and saints.</i>
Both, J. and A.	863	<i>Landscape.</i>

	No.	
Botticelli, S.	102	<i>Madonna and angels.</i>
"	106	<i>Madonna, and two saints.</i>
"	106A	<i>Portrait of a woman.</i>
"	1124	<i>Venus.</i> —Study for the figure in the 'Birth of Venus,' No. 39 in the Uffizi, Florence.
"	1128	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
Boucher, F.	496A	<i>Venus and Cupid.</i>
Bouts, Dierick	533	<i>Elijah in the desert.</i>
"	539	<i>Feast of the passover.</i>
Brekelenkamp	796A	<i>The vegetable seller.</i>
Bril, Paul	714	<i>Landscape.</i>
Bronzino, A.	338	<i>Male portrait.</i>
"	338A	<i>Portrait of Ugolino Martelli.</i>
Brouwer, A.	853B	<i>Landscape.</i> —And others.
Brueghel, Jan.	678	<i>Venus and Vulcan.</i> —Figures by H. van Balen.
"	688	<i>Landscape.</i> —Figures by Rottenhammer.
"	688A	<i>A red vase with flowers.</i>
"	742	<i>Landscape and birds.</i>
" Pieter, younger	721	<i>Christ on the road to Calvary.</i>
Bruyn, Bart.	588	<i>A portrait.</i> —Dated 1525.
Burgkmair, Hans	584	<i>Holy family.</i> —Dated 1511.
Calcar, Johan von	190	<i>Male portrait.</i> —Dated 1535.
Canale, Ant. (Canaletto)	490, 3, 501, 3	<i>Venetian scenes.</i>
Cano, Alonso	414B	<i>S. Agnes.</i>
Capelle, J. van de	875A	<i>A calm.</i>
Caracci, Annibale	370	<i>Holy family.</i>
"	372	<i>Landscape.</i>
Caravaggio (Amerighi).	359	<i>Christ and his disciples.</i>
"	365	<i>S. Matthew and an angel.</i>
Caroto	40	<i>Madonna.</i>
Carpaccio, V.	14	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
"	23	<i>S. Peter and saints.</i>
Carreño, Juan de	407	<i>Portrait.</i> —Dated 1673.
Catena, V.	32	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Cerezo, Matteo	408	<i>Repentant magdalen.</i>
Christus, Petrus	529A	<i>Annunciation and Adoration.</i>
"	529B	<i>Last judgment.</i>
Cima da Conegliano	2	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
"	7	<i>Madonna and donator.</i>
"	15	<i>Miracle of S. Mark.</i>
"	17	<i>Madonna.</i> —Replica of No. 300 in our National Gallery, and of No. 421 at Venice.
Claude Gelée	428	<i>A landscape.</i>
Clouet, F., School of	472, 5	<i>Portraits.</i>

	No.	
Coello, A. S.	406B	<i>Philip II. of Spain.</i>
Cologne, Wilhelm of, School of	1238	<i>Altarpiece.</i>
Cornelis van Haarlem	734	<i>Bathsheba.</i> —Dated 1617.
Correggio (Allegri)	218	<i>Leda and nymphs.</i>
" " 	216	A copy or replica of the <i>Io</i> at Vienna, No. 19 Room VI. 1st floor.
Cosimo, Piero di	107	<i>Venus and sleeping Mars.</i>
" " 	204	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
Costa, Lorenzo	112	<i>Presentation in the temple.</i> —Dated 1502.
" " 	115	<i>A Pietà.</i> —Dated 1504.
Coxie, Michael	524	Copy of Van Eyck's <i>Adoration of the Lamb.</i>
" " 	525	Another portion of the same.
Cranach, Lucas, elder	590	<i>A portrait.</i>
" " " 	594, 1190	<i>Venus and Cupid.</i> —And others.
" " younger	593	<i>The fountain of youth.</i>
Credi, Lorenzo di	100	<i>Madonna in adoration.</i>
" " 	103	<i>Mary of Egypt.</i>
Cuyp, A.	861	<i>Small landscape and cows.</i>
" " 	861B	<i>River and cows.</i> —Small.
" J. G.	743	<i>An old woman.</i> —Dated 1624.
David, Gerhardt	573	<i>Crucifixion.</i>
Denner, B.	1014, 1014B	<i>Small portraits.</i>
Dolci, Carlo	423	<i>S. John writing his Gospel.</i>
Dossi, Dosso	264	<i>The fathers of the church.</i>
Dow, G.	843	<i>Repentant magdalen.</i>
" 	854	<i>The larder.</i>
Duck, A. J.	864	<i>Soldiers on forage.</i>
Dürer, A. attrib.	7	<i>A head.</i> —Perhaps by H. Baldung (Grün).
" " " 	8	<i>His own portrait.</i> —A replica of the well-known original at Munich.
Dyck, Anton van	770	<i>The mocking of Christ.</i>
" " 	778	<i>A Pietà.</i>
" " 	782	<i>Portrait of Prince Thomas of Carignan.</i>
" " 	794	<i>Descent of the Holy Ghost.</i>
" " School of	788	<i>Portrait of Infanta Isabella of Spain.</i>
" " " 	790	<i>Children of Charles I. with dogs.</i> —And some small studies in brown.
Eeckhout, G. van den	820	<i>Christ in the temple.</i>
" " 	829	<i>Mercury and Argus.</i>
" " School of	804	<i>Jairus's daughter.</i>
Everdingden, J. van	852	<i>Landscape.</i>
Eyck, H. and J. van	512-17	Six panels belonging to the famous altarpiece, the <i>Adoration of the Lamb</i> , in S. Bavon, Ghent, as seen attached to the wall.

	No.	
Eyck, H. and J. van . . .	518-23	The reverse sides, which may be seen by application to an attendant.
„ Jan van	528	<i>A head of Christ.</i> —Dated 1438.
„ „	525A	<i>Man with pinks.</i> —Almost life-size.
„ „ attrib.	525B	<i>Madonna with a hedge of roses and a fountain.</i>
Fiorenzo di Lorenzo . . .	129	<i>Madonna.</i>
Flinck, Govert	813A	<i>Female portrait.</i>
„ „	815	<i>Abraham and Hagar.</i>
Floris, Frans	698	<i>Mars and Venus in the net of Vulcan.</i>
Forli, Melozzo da, attrib. .	54	<i>Man kneeling before Wisdom.</i>
Francia, Francesco	122	<i>Madonna in glory.</i> —Dated 1502.
„ „	125	<i>Holy family.</i>
„ „	127	<i>SS. Stephen and John Baptist.</i>
Fyt, Jan	883A	<i>Dog and game.</i>
„ „	967	<i>Diana and dead game.</i>
„ „	989	<i>The hunt.</i>
Gaddi, Taddeo	1064, 79, 80, 1	<i>Small panels.</i>
Ghirlandajo, Dom.	74, 5, 6	<i>Portion of the altarpiece from the choir of S. M. Novella, Florence.</i>
„ and Granacci	88	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Giordano, Luca	441	<i>The judgment of Paris.</i> —Similar to No. 294 in the Hermitage.
Giorgione, attrib.	152	<i>Two portraits in one frame.</i>
Giotto	1073, 4	<i>Small panels.</i>
Goyen J. van	865D	<i>Landscape.</i> —Large. And others.
Granacci, Francesco	97	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Greuze	494c	<i>A head.</i>
Guido	373	<i>Madonna and two saints.</i>
Hackaert	892	<i>Landscape.</i> —Figures by Van de Velde.
Hals, Frans	766, 7	<i>Small portraits.</i> —Dated 1627.
„ „	800, 1	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
„ „	801A	<i>Boy with music.</i>
„ „	801B	<i>Boy smoking and drinking.</i>
„ „	801c	<i>Woman with an owl.</i> —Hille Bobbe, the witch of Haarlem.
„ „	801E	<i>Portrait of an old man.</i>
„ „	801F	<i>Portrait.</i> —Dated 1625.
„ „	801G	<i>Nurse and child.</i>
„ „	801H	<i>Portrait.</i>
„ „ younger	905A	<i>Still-life.</i>
Heem, C. de	874A	<i>Fruit.</i>
„ J. D. de	906	<i>Fruit and flowers.</i>
Heemskerck, M. van	655	<i>Mythological subject.</i> —Dated 1561.
Heerschop, H.	825	<i>Portrait of a Moor.</i> —Dated 1659.
Hobbema, M.	886	<i>Small landscape.</i>

	No.	
Holbein, Hans, younger	586	<i>Portrait of George Gyzen.—Dated 1532.</i>
„ „ „	586B	<i>Portrait of a young man.—Dated 1541.</i>
„ „ „	586C	<i>Portrait of a young man.—Dated 1533.</i>
Hondecoeter	876A	<i>Pelican and poultry.</i>
Hooghe, Pieter de	820B	<i>A Dutch interior.</i>
Horst, G.	807	<i>Jacob blessing Isaac.</i>
„	824	<i>The generosity of Scipio.</i>
Huysum, J. van	972A, B	<i>Flowers.</i>
„ „	998	<i>Flower-piece.</i>
Jardin, Karel du	848B	<i>A portrait.</i>
Keyser, Theod. de	750	<i>Family group.</i>
„ „	750B, 753B	<i>Life-size portraits.</i>
„ „	750C	<i>Two wings of an altarpiece.—Donators.</i>
Koning, Salomon	821	<i>Portrait.</i>
„ „	826	<i>Cræsus and Solon.</i>
Kulmbach, Hans von	596A	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
Lambert Lombard	653	<i>Madonna.</i>
Lancet	473	<i>Landscape and figures.</i>
Le Brun, C.	471	<i>Family group.—Life-size.</i>
Libri, Girolamo dai	30	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Lippi, Filippino	78	<i>Male portrait.</i>
„ „	82	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „ attrib.	96	<i>Crucifixion.</i>
„ Filippo	69	<i>Madonna in a wood.</i>
„ „ attrib.	58	<i>Madonna.</i>
Lorenzetti, Ambrogio	284, 5	<i>Small examples.</i>
Lotto, Lorenzo	323	<i>SS. Sebastian and Christopher.—Dated 1531.</i>
„ „	153, 182, 320	<i>Portraits.</i>
Lucas van Leiden	584A	<i>S. Jerome.—Small.</i>
Maas, N.	819	<i>A philosopher.—Life-size.</i>
Mabuse, J. (Gossaert)	650	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „	656A	<i>Woman weighing money.</i>
„ „ at-trib.	640, 2, 6, 8, 61	<i>Subjects nearly life-size, nude.</i>
Mainardi, S.	86	<i>Portrait.</i>
Mantegna, Andrea	27	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „	29	<i>Presentation in the temple.</i>
„ „ attrib.	9	<i>A head.</i>
Maratta, C.	426A	<i>Portrait.</i>
Master of the ‘Death of the Virgin’	578	<i>Adoration and two saints.—A triptych.</i>
Matsys, Q.	561	<i>Madonna.—Nearly life-size.</i>
„	574B	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
Meer, Jan van der, of Delft	796C	<i>Cottage with trees and figures.</i>

	No.	
Meer, Jan van der, of Delft	912A	<i>A courtyard with a boy blowing bubbles.</i>
" " "	912B	<i>Girl dressing before a glass.</i>
Melzi, F.	222	<i>Pomona and Vertumnus.</i>
Memling, Hans	528B	<i>Madonna.</i>
Metsu, G.	792	<i>A family group.</i>
"	792A	<i>A cook.</i>
"	792B	<i>Female portrait.—Life-size.</i>
Mierevelt, School of.	748	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Mignard, P.	465	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Mommers, H.	845	<i>Landscape and herds.</i>
Montagna, Bartolommeo	44	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Moretto	187	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
"	197	<i>Madonna and S. Elizabeth above, the donators below.</i>
Moro, Antonio	585A	<i>Two heads.</i>
Morone, Francesco	46	<i>A Madonna.</i>
Moroni	167	<i>Portrait of a young man.</i>
"	193, 193A	<i>Portraits.</i>
Murillo	410A	<i>Madonna.</i>
"	414	<i>S. Anthony and child.</i>
Nason, P.	977	<i>Still-life.</i>
Neer, Van der	840	<i>A conflagration.</i>
" "	840A	<i>A conflagration in Amsterdam.</i>
" "	842A, B	<i>Moonlight scenes.</i>
Netscher, G.	848	<i>A cook in a kitchen.</i>
Palamedes	758A	<i>A fête in a garden.</i>
Palma Vecchio	174	<i>Portrait.</i>
" "	197A	<i>Portrait of one of his daughters.</i>
Palmezzano	1129	<i>A good example.—Dated 1503.</i>
Patinir, Joachim de	508	<i>A Madonna in a landscape.</i>
" "	620	<i>S. Hubert in a landscape.</i>
Pencz, G.	582, 5, 7	<i>Portraits.</i>
Perugino	146	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Pesne, Antoine	494	<i>Two portraits.—Dated 1748.</i>
Pierson	948, 85A	<i>Still-life.</i>
Pinturicchio	142, 49	<i>History of Tobias.</i>
"	132	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
Piombo, S. del	237	<i>A Pietà.</i>
" "	259A	<i>Man with red cross on his breast.</i>
" " attrib.	234	<i>Portrait.—By Francia Bigio : C. and C.</i>
Pollajuolo, Piero	73	<i>An Annunciation.</i>
Pordenone, School of	196	<i>Woman taken in adultery.</i>
Potter, Paul	872A	<i>The wood and hunters at the Hague.— Dated 1652.</i>
" Pieter	921A	<i>Still-life.</i>
Poussin, N.	467	<i>Infancy of Jupiter.</i>

	No.	
Poussin, N.	478A	<i>S. Matthew in a landscape.</i>
Procaccini, G. C.	355	<i>Joseph's dream.</i>
Raffaellino del Garbo	90	<i>Madonna and angels.</i>
" "	98	<i>Madonna enthroned and saints.</i>
Ramenghi (H. Bagnacavallo)	238	<i>Bishop, S. Louis and Agnes.</i>
Raphael Sanzio	141	<i>The Colonna Madonna.</i>
" "	145	<i>A Madonna with S. Joseph and a cardinal.</i>
" "	150	<i>Adoration of the magi.—In tempera on linen, much injured. Considered as the work of Lo Spagna by C. and C.—The tapestries in the centre hall are after Raphael's designs in South Kensington.</i>
" "	247A	<i>Madonna, the Baptist and another.—Painted 1505.</i>
" " attrib.	147	<i>Madonna with S. John.</i>
Ravesteyn, Jan van	757, 757A	<i>Portraits.</i>
Rembrandt van Ryn	802	<i>Samson and his father-in-law.</i>
" "	805, 6	<i>Interiors.—Very small.—Dated 1645.</i>
" "	806A	<i>Landscape, Ruth and Boaz.</i>
" "	808, 10	<i>His own portrait.</i>
" "	812	<i>His wife Saskia.—Dated 1643.</i>
" "	823	<i>Rape of Proserpine.—Figures small.</i>
" "	828A	<i>Portrait of a Rabbi.—Dated 1645.</i>
Ribera	403	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
"	405B	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
" attrib.	416	<i>Martyrdom of S. Bartholomew.—A replica of No. 989 at Madrid.</i>
Ring, L. van	708	<i>Marriage at Cana—Details of a kitchen.</i>
Romanino	151	<i>Dead Christ, women, and apostles.</i>
"	155	<i>Judith.</i>
"	157	<i>Madonna enthroned.</i>
Rosa, Salvator	421	<i>Sea dashing on a wild coast.</i>
Rosselli, Cosimo	59	<i>A Madonna in glory.</i>
" "	71	<i>A dead Christ.</i>
Rubens, P. P.	762	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
"	763	<i>Head of a child.</i>
"	779	<i>Group of children with fruit.</i>
"	780	<i>Study for a Madonna and saints.</i>
"	781	<i>Helena Fourment as S. Cecilia.</i>
"	783	<i>The raising of Lazarus.</i>
"	785	<i>Andromeda.</i>
"	798F	<i>Male portrait.—And sketches.</i>
Ruysch, Rachel	999	<i>A flower-piece.—Numerous other flower-pieces by Seghers, Van Huysum, De Heem, and Quellinus.</i>

	No.	
Ruysdael, Jacob	885B	<i>Light and shade at sea.</i>
"	885C	<i>Haarlem in the distance.</i>
"	893	<i>Cottage and trees.</i>
"	899C	<i>Bridge and trees.</i>
"	899D	<i>A wood.</i>
Sacchi, Fr.	53	<i>Crucifixion.</i>
"	116	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
Sallaert, Antonio	702	<i>A view of Antwerp.</i>
Santa Croce	22	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
Santi, Giovanni	139	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Sarto, A. del	240	<i>Portrait of his wife.</i>
" "	246	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Sassoferrato	458	<i>Holy family.</i>
Savoldo, Girolamo	307	<i>Girl enveloped in a cloak.</i>
Schalken, G.	837	<i>Boy fishing.</i>
Signorelli, Luca	79	<i>Six saints.</i>
" "	79A	<i>Pan and Music.</i>
" "	79B	<i>Holy family.—Circular.</i>
Snyders	878	<i>Fighting cocks.</i>
"	774A	<i>Heads of dogs.</i>
"	774B	<i>Still-life.</i>
" and Rubens	774	<i>A stag-hunt.</i>
Steen, Jan	795	<i>A garden scene.</i>
"	795B	<i>Quarrel at play.</i>
"	795C	<i>Merry company.</i>
Teniers, D., younger	853	<i>The alchemist.</i>
" "	856	<i>The tric-trac players.</i>
" "	857	<i>Portraits of himself and family.</i>
" "	859	<i>Temptation of S. Anthony.</i>
" "	866B	<i>Music at a feast.</i>
" "	866C	<i>A kermess.—And others.</i>
Terburg, G.	791	<i>The paternal counsel.—Replica of No. 322 at Amsterdam.</i>
"	791A, B	<i>Small portraits.</i>
"	791C	<i>The consultation.</i>
"	791D	<i>Portrait.</i>
"	791E	<i>Small full-length portrait.</i>
"	791F	<i>The smoker.</i>
"	793	<i>The smith's shop.</i>
Thulden, T. van	955	<i>Triumph of Galatea.</i>
Tiepolo, G. B.	454, 9, B	<i>Three examples.</i>
Tintoretto	300	<i>A Madonna in glory and two apostles.</i>
"	310	<i>Luna and the Hours.</i>
"	316	<i>S. Mark.—Dated 1569. And a few portraits.</i>
"	160A	<i>Female portrait.</i>

	No.	
Titian	161	<i>Portrait of Admiral Mauro.</i>
„	163	<i>His own portrait, when old.</i>
„	166	<i>His daughter Lavinia, with fruit.</i>
„	—	<i>Several portraits.</i>
„ School of	159, 60	<i>Sketches of amorini.</i>
„ „	170A, 170B	<i>Two parables.—Small studies.</i>
Tura, Cosimo	111	<i>A Madonna and saints, with an elaborate architectural background.</i>
Valkenborg, Martin van	731	<i>The building of Babel.</i>
Velasquez, D.	413A	<i>Portrait of Alessandro del Borro.</i>
„	413c	<i>Sister of Philip IV.</i>
Velde, A. van de	884A	<i>Landscape.</i>
„ „	922B	<i>River scene.</i>
Venne, Ad. van de	741A, B	<i>Summer and winter.</i>
Verkolie, R.	1012	<i>The gift refused.</i>
Veronese, School of	303, 4, 9, 11	<i>Fine decorative works from the Fondaco, Venice.</i>
„ „	—	<i>The panels on the ceiling of the room.</i>
Verrocchio, Andrea	104A	<i>Madonna.</i>
Verspronck, Jan	877A	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Victor, Jan	826A	<i>Eli and Samuel.</i>
Viti, Timoteo	120, 4	<i>Two subjects.</i>
Vivarini, Antonio	5	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
„ Bart.	1160	<i>S. George and the dragon.—Dated 1485.</i>
„ Luigi	38	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Vliet, H. van	830A	<i>Church interior.</i>
Vos, Cornelis de	831	<i>Portraits of a man and wife.</i>
„ „	832	<i>Portrait of his daughter.</i>
„ M. de, attrib.	709	<i>Jonah cast to the whale.</i>
„ Simon de	704	<i>Cupid chastised.</i>
Watteau, Ant.	468, 70	<i>Small examples.</i>
„ „	474A	<i>The breakfast.</i>
„ „	974A	<i>Dead hare and birds.</i>
Weenix, Jan	1001	<i>A flower-piece.</i>
Werff, A. van der	—	<i>A few examples.</i>
Weyden, Rogier van der	534A	<i>Triptych — Deposition, Nativity, and Resurrection.</i>
„ „ „	534B	<i>Triptych—Life of S. John Baptist.</i>
„ „ „	535	<i>Triptych—The Nativity and the Epiphany of the East and West.—Each centre and wing has its subject complete and full of details.</i>
Willaerts, Adam	711	<i>Sea-shore.</i>
Witte, Eman. de	904A	<i>Interior of a synagogue.</i>
Wouwerman, Ph.	899	<i>The riding school.—And others.</i>
Zeitblom, Bart.	561A, 561B	<i>S. Peter and S. Anne.</i>

	No.	
Zeitblom, Bart.	606A	<i>Angels with the head of S. Veronica.</i>
Zurbaran	404A	<i>S. Pedro Nolasco in his cell.—Dated 1629.</i>

THE GALLERY AT BRUNSWICK.

CATALOGUE OF 1868, VERY IMPERFECT.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

The gallery contains upwards of nine hundred pictures, of which the great majority consists of works possessing little interest or merit.

	No.	
Adrian v. Utrecht	864, 5	<i>Fruit.</i>
Berchem, N.	546	<i>Pomona and Vertumnus.</i>
Bol, Fred.	141	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Brekelenkamp	608	<i>Old woman with vegetables.—And others.</i>
Bronkhorst, Jan	506, 7	<i>Groups.</i>
Bruyn, B.	12, 13	<i>Two portraits.—Dated 1539.</i>
Callot	200	<i>Plundering a kitchen.</i>
Ceulen, C. van	149, 50, 1	<i>Portraits.</i>
Cornelis van Haarlem	440	<i>The golden age.</i>
Cranach, L., elder	348	<i>Hercules and Omphale.—Dated 1537.</i>
„ „	350	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
„ younger	351	<i>John the Baptist preaching.—A large portrait group, Melanchthon as the Baptist. Dated 1549.</i>
„ „	352	<i>Herodias and the head of the Baptist.</i>
Dietrich	404	<i>Abraham, Sarah, and Hagar.</i>
Dow, G.	587	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Dürer, A., attrib.	—	<i>Several examples, none genuine.</i>
Dyck, A. van	109	<i>Male portrait.</i>
„ „	473	<i>Madonna.</i>
Eeckhout, G. van den	155	<i>Male portrait.</i>
„ „	534	<i>Solomon sacrificing to the gods,</i>
Fabritius, Bernhart	532	<i>Peter at the house of Cornelius.—Dated 1653.</i>
Flinck, Govert	152	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Florentine, early school	—	<i>A few unimportant examples.</i>
German, early school	344	<i>Altarpiece.—In three parts. And others.</i>
Giorgione, attrib.	225	<i>Adam and Eve.—By Palma Vecchio: C. and C.</i>
Hals, Frans	119	<i>Male portrait.—Full-length.</i>
Heem, J. D. de	876	<i>Fruit and crab.</i>

	No.	
Heyden, J. van der	710	<i>Landscape.</i>
Holbein, younger	9	<i>Male portrait.</i> —Dated 1533.
„ „ attrib.	10	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Hondecoeter	882	<i>Animals of the ark.</i>
Koning, S.	523	<i>An old philosopher.</i>
Lairesse, J. G. de	481	<i>Achilles and the daughter of Lycomedes.</i>
Largillière	187	<i>Full-length portrait.</i>
Lievens	515	<i>Sacrifice of Isaac.</i>
Meer, J. van der, of Delft	611	<i>The coquette.</i> —Known as the ‘Girl with the drinking-glass.’
Metsu, G.	590	<i>A Dutch woman.</i>
Mieris, W. van	623	<i>A cook with fish.</i>
Mignon, A.	842	<i>Flowers.</i>
Moro, Antonio	118	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Pencz, G.	15	<i>Portrait of Erasmus.</i> —Dated 1537.
Pietro del Romano	286	<i>Holy family.</i>
Ravesteyn, J. van	124	<i>Family group.</i>
Rembrandt	130	<i>Family group.</i> —Late work.
„	131	2 <i>Two portraits.</i> —Dated 1631 and 1633.
„	133	<i>Man in armour.</i> —Dated 1658.
„	134	<i>A warrior.</i>
„	516	<i>The Entombment.</i>
„	518	<i>Noli me tangere.</i>
„	519	<i>A philosopher.</i>
„ School of	517	<i>The Circumcision.</i>
Reni, Guido, attrib.	292	<i>Procris and Cephales.</i>
Rigaud, H.	190	<i>Portrait of Louis XIV.</i> —And others.
Ruysch, Rachel	887, 8	<i>Flowers.</i>
Ruysdael	700	<i>Landscape.</i> —And others.
Schwarz, C.	355	<i>A man in a fur cap.</i>
Steen, Jan	599	<i>The signing of the marriage contract.</i>
„ „ attrib.	600	<i>A party.</i> —Not genuine.
Stevens	420	<i>Battle of the Amalekites.</i>
Teniers, younger	582	<i>The alchemist.</i>
Victors, Jan	529	<i>Esther and Haman.</i>

THE GALLERY AT CASSEL

CATALOGUE OF 1878.

Pictures last examined in 1873.

	No.	
Adriaenssen, A.	608	<i>Still-life.</i>
Adrian van Utrecht	289	<i>A kitchen.</i> —Dated 1629.
Aelst, W. van	504	<i>Fruit.</i> —Dated 1677.

	No.	
Aertsen, P. van	81	<i>Vegetables and fruit.</i>
Agricola, C. L.	731, 2	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Albin, Eleazar	914	<i>Lazarus and the rich man.</i>
Apshoven, Th.	411	<i>Peasants dancing.</i>
Asselyn, J.	1021	<i>Landscape.</i>
Backer, J.	383	<i>Venus and Adonis.</i>
Balen, H. van	121, 2	<i>Diana and Acteon.</i>
„ „	123	<i>Herse and attendants.</i>
Bassano, Fr.	106	<i>Christ at Bethany.</i>
„ Jacopo	63, 6	<i>Entombments.</i>
„ „	67	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Bega, C.	462	<i>Interior.</i>
„	463	<i>The chemist.—Dated 1661.</i>
Bellotti, B.	892, 3, 4	<i>Views in Venice.</i>
Berchem, N.	518	<i>A forge.</i>
Berckheyden, G.	583B	<i>Old gateway.</i>
Biset, C. E.	558	<i>Almsgiving.</i>
Bourdon, S.	456, 7	<i>Interiors.</i>
Bourguignon	512, 13, 14	<i>Battle-pieces.</i>
Breenberg, B.	493, 5	<i>Landscapes.</i>
„	494	<i>Camillus and the schoolmaster of Veii.—And others.</i>
Brouwer, A.	380, 1	<i>Peasants.</i>
Brueghel, J.	104	<i>Winter landscape.</i>
„	105	<i>Sea-piece.</i>
„	154, 5, 6	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Camphuysen, attrib.	233	<i>Landscape.</i>
Caracci, Agostino	120	<i>Hagar and Ishmael.</i>
„ Annibale	125	<i>Tobias.</i>
„ „	126	<i>Hercules.</i>
Caravaggio	148 9	<i>A violin and a lute player.</i>
Cignani, C.	543	<i>Bacchus and Erigone.</i>
„	544	<i>Nero and the body of his mother.</i>
„	545	<i>Achilles and Ulysses.</i>
Cima da Conegliano	327	<i>Madonna.</i>
Cologne School	49, 50	<i>Male and female portraits. — Date 1525, 6.</i>
Cocques, Gonzales	458	<i>Philosopher and his wife.</i>
„ „	459	<i>Family group.</i>
Cornelissen van Oostzanen	58	<i>Adoration of the magi.—On the outer side of the wings are saints by L. Cranach.</i>
Cranach, L., elder	15	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Crayer, G. de	230	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
Dolci, Carlo	450	<i>S. Cecilia.</i>
Douven, J. F. van	685	<i>Bathsheba.—Dated 1725.</i>
„ „	789	<i>Three Graces.</i>

	No.	
Dow, G.	430, 1	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
Drost	379	<i>Noli me tangere.</i>
Dubbels, J.	517	<i>Calm at sea.</i>
Dubois, C.	860	<i>Wood and figures.</i>
Dürer, A.	7	<i>Portrait of Elizabeth Tucker.—Dated 1499.</i>
Dyck, A. van	290	<i>Portraits of Snyders and his wife.</i>
„ „	291, 4	<i>Male portraits.</i>
„ „	293	<i>Family group.</i>
„ „	295	<i>Portraits of a man and his wife.</i>
„ „	297	<i>Lucas and Cornelius de Wael.</i>
„ „	300	<i>Portrait of an ecclesiastic.</i>
„ „	301	<i>Female portrait.</i>
„ attrib.	304	<i>An old woman.—A fine work by Rubens.</i>
„ Philip van	764	<i>Family group.</i>
„ „	765	<i>Repentant magdalen.</i>
Elzheimer, A.	161	<i>Elijah and Obadiah.</i>
Everdingen, A. van	1023	<i>Landscape.</i>
French School	4, 16, 17, 18	<i>Portraits.</i>
Fyt, J.	532, 3	<i>Animals.</i>
Glauber (Polydor)	617	<i>Landscape.</i>
Guido Reni	—	<i>Examples.</i>
Hackaert.	862	<i>Landscape and figures.</i>
Hals, Frans	222	<i>Laughing peasant.</i>
„ „	224, 5	<i>Portraits of a man and his wife.</i>
„ „	226, 7, 8	<i>Male portraits.</i>
Heem, J. D. de	317, 18	<i>Still-life.</i>
Heemskerck, M. van	48	<i>Family group.</i>
Helst, B. van der	436	<i>Male portrait.—Dated 1612.</i>
Heusch, W. de	814	<i>Landscape.</i>
Heyden, J. van der	582	<i>View in Brussels.</i>
„ „	582A	<i>Landscape.</i>
Holstein, C.	653	<i>A bath-room.</i>
Hondecoeter, G.	221	<i>Concert of birds.</i>
„ M.	578	<i>Cocks fighting.</i>
„ „	579, 80	<i>Poultry.</i>
Honthorst, G. van	258	<i>Nymph and satyr.</i>
Huysmans, C.	678, 9	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Janssens, A.	196	<i>Diana and nymphs.</i>
Jardin, Karel du	565	<i>Charlatans.</i>
Jordaens, J.	266	<i>Pan and the peasant.</i>
„	271	<i>Education of Bacchus.</i>
„	272	<i>The bean-feast.</i>
„	273	<i>Merchant and a Moor.</i>
Juncker, Justus	819	<i>A philosopher.</i>
„ „	820	<i>The artist teaching.—Dated 1752. And others.</i>

	No.	
Knupfer, N.	341	<i>The seven works of mercy.</i>
Laar, P. van	426	<i>Fair.</i>
Lairesse, G. de	602	<i>Bacchanalian feast.</i>
„ „	604	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Looten, J. van	568	<i>Landscape and figures.</i>
Lys, J. (Pan)	163	<i>Drinking party.</i>
Master of 'Death of the Virgin'	6	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Metsu, G.	447	<i>Giving alms.</i>
„	448	<i>Lady playing on the zither.</i>
Meulen, A. F. van der	560	<i>Entry of Duke Alba to Brussels.</i>
Mieris, F. van, younger	787	<i>A baker.</i>
„ „ „	788	<i>Old woman selling fruit.</i>
„ Willem van	706	<i>A shop.</i>
Mignon, A.	596, 7	<i>Fruit.</i>
Molenaer, N.	855	<i>Landscape.</i>
Moreels, J.	541, 2	<i>Still-life.—Dated 1675.</i>
Moro, Antonio	74, 7	<i>Male portraits.</i>
„ „	75, 6	<i>Portraits of a man and his wife.—Dated 1559.</i>
Moucheron, F.	740, 1, 2,	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Neefs, Pieter.	—	<i>Several church interiors.</i>
Neer, Art van der	374	<i>A sunset.</i>
Netscher, G.	586	<i>Portrait of a lady.—Dated 1670.</i>
„	587	<i>Portrait of a young lady.</i>
„	589	<i>Portrait of a young lady.—Dated 1667.</i>
„	591	<i>Musicians.</i>
„	592	<i>Two ladies in masks.—Dated 1668.</i>
Neuchatel (Lucidel)	51	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Ostade, A. van	399	<i>Peasants outside an inn.—Dated 1676.</i>
„ „	400, 1	<i>Peasants drinking.</i>
Palma Giovane	97, 101	<i>Venus and Cupid.</i>
„ „	98	<i>Perseus and Andromeda.</i>
Parmegianino	60	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Platzer, J. van	817	<i>Bacchus and Ariadne.</i>
„ „	818	<i>Wedding feast.</i>
Poelemburg, C.	237	<i>Children dancing.</i>
„	239	<i>Madonna surrounded by a wreath.—And others.</i>
Poorter, W. de	511	<i>The Circumcision.</i>
Potter, Paul	525	<i>Landscape and cattle.—Dated 1648.</i>
„ „	526	<i>Landscape and cows.—Dated 1644.</i>
„ „	527	<i>Figures and cattle.—Dated 1651.</i>
Poussin, Nicholas	280	<i>Bacchanalian feast.</i>
Ravesteyn, J. van	444, 5	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
Rembrandt	347	<i>A young girl with a pink.</i>

	No.	
Rembrandt	348, 9	<i>Male portraits.</i>
"	350	<i>Portrait of an old man.—Dated 1656.</i>
"	351	<i>The poet Jan Krul.—Dated 1633.</i>
"	355, 65	<i>Male portraits.—Dated 1632.</i>
"	356	<i>Portrait of his wife, Saskia.</i>
"	357	<i>Male portrait.—Dated 1634.</i>
"	358	<i>Portrait of Koppenol.</i>
"	359	<i>Nicolaus Bruynink.</i>
"	360	<i>His own portrait.</i>
"	364	<i>Portrait of a man in black.—Dated 1639.</i>
"	366	<i>A wood-cutter's family.—Dated 1648.</i>
"	367	<i>Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh.—Dated 1656.</i>
"	368, 72	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Ribera (Spagnoletto)	263	<i>Mater dolorosa.—Dated 1638.</i>
Roghman, R.	353, 4	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Roos, J. H.	552	<i>Angels appearing to the shepherds.—And many others.</i>
Rottenhammer, J.	—	<i>Several examples.</i>
Rubens	176	<i>Flight into Egypt.—Dated 1614.</i>
"	177	<i>Jupiter and Calisto.—Dated 1613.</i>
"	181	<i>Drunken Silenus and faun.</i>
"	183	<i>Portrait of an oriental.</i>
"	187	<i>Holy family and saints.</i>
"	188	<i>An allegory.</i>
Ruysdael, Jacob	566	<i>Landscape and figures.—Dated 1647.</i>
" "	567	<i>Rocky landscape.</i>
" Salomon	857	<i>Wood with flocks.</i>
Sassoferrato	344	<i>Madonna.</i>
Schütz, C. G.	—	<i>Several examples.</i>
Schalken, G.	611	<i>Female portrait.</i>
"	614, 15	<i>Venus and Cupid.</i>
Snyders, F.	198	<i>Game in a kitchen.</i>
Steen, Jan	576	<i>The bean-feast.—Dated 1668.</i>
Steenwyck, H. van	—	<i>Several examples.</i>
Temple, A. van den	460	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Teniers, D., elder	216	<i>Peasants in a landscape.</i>
" younger	404	<i>A bath-room.</i>
" "	405	<i>The dentist.</i>
" "	406, 7	<i>Triumphal entries.</i>
" "	408	<i>Pilate and the Jews.</i>
Terburg, G.	384	<i>The lute-player.</i>
"	385	<i>Lady and gentleman playing.</i>
Tintoretto	70	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Titian	25	<i>Portrait of the Marquis del Vasto.</i>
" attrib.	23	<i>Cleopatra.—By Cesare Vecelli: C. and C.</i>

	No.	
Tol, D. van	907	<i>Girl with fowl.</i>
Trevisani, F.	680	<i>Triumph of Galatea.</i>
"	683	<i>Venus and naiads.</i>
Unknown	995	<i>Male portrait.</i> —Possibly by Antonio Moro.
Velde, Ad. van de	593	<i>Coast at Scheveningen.</i> —Dated 1638.
"	594	<i>Landscape.</i> —Dated 1662.
" W. "	390	<i>Sea-piece.</i> —Dated 1653.
"	391	<i>Coast scene.</i>
Venne, A. van der	245	<i>Landscape.</i>
Veronese, P.	88	<i>Belshazzar's feast.</i>
"	91	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Vliet, H. van	858	<i>Church interior.</i>
Vois, Ad. de	607	<i>Man smoking.</i>
Vos, C. de	316	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Weenix, Jan	625	<i>Dead game, &c.</i>
Werff, A. van der	697	<i>Flora.</i>
"	699, 8	<i>Genii.</i>
"	723	<i>Madonna and youthful Baptist.</i>
"	724	<i>Three maidens.</i>
Witte, J. de	796, 7, 8, 9	<i>The four seasons.</i> —Dated 1751-2
		And others.
Wouwerman, Ph.	465	<i>Starting for the hunt.</i>
"	468	<i>Sea-coast.</i>
"	474, 5	<i>Riders.</i>
"	478	<i>The corn-harvest.</i>
Wyck, Th.	452, 3, 4	<i>Alchemists in their laboratories.</i>
Zeeman	906	<i>Large sea-piece.</i>
Zereso, Matteo	562	<i>John the Baptist.</i>
Zorg, H.	507, 8	<i>Dutch vegetable and fish markets.</i>

THE MUSEUM WALLRAF-RICHARTZ AT COLOGNE.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

*Pictures last examined in 1877.**The Cologne School.*

	No.	
Lochner, or Loethener, Stephan	118	<i>The Madonna of the rosary.</i>
"	119	<i>S. Ambrose and others.</i>
"	120	<i>S. Mark and others.</i> —A similar panel is No. 705 in our National Gallery, and the centre portion is in the Darmstadt Gallery.
" attrib.	121	<i>The Last Judgment.</i> —A triptych.

	No.	
Meister Wilhelm von Köln	40	<i>Madonna and two saints.</i> —A triptych.
„ „ „	41	<i>Christ on the cross, Virgin, and eight apostles.</i>
Master of the 'Death of the Virgin'	207	<i>Death of the Virgin.</i> —The work from which this unknown painter takes his title. On the wings are donators and patron-saints.
Master of the Lyversberg		
'Passion'	151	<i>The Last Supper.</i>
„	152	<i>The Betrayal.</i>
„	153	<i>Christ before Pilate.</i>
„	154	<i>The Mocking of Christ.</i>
„	155	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i>
„	156	<i>The Crucifixion.</i>
„	157	<i>The Descent and Entombment.</i>
„	158	<i>The Resurrection.</i>
„	—	The series from which this unknown painter takes his title.
Unknown Master	159	<i>A Deposition.</i> —Painted 1480.
„ „	160, 1	<i>The wings.</i>
„ „	199	<i>Marriage of S. Catharine.</i> —A triptych.

There are in a room below the ground floor remains of the frescoes originally painted for the Rathhaus by Wilhelm von Köln.

There is a collection of third-rate pictures on the first floor, chiefly Flemish and Dutch, among which may be noted the following:

	No.	
Fabritius, Karel	654A	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Jordaens, Jacob	633	<i>Prometheus.</i>
Moreelse, Paul	611, 12, 13	<i>Portraits.</i>
Rubens, P. P.	617	<i>S. Francis receiving the stigmata.</i>
„	618	<i>Holy family.</i>
Titian, attrib.	810	A small copy of the great altarpiece of the Pesaro family in S. M. dei Frari at Venice.
Van Dyck, Anton	624	<i>Male portrait.</i>

THE PICTURE GALLERY AT DARMSTADT.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

The chief source of interest in this Gallery, as in that of Cologne, is the collection of numerous excellent examples of early German masters, few of whom can be identified with certainty, although the dates of the works them-

selves are known. After the best of these have been noted, a few of the other pictures, chiefly Dutch and Flemish, which have any merit are named. The large remainder of nearly 700 pictures here will not repay the visitor's attention.

	No.	
Bruyn, Bartholomäus . . .	198	<i>Female portrait.</i>
„ In his manner . . .	200	<i>Christ on the cross.</i>
Cologne, Ancient School of	167	<i>Altarpiece with wings.—From the Church of Ortenberg.</i>
Cologne, School of, under Flemish influence . . .	186	<i>S. Bruno and his followers.</i>
„	187	<i>S. Bruno and his followers with the hermit.</i>
Cranach, Lucas, elder . . .	244	<i>Cardinal Albrecht von Brandenburg.</i>
„ „ „ . . .	248	<i>Female portrait.</i>
„ „ „ . . .	249	<i>Madonna under an apple-tree.</i>
„ Johann Lucas . . .	251	<i>Portrait of Frederick III. of Saxony.</i>
Holbein, Hans, younger . . .	226	<i>Portrait of a young man.</i>
Leiden, Lucas van . . .	191	<i>Madonna.</i>
Lochner, Stephan, or Loethener	168	<i>Presentation in the temple.</i>
Memling, School of . . .	189	<i>Madonna.—Closely approaching in quality to the master, and has been attributed to Gerhard Horembout.</i>
Patinir, Joachim de . . .	193	<i>Madonna in a landscape.</i>
Rhenish Middle School, about year 1500 . . .	211-15	<i>A fine altarpiece.</i>
Rhenish Middle School, with the influence of the School of Colmar	216	<i>An altarpiece.</i>
Rhenish Lower School . . .	175	<i>Christ on the cross.</i>
„ „ „ . . .	182	<i>Three panels in one frame.</i>
„ „ „ . . .	185	<i>Death of the Virgin.</i>
„ „ „ . . .	196, 7	<i>Female and male portraits.</i>
„ „ „ . . .	209	<i>Votive pictures.—And others.</i>
Schongauer, Martin . . .	217	<i>The scourging of Christ.</i>
„ „ . . .	218	<i>Dead Christ.—And others.</i>
Wilhelm von Köln . . .	160	<i>Votive pictures in five parts.</i>
Wohlgemuth, M., School of	229	<i>Two wings of an altarpiece.</i>
Zeitblom, Bart.	223	<i>S. Lawrence.</i>
Bellotti, Bernardo . . .	631	<i>Venetian scene.—And others.</i>
Brueghel, Pieter, elder . . .	271	<i>Landscape.</i>
Canale, Antonio	619	<i>Venetian scene.</i>
Carraci, Annibale	541	<i>Portrait of Domenichino.</i>
Eeckhout, G. van den . . .	386, 7	<i>Portraits.</i>
Gyssels, Pieter	390	<i>Dead game.</i>
Heda, W. C.	321	<i>Still-life.</i>
Keyser, Thos. de	356, 7	<i>Portraits.</i>

	No.	
Neer, A. van der	383	<i>Mooulight.</i>
Ostade, A. van	362	<i>Peasants dancing.</i>
Potter, P., attrib. . . .	395	<i>Interior of stable.</i>
Rembrandt	347	<i>Mocking of Christ.</i>
„	348	<i>Female portrait.—A good copy.</i>
Rubens, P. P.	296	<i>Diana and nymphs.</i>
Santvort	350A	<i>Portrait of a girl.</i>
Schalken, G.	424	<i>Portrait of William III.</i>
Titian	520	<i>Venus.</i>
„ attrib.	519	<i>Portrait.—Probably by Tintoretto.</i>

THE ROYAL GALLERY AT DRESDEN.

CATALOGUE OF 1872.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

The following catalogue relates to the fine collection occupying the first floor of this gallery, and notes the numbers of the large series of views by Bernardo Bellotti, as well as the copies and other works by Dietrich which are placed on the ground floor. There also is a large series of works in pastel and a collection of miniatures.

Furthermore a large number of canvases is to be found on the upper story, very few of which are worth seeing, most being inferior copies wholly unworthy of the names attached to the frames.

	No.	
Abate, Niccolò dell' . . .	169	<i>Martyrdom of saints.</i>
Aelst, W. van	1186	<i>Fish, &c.</i>
Albani, F.	494	<i>Cupids dancing, &c.</i>
„	495	<i>Diana and nymphs.</i>
„	496	<i>Galatea and cupids.</i>
„	497	<i>Venus and Vulcan.</i>
„	500	<i>Creation of Eve.</i>
„	502	<i>Flight into Egypt.</i>
Antonello da Messina . .	2382	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
Bagnacavallo (Ramenghi) .	84	<i>Madonna in glory with saints.</i>
Barocci, F.	85	<i>Hagar in the desert.</i>
„	87	<i>Madonna and two saints.</i>
Bassano, F.	276	<i>Christ cleansing the temple.</i>
„	277	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
„ Leandro	285	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Battoni, P. G.	129	<i>Repentant magdalen.</i>
Bellini, Giovanni, attrib. .	210	<i>Loredano, Doge of Venice.—By Catena: C. and C.</i>

	No.	
Bellini, Giovanni, attrib.	2387	<i>Holy family.</i> —By Previtali : C. and C.
Bellotti, Bernardo	2325-42	<i>Views of Dresden.</i>
" "	2343-53	<i>Views of Pirna.</i>
Berchem, N.	1404	<i>Angels appearing to the shepherds.</i>
"	1405-7	<i>Landscapes.</i> —And others.
Berckheyden, J.	2366	<i>Interior of cathedral at Haarlem.</i>
Bigio, Francia	41	<i>Bathsheba.</i>
Bol, Ferdinand	1266	<i>Repose in Egypt.</i>
" "	1267	<i>Jacob's dream.</i>
" "	1268	<i>Joseph introduces his father to Pharaoh.</i>
Bonconsiglio	212	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Bonifazio	261	<i>Finding of Moses.</i>
"	262	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Bordone, Paris	256	<i>Diana and a nymph.</i>
Both, Jan	1272	<i>Landscape.</i>
Botticelli, Sandro	26A	<i>Miracle of S. Zenobius.</i>
Bril, Matthew	777, 8	<i>Landscapes.</i>
" Paul	784	<i>Tobias and the angel.</i>
Brueghel, Jan (Velours)	730, 5	<i>Landscapes.</i>
" " "	736	<i>Carriages and horsemen at an inn.</i>
" " "	745	<i>Landscape with figures.</i>
" " "	756	<i>Siege of a fortress.</i>
" " "	2363	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i> —And many other good examples.
Bruyn, B.	2418	<i>Descent from the cross.</i>
Burgkmair, Hans	1739	<i>Death of S. Ursula.</i> —Altarpiece.
Calvaert, D.	69	Copy of Raphael's <i>S. Cecilia.</i>
Cano, Alonso	631	<i>Apostle S. Paul.</i>
Cantarini	525	<i>Joseph and Potiphar's wife.</i>
Caracci, Annibale	449	<i>The Genius of glory.</i>
" "	450	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
" "	451	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
" "	452	<i>S. Roch distributing alms.</i>
Caravaggio (Amerighi)	175	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
" "	176, 7	<i>Card-players.</i>
" "	178	<i>Fortune-telling.</i>
Carducho, V.	606	<i>Three saints.</i>
Catena, V.	211	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
Cavazzola (Morando, P.)	2411	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Ceulen, C. J. van	1212, 13	<i>Portraits.</i>
Cignani, Carlo	528	<i>Joseph and Potiphar's wife.</i>
Cima da Conegliano	215	<i>Figure of Christ.</i>
" "	216	<i>Presentation of Mary in the temple.</i>
Clouet, François	2420	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Correggio	151	<i>The Madonna enthroned with four saints.</i>
"	152	<i>Madonna in glory with three saints.</i>

	No.	
Correggio	153	<i>Repentant magdalen.</i>
„	154	<i>Adoration of the shepherds, “La Notte.”</i>
„	155	<i>Madonna enthroned with four saints.</i>
„	156	<i>Correggio's doctor.</i>
Cranach, Lucas, elder	—	Numerous works are attributed to this master, many of which are very inferior, and need not be noted.
Credi, L. di	2385	<i>Madonna in adoration.</i>
„	2386	<i>Madonna and saints.—And others.</i>
Cuyp, A.	2355	<i>Hunting scene.</i>
„	2427	<i>Portrait.</i>
Denner, B.	—	Several portraits.
Dietrich, C.	2257-2309A	Various examples.
Dolci, Carlo	61	<i>Herodias with head of the Baptist.</i>
„ „	62	<i>S. Cecilia playing upon an organ.</i>
„ „	63	<i>Our Saviour blessing the Elements.</i>
Domenichino	482	<i>Charity.</i>
Dossi, Dosso	135	<i>Fathers of the church.</i>
Dow, G.	1134-49 inclusive.	Various examples.
Dughet, G. (Poussin)	656A	<i>Landscape near Rome.</i>
„ „	657-9	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Dürer, A.	1722A	<i>Christ on the cross.</i>
„	1723	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i>
„	1725	<i>Portrait of Bernhard de Kessen.</i>
Dusart, Cornelis	1671, 2	<i>Genre.</i>
Dyck, Anton van	982	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
„ „	985, 6	<i>Charles I. and Henrietta Maria.</i>
„ „	987	<i>Group of their three children.</i>
„ „	988	<i>Portrait of a man in black.</i>
„ „	990	<i>Portrait of the painter Martin Ryckaert.</i>
„ „	991	<i>Portrait.</i>
„ „	992	<i>Portrait of a man in armour.</i>
„ „	994-8	<i>Portraits.</i>
Eyck, Jan van	1713	<i>Triptych—Madonna with saints.</i>
Fabriano, Gentile da	2383	<i>Madonna enthroned.</i>
Feti, Domenico	94	<i>David and Goliath.—And others.</i>
Flinck, Govert	1313A	<i>David and Uriah.</i>
„ „	1314, 16	<i>Portraits.</i>
Franceschini, M. A.	530	<i>Magdalen and woman.</i>
Francia, Francesco	435	<i>A predella.</i>
„ „	436	<i>Madonna and S. John.</i>
„ „	437	<i>Baptism of Christ.</i>
Fyt, Jan	1032	<i>Live game and still-life.</i>
„ „	1033	<i>Dead game.</i>
„ „	2379	<i>Dog.</i>
Garofalo (Tisio)	140	<i>Mars, Venus, and Cupid.</i>

	No.	
Garofalo (Tisio)	141	<i>Neptune and Pallas.</i>
„ „	142	<i>Marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne.</i>
„ „	145	<i>Madonna in adoration.</i>
„ „	146	<i>Madonna appearing to saints.</i>
Ghirlandajo, D.	29	<i>The Nativity.</i>
Giordano, Luca	568	<i>Hercules and Omphale.</i>
„ „	569	<i>Perseus and the head of Medusa.</i>
„ „	572	<i>Lucretia and Tarquin.</i>
„ „	575	<i>The rejection of Hagar.</i>
Giorgione, attrib.	218	<i>Jacob saluting Rachel. — Attributed to</i> <i>Cariani: C. and C.</i>
„ „	219	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
„ „	220	<i>Man and woman.</i>
„ „	221	<i>Supposed portrait of Aretino.</i>
„ „	2389	<i>Subject from 'Orlando Furioso.'</i>
Goyen, Jan van	1131	<i>Skaters on the ice.—And others.</i>
Grandi, Ercole	148	<i>Christ on the way to Calvary.</i>
„ „	149	<i>The Betrayal.</i>
Greuze, J. B.	2377	<i>Family group.</i>
Guercino	506, 8	<i>Venus finding the body of Adonis.</i>
„	509	<i>Cephale and the body of Procris.</i>
„	510	<i>Diana.</i>
„	511	<i>Semiramis.</i>
„	512	<i>The wounded Dorinda.</i>
Hals, Frans	938–40	<i>Portraits.</i>
„ „	2368	<i>Fish-sellers.</i>
„ „	2425	<i>Portrait.</i>
Heda, W. C.	2426	<i>Still-life.</i>
Heem, Jan David de	1156, 9, 61	<i>Still-life.</i>
„ „ „	1164	<i>Flowers in a vase.</i>
„ Jan de	1165	<i>Still-life.</i>
„ Cornelis de	1166, 7	<i>Still-life.</i>
Helst, B. van der	2430	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Heyden, J. van der	1512	<i>View in a town.</i>
Hobbema, M.	2375, 2435	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Holbein, Hans, younger	1809	<i>Madonna and burgomaster Meyer and</i> <i>family.</i>
„ „ „	1810	<i>Morett, jeweller to Henry VIII.</i>
Hondecoeter	1480, 1	<i>Poultry.</i>
Honthorst, G. van	1122	<i>The dentist.</i>
Huysum, J. van	1704	<i>Flowers.</i>
Jordaens, Jacob	954	<i>Ariadne with fauns, satyrs, &c.</i>
„ „	959	<i>Presentation in the temple.</i>
„ „	961	<i>Satyr and nymph.</i>
Juanes, Juan de	602	<i>Death of the Virgin.</i>
Kalf, Willem	1454	<i>Still-life.</i>

	No.	
Kaufmann, Angelica . . .	1978	<i>A Sibyl.</i>
„ „ . . .	1979	<i>A Vestal.</i>
„ „ . . .	1980	<i>Ariadne abandoned by Theseus.</i>
Lancret, Nicolas . . .	696, 7, 8	<i>Pastoral dances.</i>
Lanfranco	182	<i>S. Peter repentant.</i>
Lippi, Filippino	35	<i>Madonna.</i>
Lorraine, Claude	654	<i>Flight into Egypt.</i>
„ „	655	<i>Landscape, &c.</i>
Maas, N.	2372	<i>Two women in a kitchen.</i>
Maratta, Carlo	118	<i>Madonna.—And others.</i>
Matsys, Quintin	1721	<i>A banker and clients.</i>
Meer of Delft, Jan v. d. .	1432	<i>Group of four figures.—Life-size.</i>
„ „	1433	<i>A young girl at an open window.</i>
Memling, H.	2417	<i>S. Christopher and Infant Christ.</i>
Metsu, G.	1305	<i>Man and woman in an inn.</i>
„	1306	<i>Man selling a fowl.</i>
„	1308	<i>Woman and game-dealer.</i>
„	1311	<i>Woman reading.—And others.</i>
Meulen, J. van der . . .	1044, 5	<i>Court of Louis XIV.</i>
Mierevelt, P.	1098, 9	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
Mieris, Frans van . . .	1465-79.	—Several good, especially Nos. 1471, 4, 5, 6.
„ Willem van	1650-61.	—Several good, especially Nos. 1650, 61.
Mignon, A.	1492, 3, 6	<i>Flowers and fruits.</i>
„	1497	<i>Fruit and birds.</i>
„	1502	<i>Game and fruit.</i>
„	1505	<i>Dead game.—And others.</i>
Morales (El Divino) . .	601	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Moreelse, P.	2424	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Moretto (Bonvicino) . .	254A	<i>Appearance of the Virgin.</i>
Moro, Antonio	1085, 1085A	<i>Portraits.</i>
Moroni, G. B.	267	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Murillo, Esteban	633	<i>The apotheosis of S. Rodrigue.</i>
„ „	634	<i>Madonna.</i>
Neefs, Pieter	1049	<i>Interior of a church.</i>
Netscher, G.	1527	<i>Lady and cavalier at a harpsichord.</i>
„	1529	<i>Doctor and patient.</i>
„	1530	<i>Gentleman and lady with guitar.</i>
„	1531	<i>Portrait of Madame de Montespan.</i>
„	1532	<i>The same playing the harp.</i>
„	1533	<i>Lady and dog.</i>
Orley, B. van	2421	<i>Holy family.</i>
Ostade, A. van	1283, 7	<i>Interiors with peasants.</i>
Padovanino, Il	340	<i>Judith with the head of Holofernes.</i>
Palma, Jacopo (Vecchio) .	242	<i>Holy family.</i>

	No.	
Palma, Jacopo (Vecchio)	243	<i>The three Graces.—His own daughters.</i>
„ „ „	244	<i>Venus in a landscape.</i>
„ „ „	245	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
„ „ „	246	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
Parmegianino	162	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
„	164	<i>Madonna “della Rosa.”</i>
Pater, J. B.	699, 700	<i>Dancers.</i>
Piombo, S. del	2390	<i>Christ with the cross.</i>
Pordenone, Bernardino	254	<i>Portrait of a Venetian lady.</i>
„ G. A.	252	<i>Lady in mourning.</i>
Pottenburg, C.	2429	<i>Still-life.</i>
Potter, Paul	1420	<i>Forest and hunters.—An inferior repetition of No. 872A at Berlin.</i>
Poussin, Nicolas	648	<i>Venus and Cupid.</i>
Procaccini, Camillo	442	<i>S. Roch healing the diseased.</i>
„ G. C.	443	<i>Figures in a boat.</i>
„ „	444	<i>Holy family.</i>
Raphael Sanzio	67	<i>The “Madonna di San Sisto.”</i>
Ravesteyn, Jan van, attrib.	1106	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Rembrandt van Ryn	1214	<i>Bust of a young woman.</i>
„ „	1216	<i>Ganymede carried off by the eagle.</i>
„ „	1217	<i>Samson and others feasting.</i>
„ „	1219	<i>Portrait of his wife.</i>
„ „	1220	<i>Manoe and his wife sacrificing.</i>
„ „	1223, 8	<i>Portraits of old men.</i>
„ „	1225	<i>Portrait of himself and wife.</i>
„ „	1232	<i>Landscape.</i>
Reni, Guido	470	<i>Venus and Cupid.</i>
„ „	472	<i>Ninus and Semiramis.</i>
„ „	473	<i>Madonna in adoration.</i>
„ „	474	<i>Christ crowned with thorns.</i>
„ „	476	<i>The risen Saviour and women.</i>
„ „	478	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
„ „	479	<i>Christ crowned with thorns.—Oval.</i>
Ribera (Lo Spagnoletto)	608	<i>S. Mary of Egypt and an angel.</i>
„ „	610	<i>An angel appearing to S. Francis.</i>
„ „	612	<i>Martyrdom of S. Lawrence.</i>
„ „	613, 15	<i>S. Paul the hermit.</i>
„ „	618	<i>Diogenes with his lantern.</i>
„ „	619	<i>Philosopher in meditation.—And others.</i>
Rigaud, Hyacinthe	676	<i>Augustus III., King of Poland.</i>
Ring, P. de	1170	<i>Fruit, &c.</i>
Romano, Giulio	82	<i>Holy family, “della Catina.”</i>
Rosa, Salvator	2413, 14	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Rubens, P. P.	825	<i>Diana and her nymphs.</i>

	No.	
Rubens, P. P.	829	<i>Mythological subject.</i>
"	830	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
"	831	<i>Salome with head of the Baptist.</i>
"	832	<i>Old woman and boys.</i>
"	834	<i>Tigress and lion.</i>
"	835	<i>Satyrs.</i>
"	836	<i>View of the Escorial, Spain.</i>
"	837	<i>Boar-hunt.</i>
"	838	<i>Judgment of Paris.—Small.</i>
"	839	<i>The garden of Love.</i>
"	840	<i>Mercury and Argus.—Small.</i>
"	842	<i>Study for the 'Last Judgment.'</i>
"	845	<i>His two sons, Albert and Nicholas.</i>
"	846, 7	<i>Female and male portraits.</i>
"	848	<i>Portrait of a lady and her child.</i>
"	849	<i>Portrait of a man.</i>
"	852, 3	<i>Portraits of Helena Fourment.</i>
Ruysdael, Jacob	1436	<i>Landscape, 'The hunt.'</i>
" "	1437	<i>Landscape, 'Cemetery of the Jews.'</i>
" "	1439, 2365	<i>Landscapes.</i>
" "	1443	<i>Landscape, 'The monastery.'</i>
" "	1447	<i>View of a castle.</i>
Ryckaert, David	1016, 17	<i>Peasants.</i>
" "	1019	<i>Still-life.</i>
Santa Croce, G.	214	<i>Martyrdom of S. Lawrence.</i>
Sarto, Andrea del	43	<i>Marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
" "	44	<i>Sacrifice of Isaac.—The original, or a fine repetition : another is No. 387 at Madrid.</i>
" "	113	<i>Madonna with cherubs.—And others.</i>
Schalken, G.	1565, 6	<i>Young girl with a light.</i>
Signorelli, Luca	21	<i>Holy family.</i>
Slingeland, Pieter van	1537	<i>The interrupted lesson.</i>
" "	1538, 9	<i>Genre.</i>
Snyders, Frans	887, 9	<i>Dead game, &c.</i>
" "	891	<i>Boar-hunt.—Figures by Rubens.</i>
" "	892	<i>Game in a kitchen.—And others.</i>
Steen, Jan	1463	<i>Marriage at Cana.</i>
" "	1464	<i>Woman feeding her child.</i>
" "	2432	<i>Abraham and Hagar.</i>
Strozzi, B.	548	<i>David and Bathsheba.</i>
"	549	<i>David and Goliath.</i>
Subleyras, P.	701	<i>Christ in the house of Simon.</i>
Teniers, D., elder	907–913.	<i>Various examples.</i>
" younger	915	<i>Flemish kermess.</i>
" "	919, 23	<i>Peasants round a table.</i>
" "	926	<i>Peasants in a village inn.</i>

	No.	
Teniers, D., younger . . .	928	<i>The alchemist.</i>
„ „ . . .	929	<i>Temptation of S. Anthony.</i>
„ „ . . .	931	<i>A village fête.</i>
„ „ . . .	934	<i>A dentist.</i>
Terburg, G.	1242	<i>Two soldiers.—An interior.</i>
„	1243	<i>Two female figures.—An interior.</i>
„	1244	<i>The lesson on the lute.</i>
„	1245	<i>A study for the ‘Paternal counsel.’</i>
Tiarini, Alessandro . . .	489	<i>Medor and Angelica.</i>
Tintoretto	287	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
„	288	<i>Two portraits.</i>
„	289	<i>Knight and two women.</i>
„	290	<i>The fallen angels.</i>
„	293	<i>The woman taken in adultery.</i>
Titian	222	<i>The tribute-money—‘Il Cristo della moneta.’</i>
„	223	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
„	224	<i>Holy family and donators.</i>
„	225	<i>Venus reclining with Cupid, and a young man playing the lute.</i>
„	226	<i>Portrait of a young woman.</i>
„	227	<i>A lady in black.</i>
„	228	<i>Portrait.</i>
„	229	<i>A fair woman in white.</i>
„	230	<i>Lavinia, his daughter.</i>
Turchi, Alessandro . . .	336	<i>Venus and Adonis.—And others.</i>
Valdes Leal, J. de . . .	636	<i>Miracle of a saint.</i>
Velasquez de Silva . . .	624	<i>Portrait of a man in black.</i>
„ „ attrib.	622, 3	<i>Portraits.—Probably copies.</i>
Velde, Adrian van de . .	1521	<i>A woman drinking.</i>
„ „ „	1522	<i>Landscape.</i>
„ „ „	1523	<i>Ruins.</i>
„ „ „	1524	<i>Skating.</i>
„ „ „	1525	<i>Landscape and cattle.</i>
„ Willem van de . . .	2434	<i>Vessels on the sea.</i>
Vernet, C. J.	706	<i>A conflagration.</i>
Veronese, Paolo	299	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
„ „	300	<i>The marriage at Cana.</i>
„ „	301	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
„ „	302	<i>Jesus on the way to Calvary.</i>
„ „	303	<i>The centurion before Christ.</i>
„ „	304	<i>The finding of Moses.</i>
„ „	309	<i>Jesus at Emmaus.</i>
„ „	314	<i>Portrait of Daniel Barbaro.</i>
„ „	315	<i>Presentation in the temple.—And others.</i>
Vinci, Leonardo da . . .	30	<i>Madonna and S. John.</i>
Watteau, Antoine . . .	687	<i>View on a terrace with figures.</i>

	No.	
Watteau, Antoine . . .	688	<i>A fête champêtre.</i>
Weenix, J.	1577, 9	<i>Dead game.</i>
Werff, Adrian van der . .	1640	<i>Magdalen.</i>
„ „ . . .	1642	<i>Infant Jesus and S. John.</i>
„ „ . . .	1645	<i>Abraham and Hagar.</i>
„ „ . . .	1646	<i>A lady and gentleman playing chess.</i>
Weyden, Rogier van der,		
attrib	1718	<i>Christ on the cross.</i>
Wouwerman, P.	1325–89.	Among these numerous works the following are the best :—
„	1339	<i>Cavaliers at a forge.</i>
„	1355	<i>Departure for the hunt.</i>
„	1356	<i>Return from the hunt.</i>
„	1357	<i>Horsemen at a village inn.</i>
„	1368	<i>Hawking party.</i>
„	1375	<i>Cavalry skirmish.</i>
Zurbaran, F.	627	<i>A saint refusing the papal crown.</i>

THE STÄDEL PICTURE GALLERY AT FRANKFORT.

CATALOGUE OF 1873 AND A SUPPLEMENT OF 1877.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Amberger, C.	84	<i>Portrait of a young man.</i>
Angelico, Fra, da Fiesole .	7	<i>Madonna enthroned with angels.</i>
Antonello da Messina . .	16	<i>Head of S. Sebastian.</i>
Baldovinetti, Alessandro .	426	<i>Madonna and saints in adoration.</i>
Barnaba da Modena . . .	1	<i>Madonna.</i>
Bega, Cornelis	227, 8	<i>Interiors.</i>
Bellini, Giovanni, School of	18	<i>S. Jerome as a cardinal.</i> —A good repetition of No. 694 in the National Gallery, London, also a school copy.
Berckheyden, Gerrit . . .	267	<i>The stadhuis, Amsterdam.</i>
Bol, Ferdinand	150, 1	<i>Two portraits.</i>
Botticelli, Sandro	10	<i>Large portrait in profile.</i>
„ „	11	<i>Madonna with the Baptist.</i>
Brouwer, Adrian	233, 4	<i>Peasants.</i>
„ „	234A	<i>A man taking medicine.</i>
Bruyn, Bartholomäus . . .	101, 2	<i>Male portraits.</i>
„ „	103	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Canale, Antonio	33, 5	<i>Venetian scenes.</i>
Carpaccio, Vittore	18A	<i>Madonna with S. John.</i>
Cesare da Sesto	36	<i>S. Catharine.</i>

	No.	
Ceulen, J. van	121	<i>Portrait.</i>
Christus, Petrus	60	<i>Madonna.</i>
Cima da Conegliano	19	<i>Madonna.</i>
Clouet, François	429	<i>A small portrait.</i>
Crivelli, Carlo	14, 15	<i>The Annunciation.</i>
Cuyp, Albert	166	<i>Portrait of a boy.</i>
Dow, G.	244A	<i>Candlelight scene.</i>
Dürer, Albrecht	86	<i>Portrait of a girl.</i>
„ „	87	<i>Portrait of his father.</i>
Dyck, Anton van	117	<i>Portrait of a young man.</i>
Eeckhout, Gerb. van den	149	<i>Portrait.</i>
Everdingen, Aldert van	201	<i>Landscape.</i>
Eyck, Jan van	59	<i>The Madonna, "del Luca."</i>
Florentine School	11A	<i>Portrait of a girl.</i>
Francia, Francesco	41	<i>Portrait of a young man.</i>
Garofalo (Tisio)	43	<i>Holy family.</i>
German School, 16th century	89-92	<i>Portraits.</i>
Goyen, Jan van	173A	<i>A canal with boats.</i>
Hals, Frans	158, 9	<i>Portraits of a man and his wife.</i>
„ „	160	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Heem, Jan D. de	270	<i>Fruit-piece.</i>
Hobbema, Meindert.	203, 203A	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Holbein, Hans, elder	76-82	<i>The history of the Passion.</i>
„ „ younger	83	<i>Portrait.</i>
„ „ „	83A	<i>Portrait.—Probably early work.</i>
Hondecoeter, Melchior	276	<i>Poultry.</i>
Kalf, Willem	277	<i>Still-life.</i>
Koning, Philip de	155	<i>Landscape.</i>
Lippi, Fra Filippo	8	<i>A Crucifixion.</i>
Lochner, Stephan, attrib.	57, 58	<i>Two series of small works relating to the martyrdom of the twelve apostles.</i>
Lucas van Leiden	70A	<i>Christ on the cross.</i>
Macrino d'Alba	6	<i>Three compartments in one frame.</i>
Mantegna, Andrea	13	<i>S. Mark.</i>
Master of the 'Death of the Virgin'	99	<i>Altarpiece with wings.</i>
Memling, Hans	63	<i>Portrait.</i>
Millet, François	55	<i>Landscape.</i>
Moretto	25, 6	<i>Altarpieces.</i>
Moroni, G. B.	27	<i>Portrait.</i>
Neefs, Pieter.	262, 3	<i>Church interiors.</i>
Netscher, Gaspar	236	<i>Portrait.</i>
Perugino, P.	39	<i>Madonna with S. John.</i>
Piombo, Sebast. del	22	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Rembrandt	144	<i>A small Scripture subject.</i>

	No.	
Ribera, J.	52	<i>Susannah and the elders.</i>
Rubens, P. P.	112	<i>King David and the harp.</i>
"	113A	<i>Diogenes.—A sketch.</i>
"	115	<i>Portrait of a child.</i>
Ruysch, R.	273	<i>A flower-piece.</i>
Ruysdael, Jacob	191	<i>A landscape.</i>
Sassoferrato	45	<i>Virgin praying.</i>
Schalken, G.	246	<i>Candlelight subject.</i>
Slingeland, P. van	168	<i>Interior of a slaughter-house.</i>
Snyders, F.	127	<i>Fight of animals.</i>
Steen, Jan	231	<i>Man and woman joking.</i>
" "	232	<i>An alchemist.</i>
Stuerboudt, D., or Bouts	58A	<i>Augustus and the sibyl.</i>
Teniers, David, younger	134	<i>The smoker.</i>
" " "	135	<i>Landscape.</i>
Terburg, G.	235	<i>Figure in an interior.</i>
Tiepolo, G. B.	32	<i>A group.</i>
Titian, attrib.	23	<i>Portrait.</i>
Velasquez, D.	51	<i>Portrait of Cardinal Borgia.</i>
"	51A	<i>Portrait of the Infanta Maria Teresa.</i>
Veronese, P.	30	<i>Mars and Venus.</i>
Weenix, Jan	278	<i>Dead game.</i>
" "	279	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Weyden, R. van der, elder	61	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
" " "	62	<i>Three panels, from the life of S. John Baptist.—Small replicas of the larger work at Berlin, No. 534B.</i>
Weyden, R. van der, 'younger'	67-9	<i>Three large panels.</i>
" " "	70	<i>The thief on the cross.</i>
Wynants, Jan	198	<i>Landscape.</i>

THE ROYAL PINACOTHEK AT MUNICH.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Albani, F.	1235	<i>Venus and Adonis in a landscape.</i>
Albertinelli, Mariotto	545	<i>An Annunciation.</i>
Altdorfer, Albrecht	761	<i>Alexander's victory over Darius.—Dated 1529.</i>
Angelico, Fra	1204, 5, 7, 8	<i>Predella.</i>

	No.	
Angelico, Fra, attrib.	1203	<i>The eternal in glory with angels.</i> —Not genuine: C. and C.
Bartoli, Taddeo	1143	<i>A triptych—The Ascension.</i>
Bassano, Jacopo	1225	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
Baroccio, F.	494	<i>Saviour appearing to the magdalen.</i> —Dated 1590.
Bega, C.	950	<i>Interior.</i>
Beham, B.	72	<i>Woman brought to life in the presence of the true cross.</i>
„	98	<i>The devotion of Marcus Curtius.</i>
Bellini, Giovanni, attrib.	1196	<i>His own portrait.</i> —Probably by Gentile: C. and C.
Bellotti, Bernardo	476	<i>View of Munich.</i>
Berchem, N.	223, 8, 1023, 7, 30	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Bles, Hendrik de	683	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
Bol, F.	179	<i>Sacrifice of Isaac.</i>
Both, A. and Jan	173, 330, 479, 970	<i>Italian landscapes.</i>
Botticelli, S.	555	<i>The Entombment.</i>
Bouts, Dierick	636	<i>Israelites gathering manna.</i>
„ „	647	<i>Meeting of Abraham and Melchisedek.</i>
„ „	650	<i>The kiss of Judas.</i>
Bril, Paul	805	<i>Landscape.</i>
Brouwer, A.	273, 1107	<i>Interiors.</i> —And others.
Brueghel, Jan	—	Several in Cabinets VIII. and IX.
„ Pieter	784	<i>Preaching of John Baptist.</i>
„ „	801	<i>Village fair.</i>
Bruyn, B.	687, 8	<i>Wings of a triptych.</i>
„	704, 5, 6	<i>Altarpiece.</i>
Burgkmair, Hans	65	<i>S. John on the Isle of Patmos.</i>
„ „	73	<i>Esther before king Ahasuerus.</i>
Canale, Antonio	1209, 10, 13, 14	<i>Views of Venice.</i>
Cano, Alonso	353	<i>Appearance of the Virgin to S. Anthony.</i>
Caracci, Agostino	422	<i>S. Francis receiving the stigmata.</i>
„ Annibale	440	<i>Susannah at the bath.</i>
„ „	1252	<i>A Pietà.</i>
„ Ludovico	435	<i>S. Francis.</i>
Caravaggio	532	<i>Christ crowned with thorns.</i>
Cignani	1281	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Cima da Conegliano, School } of }	1200	<i>Madonna and saints.</i> —Probably by Basaiti: C. and C.
Claude Lorraine	391, 9, 407, 16, 32, 3	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Coello, C.	379	<i>Miracle of S. Peter of Alcantara.</i>
Cologne, Master of	630, 1, 2	<i>A triptych.</i>
„ Wilhelm of	607	<i>S. Veronica.</i>
„ School of	593–607	in cabinet I. illustrate the early masters of this school, between 1360 and 1460.

	No.	
Cologne, School of	609-26	in cabinet II. illustrate the early masters influenced by Flanders, between 1460 and 1520. Among them is an altar-piece by the master of the Lyversberg <i>Passion</i> Nos. 613-18.
Cranach, Lucas, elder . . .	56	<i>Woman taken in adultery.</i>
" " " . . .	83	<i>Lucretia.</i> —Dated 1524.
" " " . . .	729	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
" " " . . .	733	<i>Portraits of Luther and Melancthon.</i>
" " " . . .	734	<i>Madonna.</i>
" " " . . .	736	<i>Lot and his daughters.</i>
" " " . . .	749	<i>The Crucifixion—A triptych.</i>
" manner of . . .	1282	<i>Portrait.</i>
Crayer, G. de	314	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Credi, Lorenzo di	553	<i>A Nativity.</i> —Almost identical with No. 1287 in the Uffizi, Florence.
Cuyp, A.	1004	<i>Near a camp.</i>
" 	1035	<i>Fowls in a stable.</i>
Denner, B.	769, 79	<i>Portraits.</i>
Dolci, C.	453	<i>Madonna.</i>
" 	471	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Dow, G.	864	<i>His own portrait.</i>
" 	869	<i>Woman at her toilette.</i>
" 	876	<i>The charlatan.</i> —And others.
Dughet, G. (Poussin) . .	1259	<i>Landscape.</i> —And others.
Dürer, Albrecht	1	<i>Portrait of Stephan Baumgartner.</i>
" " 	2	<i>The Nativity.</i>
" " 	3	<i>Lucas Baumgartner.</i>
" " 	71	<i>SS. John and Peter.</i>
" " 	76	<i>SS. Paul and Mark.</i>
" " 	93	<i>Lucretia.</i> —Dated 1518.
" " 	712	<i>Portrait of Krell.</i> —Dated 1499.
" " 	716	<i>His own portrait.</i> —Dated 1500.
" " 	720	<i>Portrait of his father.</i> —Dated 1497.
" " 	731	<i>Portrait of Wohlgemuth.</i> —Dated 1516.
" " 	739	<i>Portrait of a young man.</i> —Dated 1500.
Dyck, Anton van	175	<i>Holy family.</i>
" " 	193	<i>Portrait of Liberti, organist of Antwerp.</i>
" " 	198	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
" " 	203, 12	<i>Pietàs.</i>
" " 	206, 7	<i>Portraits.</i>
" " 	209	<i>Portrait of Charles Maléry.</i>
" " 	217	<i>Two portraits.</i>
" " 	313, 15	<i>Burgomaster of Antwerp and his wife.</i>
" " 	333, 45, 7	<i>Male portraits.</i>
" " 	927	<i>Portrait of Maria de' Medici.</i>

	No.	
Dyck, Anton van	928	<i>Portrait of Alexander Scaglio.</i>
„ „	929	<i>Count John of Nassau.</i>
„ „	930	<i>Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.</i>
„ „	934	<i>The painter Palamedes.</i>
„ „	940	<i>Count of Wallenstein.</i>
„ „	1308, 1414	<i>Female portraits.</i>
„ „	926, 7, 34, 5, 6	<i>Small studies.—And others.</i>
Eeckhout, G. van den	871	<i>Christ among the doctors.</i>
Engelbrechsten	91	<i>Crucifixion.</i>
Everdingen, Van	225	<i>Landscape.</i>
Eyck, Van, copy of	55, 61	<i>Queen of heaven and S. John Baptist.</i>
Francia, F.	575	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „	577	<i>Madonna in adoration.</i>
Fyt, J.	325	<i>Game guarded by dogs.</i>
„ „	339	<i>Boar-hunt.</i>
„ „	341	<i>Game.</i>
Garofalo	1172	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „	1333	<i>Pietà.</i>
Ghirlandajo, D.	556, 7, 8	<i>An altarpiece.—Formerly in S. M. Novella, Florence.</i>
„ attrib.	538	<i>Pietà.—By Filippino Lippi: C. and C.</i>
Giordano, Luca	442	<i>Massacre of the innocents.</i>
„ „	569	<i>Christ at the well.</i>
Giorgione, attrib.	582	<i>Portrait.—By Palma Vecchio: C. and C.</i>
„ „	470	<i>Woman with the mirror.—In the spirit of Pordenone: C. and C.</i>
Giotto, attrib.	1148	<i>The Last Supper.</i>
„ „	1152	<i>Christ on the cross.</i>
„ „	1420	<i>Christ in limbo.</i>
Goes, Hugo van der	635	<i>Annunciation.</i>
Goyen, Jan van	1378, 1417	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Granacci	533, 5, 6, 40	<i>Four saints.</i>
Grünewald	69	<i>S. Matthew.—And others.</i>
Guido Reni	527	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
Haarlem, Gerhard van	84, 5, 6	<i>A triptych.</i>
Hals, Frans	311	<i>Family group.</i>
Heem, J. de	933, 1012	<i>Flowers and fruit.</i>
Helst, B. van der	1002, 1287	<i>Two portraits.</i>
Hobbema, M.	1036	<i>Landscape.</i>
Holbein, Hans, elder	15, 16, 17	<i>An altarpiece.—And several others.</i>
„ younger, attrib.	97	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Hondecoeter, M.	219, 344	<i>Poultry.</i>
„ „	1298	<i>A park with poultry.</i>
Honthorst, G.	310, 342	<i>Two subjects.</i>
„ „	328, 1301	<i>Two subjects.</i>
Hooghe, Pieter de	1122	<i>An interior.</i>

	No.	
Jardin, Karel du	242	<i>Figures in a landscape.</i>
Jordaens, Jacob	181	<i>Twelfth day, a banquet.</i>
" "	324	<i>Satyr and peasant.</i>
Kalf, Willem	384	<i>Still-life.</i>
Kaufmann, Angelica . .	152	<i>Her own portrait.</i>
Keyser, Th. de	1010	<i>An interior.</i> —Dated 1658.
Kulmbach, Hans (Wagner)	40-6	<i>Two saints.</i>
Le Brun, C.	392	<i>Repentant magdalen.</i> —Said to be a portrait of Madame la Vallière.
Leiden, Lucas van . . .	743	<i>An altarpiece.</i>
Lippi, Filippo	554	<i>Annunciation.</i>
" "	1169	<i>Madonna.</i>
" Filippino	563	<i>Christ appearing to the Virgin.</i>
Lotto, Lorenzo	552	<i>Marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
Luini, B., attrib. . . .	565	<i>S. Catharine.</i> —By Andrea Solario: C. and C.
Lyversberg 'Passion,' Master of	613-18	<i>An altarpiece.</i>
Maas, Nicholas	190, 1	<i>Portraits.</i>
Mabuse, Jan Gossaert . .	99	<i>S. Michael and a donor.</i>
" "	633	<i>Jupiter and Danae.</i> —Dated 1527.
" "	707	<i>Madonna.</i>
Mantegna, Andrea, attrib. .	549	<i>Madonna and saints.</i> —By Bono of Ferrara: C. and C.
Maratta, Carlo	1230	<i>Sleeping child.</i>
Marinus	44	<i>A version of the " Misers."</i>
Masaccio, attrib. . . .	1150	<i>His own portrait.</i> —Not genuine.
Masolino, attrib. . . .	1164	<i>Annunciation.</i> —Probably an early Filippo Lippi: C. and C.
Master of 'Death of the Virgin'	660, 2, 3	<i>An altarpiece.</i>
Matsys, Quintin	80	<i>The money-changers.</i>
Melem, Hans van	668-74	<i>An altarpiece.</i>
Memling, Hans	640	<i>S. John Baptist.</i> —Painted in 1470: C. and C.
" "	641	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
" "	642	<i>S. Christopher.</i>
" "	665	<i>The seven joys of the Virgin.</i> —Painted in 1480.
Mengs, A. R.	153	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Metsu, G.	957	<i>Kitchen interior.</i>
"	1121	<i>The feast.</i>
Mieris, Frans van, elder .	879	<i>The sick woman.</i>
" " "	988	<i>" La botte de Mieris."</i>
" " "	1014	<i>Interior.</i>
" " "	1015	<i>Lady before the glass.</i>
" " "	1040	<i>The breakfast.</i>

	No.	
Mieris, Frans van, elder	1058	<i>A man seated.</i> —And others.
Mignon, A.	108, 11	<i>Still-life.</i>
Monnoyer	1324	<i>Flowers.</i>
Moretto	152	<i>Portrait.</i>
„ attrib.	1211	<i>Portrait.</i> —Dated 1523.
Moro, Antonio	1293	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Moroni	452	<i>Portrait.</i>
Murillo	348, 9, 57	<i>Beggar-boys.</i>
„	368	<i>A fruit-girl.</i>
„	371	<i>S. Francis healing a paralysed man.</i>
„	376	<i>An old woman and boy.</i>
Neefs, Pieter	1065	<i>Church interior.</i>
Neer, Artus van der	1379	<i>Moonlight.</i>
„ Eglon van der	1055	<i>A lady fainting.</i>
Netscher, G.	777	<i>A concert.</i>
„	780	<i>An interior.</i> —And others.
Neuchatel, N.	1424	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Ostade, A. van	835, 78	<i>Interiors.</i> —And others.
„ Isaac van	843	<i>The skaters.</i>
Palma Vecchio	588	<i>Madonna worshipped by S. Roch.</i>
Palmezzano	541	<i>Madonna between saints.</i> —Dated 1513.
Pantoja della Cruz	370, 8	<i>Two portraits.</i>
Paudiss, Ch.	113	<i>Wolf devouring a lamb.</i>
Perugino	561	<i>Madonna appearing to S. Bernard.</i>
„	590	<i>Madonna in adoration.</i>
Piombo, Seb. del, attrib.	579	<i>Three saints.</i> —Not genuine.
Pollajuoli, The	1157, 62, 7	<i>Three small works in tempera.</i>
Pordenone, G. A., attrib.	482	<i>A concert.</i> —Suggests Florigerio: C. and C.
Potter, Paul	1103	<i>Landscape with cattle.</i>
Poussin, N.	408	<i>Midas and Bacchus.</i>
„	417	<i>Pietà.</i>
Procaccini, G. C.	426	<i>Holy family.</i>
„	1237	<i>Madonna.</i>
Pulzone, S.	1227	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Raphael Sanzio	534	<i>Holy family “del Canigiani.”</i>
„ „	547	<i>Madonna “della Tenda.”</i>
„ „	585	<i>Portrait.</i>
„ „	1206	<i>Madonna “di Tempi.”</i>
„ „ attrib.	1173, 80, 5	<i>Predella.</i> —By Perugino: C. and C.
„ in the manner of	1189	<i>Madonna.</i>
Ravesteyn, Jan van	182, 4	<i>Two portraits.</i>
Rembrandt	196	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„	323, 9	<i>Portrait of Govert Flinck and his wife.</i>
„	337, 43	<i>Portraits.</i>
„	847	<i>The Ascension.</i>

	No.	
Rembrandt	848	<i>The Nativity.</i>
„	849	<i>The Deposition.</i>
„	850	<i>Christ raised on the cross.</i>
„	851	<i>The Resurrection.</i>
„	852	<i>The Entombment.</i>
„	860	<i>Autumn landscape.</i>
„	882	<i>Jesus in the temple.</i>
„	1299	<i>Holy family.</i> —Dated 1663.
Reni, Guido	527	<i>Assumption.</i>
Ribera, José (Spagnoletto) .	354	<i>Death of Seneca.</i> —Dated 1645.
„ „	363	<i>Martyrdom of S. Andrew.</i>
„ „	381, 5, 6	<i>Saints.</i>
Rubens, P. P.	244	<i>Count Arundel and his wife.</i>
„	245	<i>The lion-hunt.</i>
„	246	<i>SS. Peter and Paul.</i>
„	250	<i>Fall of the condemned.</i>
„	253	<i>Portrait of Philip IV.</i>
„	255	<i>Samson and Delilah.</i>
„	256	<i>Portrait of himself and his wife.</i>
„	258	<i>Last Judgment.</i>
„	260, 79, 920	<i>Portraits of Helena Fourment.</i>
„	262	<i>Crucifixion.</i>
„	263	<i>Seven cupids.</i>
„	267, 8	<i>Two portraits.</i>
„	269	<i>Massacre of the innocents.</i>
„	271	<i>Meleager and Atalanta.</i>
„	281	<i>Triumph of Religion over Vice.</i>
„	284	<i>A landscape.</i>
„	287	<i>Rubens and Helena Fourment.</i>
„	288, 9	<i>Two small studies.</i>
„	291	<i>The daughters of Leucippe.</i>
„	889	<i>Study for the Last Judgment.</i>
„	908	<i>The resurrection of the just.</i>
„	916, 22	<i>Landscapes.</i>
„	917	<i>Battle of the Amazons.</i>
„	1303	<i>Esau and Jacob.</i>
„	1307, 85	<i>Two studies.</i>
Ruysch, Rachel	862	<i>Flowers in a crystal vase.</i>
„ „	1001	<i>Still-life.</i>
„ „	1016, 1117	<i>Flowers, &c.</i>
Ruysdael, Jacob	322	<i>Landscape.</i>
„ „	1038, 45	<i>Landscapes.</i>
„ „	1096	<i>Winter scene.</i> —And others.
Sarto, Andrea del, attrib. .	576	<i>Bust of S. Joseph.</i>
„ „ „	548	<i>Holy family.</i> —A copy of that in the Louvre, not genuine : C. and C.

	No.	
Sarto, Andrea del, attrib.	1174, 5, 81, 6	<i>Studies for the Scalzo frescoes at Florence.</i> —Authorship doubtful: C. and C.
Schaffner, Martin	7, 21, 5, 36	<i>Folding doors of an organ.</i>
Schidone, B.	1219	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Schongauer, Martin	738	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Schuhlein, Hans	11, 13	<i>Parts of an altarpiece.</i>
Snyders, Frans	205	<i>Still-life.</i>
" "	297	<i>Two lionesses pursuing a kid.</i>
" "	305	<i>A lioness and a wild boar.</i>
" "	317	<i>A boar-hunt.</i>
Sodoma, Il (Bazzi)	1194	<i>Holy family.</i>
Steen, Jan	842	<i>A quarrel.</i>
" "	855	<i>The doctor's visit.</i>
Teniers, David, younger	299	<i>Italian fair.</i>
" " "	840	<i>Peasants playing cards.</i>
" " "	844	<i>Players and drinkers in an inn.</i>
" " "	1125	<i>Players and drinkers in an inn.</i> —And others.
Terburg, G.	243	<i>Interior of a peasant's room.</i>
"	1029	<i>Boy and dog.</i>
"	1062	<i>Interior.</i>
Tiarini, Alessandro	433	<i>A mythological subject.</i>
Tiepolo, J. B.	1397	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
Tintoretto (Robusti)	1223	<i>Portrait of Vesalius.</i>
Titian	467	<i>Male portrait.</i>
"	496	<i>Portrait of Charles V.</i> —Dated 1548.
"	524	<i>Venus and a bacchante.</i> —Painted subsequently to Titian's time: C. and C.
"	587	<i>Holy family.</i> —Painted between 1520-5: C. and C.
"	591	<i>Madonna.</i> —Late work.
"	1238	<i>Jupiter and Antiope.</i>
"	1329	<i>The crowning with thorns.</i>
" attrib.	489	<i>A portrait.</i> —By Tintoretto: C. and C.
Valentin, M.	406	<i>Queen Artemisia and the basket-maker.</i>
"	1399	<i>Soldiers gambling.</i>
Veen, Otho van	827-32	<i>The triumph of the church.</i>
Velasquez	366	<i>His own portrait.</i>
"	366A	<i>A portrait.</i>
"	367	<i>Portrait of Card. Rospigliosi.</i>
"	1311	<i>An infanta of Spain.</i>
"	1414A	<i>The Duke of Olivares.</i>
Velde, A. van de	194	<i>Landscape and cattle.</i>
Vernet, C. J.	—	Several examples.
Veronese, P.	495	<i>Repose in Egypt.</i>

	No.		
Veronese, P.	1224	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>	
„	1332	<i>The centurion of Capernaum.</i>	
Vinci, Leonardo da, School			
of	1335	<i>Madonna.</i>	
Vos, Cornelis de	231	<i>A family group.</i>	
Waterloo, Ant.	210, 1375	<i>Landscapes.</i>	
Watteau, Antoine	1312	<i>Ladies and gentlemen in a park.</i>	
Weenix, Jan	227, 34, 320	<i>Dead game.</i>	
„ „	235	<i>A boar-hunt.</i>	
„ „	326	<i>A dog overthrows a cage of pigeons.</i>	
„ „	332	<i>Dead game and poultry.</i>	
„ „	340	<i>Dead game and dogs.</i>	
Werff, Ad. van der	1070-99,	filling Cabinet XVI.	
Weyden, Rogier van der	627	<i>The Annunciation.</i>	} <i>An altar-piece.</i>
„ „	628	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>	
„ „	629	<i>Presentation in the temple.</i>	
„ „	634	<i>S. Luke painting the Virgin.</i>	
Wohlgemuth, Michael	22	<i>Christ in the garden</i>	} <i>Parts of an altarpiece.—</i> <i>Dated 1465.</i>
„ „	27	<i>The Crucifixion.</i>	
„ „	34	<i>Descent from the cross.</i>	
„ „	39	<i>The Resurrection.</i>	
„ „	82	<i>The marriage of S. Catharine.</i>	
„ „	1415	<i>The twelve apostles departing.</i>	
„ „	1423	<i>A crucifixion.</i>	
Wouwerman, P.	208	<i>The stag-hunt.</i>	
„	989	<i>Cavaliers in a stable.</i>	
„	998	<i>The watering place.</i>	
„	1011	<i>A camp.—And others.</i>	
Wynants, Jan	309	<i>Landscape, morning.</i>	
„ „	319	<i>Landscape, evening.</i>	
„ „	1118	<i>Landscape.</i>	
Zeitblom, Bart.	714, 18	<i>Two saints.</i>	
„ „	1373, 4	<i>Two saints.—And others.</i>	
Zurbaran, Francisco	351	<i>Return of the Virgin and S. John from the tomb.</i>	
„ „	373	<i>A saint in meditation.</i>	

THE GERMAN MUSEUM, NÜRNBERG.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

In the German Museum, Nürnberg, are numerous pictures, chiefly of the early German schools, which are referred to in the general catalogue of the museum; the majority, however, are by unknown masters, and such art as they exhibit is of a rude kind. A few pictures are choice, and will be named with their numbers from the catalogue (date 1877). Very recently the

pictures formerly in the Rathhaus have been removed to the museum; but they are not yet catalogued, and have no numbers.

At the end of the gallery are

	No.	
Dürer, Albrecht. . . .	1348	<i>The portrait of Hieronymus Holzschuher.—</i> Dated 1526.
„ „ attrib. . . .	1351	<i>A fine male head.</i>
„ „ „	1349	<i>A Hercules with bow.—Much injured.</i>
Pencz, G.	1352, 3	<i>Two portraits.</i>

In the same gallery are a few heads, by Lucas Cranach, Nos. 1326–9, and some fair examples of the school of Wohlgemuth, Nos. 1343–7.

In another room, among the pictures from the Rathhaus, are two portraits, larger than life-size, of the Emperors Charlemagne and Sigismund, by Albrecht Dürer; a fine *Madonna*, by Burgkmair, dated 1509; an *Interior*, by Pieter de Hooghe; a *Portrait of Erasmus*, by G. Pencz; a *Head of a youth*, by Rembrandt; several good portraits by Kupetzky; among many others of less interest.

THE ROYAL GALLERY IN THE MORITZ-KAPELLE, NÜRNBERG.

CATALOGUE WITHOUT DATE.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

No.	
4B	Early German School . . . <i>S. Hubert.</i>
4c	Wohlgemuth <i>S. Bridget.</i>
6	Israel van Meckenen . . . <i>Death of the Virgin.</i>
12	Albrecht Altdorfer . . . <i>Martyrdom of S. Stephen.</i>
12c	Mabuse, attrib. . . . <i>Allegory of life and death.—A diptych.</i>
15	„ school of <i>Presentation in the temple.</i>
16	Engelbrechten, C. . . . <i>Descent from the cross.</i>
19	J. H. de Bles <i>A king's retinue.</i>
21	Martin van Heemskerck . . <i>A votive altarpiece.</i>
21B	Cranach <i>Portrait of Luther.</i>
22	Jan van Eyck, attrib. . . . <i>Male portrait.</i>
22B	Lucas van Leiden <i>A portrait.</i>
23	Hans Memling <i>The Resurrection.</i>
25	J. H. de Bles <i>A king's retinue.</i>
27	Martin van Heemskerck . . <i>A votive altarpiece.</i>
33	„ „ <i>Christ and the cross.</i>
35	Quintin Matsys, attrib. . . <i>Crucifixion.</i>
36	M. van Heemskerck <i>Crowning with thorns.</i>
38	A. Altdorfer ! <i>Stephen before the high-priest.</i>
40E	Holbein, elder, attrib. . . . <i>Madonna.</i>
44	Hans Burgkmair <i>S. Christopher and Infant Christ.</i>

No.	
45, 53, 74, 80	Wohlgemuth . . . <i>Saints.</i>
49, 50	Holbein, elder . . . <i>Martyrdom of saints.</i>
52	Martin Schaffner . . . <i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
52B, 52D	Holbein, younger . . . <i>Portraits.</i>
52c	A. Altdorfer . . . <i>Crucifixion.</i>
55, 6	Holbein, elder . . . <i>Portraits.</i>
57, 71	Hans Kulmbach (Wagner) . . . <i>Saints.</i>
58	Zeitblom . . . <i>S. Margaret.</i>
64	A. Dürer . . . <i>Descent from the cross.</i>
65	Zeitblom . . . <i>S. Ursula.</i>
66	M. Schongauer or Schön . . . <i>Joachim and Anna teaching the Virgin.</i>
69	L. Cranach . . . <i>Portrait.</i>
71B	Burgkmair . . . <i>S. Sebastian.</i>
73	Cranach . . . <i>The woman taken in adultery.—An altered replica of No. 56 at Munich.</i>
74B	Wohlgemuth . . . <i>Crucifixion.</i>
76	G. Pencz . . . <i>Saint.</i>
77, 83	H. Schäufelin . . . <i>Two altarpieces.</i>
78, 9	M. Ostendorfer . . . <i>Martyrdom of two saints.</i>
89	Holbein, younger . . . <i>Portrait of Calvin.</i>
98	C. Amberger . . . <i>Martyrdom of S. Sebastian.—Another sub- ject on the other side.</i>
102	A. Dürer . . . <i>Ecce Homo.</i>
107	Cranach, younger . . . <i>David in the desert.</i>
111	M. Schongauer . . . <i>Saints and children.</i>
114	A. Altdorfer . . . <i>S. Jerome.</i>
117	Cranach, elder . . . <i>An old man and a girl.</i>
118	Hans Schöpfer . . . <i>Portrait.</i>
124	Baldung Grün . . . <i>Madonna.</i>
124A	Nürnberg painter . . . <i>Portrait.</i>
124B	Holbein . . . <i>Portrait of Luther's wife.</i>
129, 31	Cranach, elder . . . <i>Two Depositions.—Cranach has painted himself as Joseph of Arimathea, and Luther as Nicodemus.</i>
134D	School of Holbein . . . <i>Portrait.</i>
133, 5	Unknown . . . <i>Donators, father and son, mother and daughters.</i>
138	Burgkmair . . . <i>Marriage of the Virgin.</i>

THE ROYAL GALLERY OF PICTURES AT STUTTGART.

CATALOGUE OF 1876.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

The chief object of a visit to this gallery is to attain a knowledge of the works of Bartholomäus Zeitblom, the most distinguished master at Ulm of the Swabian school, as well as of some by his followers. A few other pictures will be mentioned among the 700 canvases, most of them without any merit, which form this collection.

Room III.

	No.	
Beham, Barth. . . .	435	<i>S. Benedict in a landscape.</i>
Cranach, Lucas, elder . . .	368, 457	<i>Female and male portraits.</i>
Vos, C. von Ulm . . .	430-2	<i>Sacred subjects.</i>
Zeitblom, Barth. . . .	411, 12, 29	<i>John Baptist and others.</i>
" " . . .	421-7	An altarpiece, of which the principal subject is the <i>Visitation</i> , dated 1496. The other subject is the <i>Miracle of S. Valentine</i> . The remaining panels are saints.
" " . . .	439, 40, 3, 4, 6	<i>Figures of saints.</i>
" " . . .	452	<i>Birth of Christ.</i>

In this room there are several good works by unknown masters of the Swabian school.

Room II.—Italian School.

	No.	
Bellini, Giovanni, attrib. . .	4	<i>Dead Christ.</i>
Titian, attrib. . . .	5	<i>Repentant magdalen.</i> —A good school copy of the Naples original.

Cabinet V.

	No.	
Does, J. van der . . .	272	<i>Sheep and dog.</i>

Room II.—Netherlandish School.

	No.	
Hobbema, M. . . .	362	<i>Landscape.</i>
Hondecoeter, M. . . .	259, 64	<i>Fowls, &c.</i>
Murillo, attrib. . . .	316	<i>Boy's portrait.</i>
Neer, A. van der . . .	334	<i>Landscape.</i>
Rubens, P. P. . . .	262	<i>Weeping magdalen.</i>

Corridor.

	No.	
Netscher, G. . . .	561-73	<i>Portraits.</i>

THE GALLERY IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS AT VIENNA.

Pictures last examined in 1879.

This collection contains a large number of pictures of very inferior quality: all are at present without numbers, a new catalogue being in preparation. The works most worthy of notice are the following:—

Aelst, W. van	<i>Three studies of still-life.</i>
Bassano, J.	<i>Moses striking the rock.</i>
Bonifazio	<i>Two studies of saints.</i>
Carnietto, Ant.	<i>Single figure.</i>
Cima da Conegliano	<i>S. Mark and two saints.</i>
Cranach, L. elder	<i>Female portrait.—And others.</i>
„ younger	<i>Development of childhood.</i>
„ „	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Dyck, A. van	<i>Full-length portrait.</i>
Francia, F.	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Guardi, F.	<i>Several studies.</i>
Heem, J. D. de	<i>Still-life.</i>
Heyde, J. van der	<i>Still-life.</i>
Hondecoeter, M.	<i>Fight between turkey and cock.</i>
„	<i>Hawk in a poultry yard.—And others.</i>
Huysum, J. van	<i>Flowers.</i>
Jordaens, J.	<i>Paul and Barnabas.</i>
Meer, J. van, der, of Delft, } attrib. }	<i>Courtyard with figures.—Certainly not by J. van der Meer; probably by Pieter de Hooghe.</i>
Murillo	<i>Beggar-boys.</i>
Padovanino	<i>Venus reclining.</i>
Rembrandt, attrib.	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Rubens	<i>Tigress and cubs.</i>
„	<i>Several sketches.</i>
Ruysch, R.	<i>Two flower-pieces.</i>
Ruysdael, J.	<i>Landscape.</i>
Veronese, P.	<i>Decorative canvas.</i>
Weenix, J.	<i>Dead birds and landscape.</i>
Wouwerman, Ph.	<i>Horsemen.</i>

Besides these there are several Early Florentine panels, some canvases of no great merit attributed to Tintoretto, and many small works by Teniers, Van Goyen, Van Everdingen, J. Le Ducq, Em. de Witte, Van Vliet and others.

THE BELVEDERE GALLERY AT VIENNA.

CATALOGUE OF 1878.

*Pictures last examined in 1879.**First Floor.**Italian Schools.—Room I.*

	No.	
Bassano, Jacopo	9	Small composition.
„ „	12	<i>The good Samaritan.</i>
Farinato, P.	40	<i>Pagan sacrifice.</i>
Palma Vecchio	10	<i>A young hero.</i>
Schiavone, Andrea . . .	47	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
Tintoretto	22	<i>Portrait.</i>
„	44	<i>Portrait.</i>
„	53	<i>Christ with the cross.—And some portraits.</i>
Titian	6	<i>Allegorical portraiture.</i>
„	48	<i>Portrait of a Venetian lady.</i>
Veronese, P.	23	<i>Annunciation.</i>
„	34	<i>Judith.</i>
„	46	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
„	50	<i>The Virgin, S. Catharine, and nuns.</i>
„	52	<i>Christ in the house of Jairus.</i>
Vivarini, Luigi	36	<i>Madonna and angels.—Dated 1489.</i>

Room II.

Basaiti, Marco	62	<i>Calling of James and John.—Dated 1515.</i>
Bellini, Giovanni . . .	43	<i>A Venus.—Painted in 1515.</i>
„ „	63	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Bonifazio	8	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
„	56	<i>Two saints.</i>
Bordone, P.	15, 66	<i>Decorative panels.</i>
Catena, V.	33	<i>Man in a black cap.</i>
Giorgione	57	<i>The three mathematicians.—Said to have been finished by Seb. del Piombo.</i>
„ attrib.	10	<i>Youth attacked by a soldier. — Suggests Cariani: C. and C.</i>
Lotto, Lorenzo	47	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Moretto	7	<i>S. Justina martyr.</i>
Palma Vecchio	2	<i>Visitation of the Virgin.</i>
„ „	6	<i>Madonna with saints.—Injured.</i>
„ „	9	<i>A young Venetian lady.</i>
„ „	11	<i>Female portrait.—Injured by repainting.</i>
„ „	12	<i>Female portrait.</i>

	No.
Palma Vecchio	13 <i>Lucretia.</i>
" "	14 <i>A girl.</i>
Titian	19 <i>Ecce Homo.</i> —A large composition dated 1543.
"	27 <i>Portrait of Giacomo Strada.</i> —Painted 1566.
"	29 <i>Portrait of Isabella d'Este.</i>
"	30 <i>Young jesuit at prayer.</i>
"	35 " <i>La bella di Tiziano.</i> "
"	36 <i>Danae.</i>
"	37 <i>Portrait.</i> —About 1550 : C. and C.
"	39 <i>Madonna with three saints.</i> —Early work and injured.
"	40 <i>Portrait.</i>
"	41 <i>Madonna.</i> —Early.
"	46 <i>John Frederick of Saxony.</i> —Painted in 1548.
"	48 <i>Portrait of Titian at 50 years.</i>
"	59 <i>Allegorical portraiture.</i>
"	60 <i>Woman taken in adultery.</i> —Unfinished. Probably not genuine : C. and C.
"	64 <i>Holy family with cherries.</i>
" attrib.	17 <i>Diana and Calisto.</i> — Probably by a follower : C. and C.
Vivarini, Bart.	58 <i>Altarpiece in five parts.</i> —Dated 1477.

Room III.

Caravaggio	5 <i>David with the head of Goliath.</i>
"	27 <i>Madonna "of the Rosary."</i>
Cortona, Pietro da	33 <i>Hagar returns to Abraham.</i>
Feti, D.	10 <i>Market with many figures.</i>
"	47 <i>Marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
Maratta, Carlo	1 <i>Death of Joseph.</i> —And others.
Perugino	12 <i>Madonna and two saints.</i>
"	19 <i>Baptism of Christ.</i>
"	31 <i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Raphael	55 <i>Madonna.</i> —Painted in 1505.
Romano, Giulio	18 <i>Allegory.</i>
" "	51 <i>S. Margaret and the dragon.</i>
Rosa, Salvator	56, 7 <i>Battle-pieces.</i>
Sassoferrato	9 <i>Madonna.</i>

Room IV.

Allori, Cristofano	20 <i>Judith and Holofernes.</i> —A poor copy of No. 96 in the Pitti.
Bartolommeo, Fra	29 <i>Presentation.</i>

	No.	
Bazzi, (Il Sodoma)	18	<i>Holy family.</i>
Bronzino, A.	21	<i>Portrait.</i>
Dolci, Carlo	6	<i>Sincerity, allegorical.</i>
„ „	9	<i>Madonna.</i>
Florentine School	56	<i>A head.</i>
Gozzoli, Benozzo	43	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Luini, B.	12	<i>Herodias.—Much injured.</i>
Sarto, Andrea del	4	<i>Tobit and the angels.—Injured. The only genuine example here: C. and C.</i>

Room V.

Caracci, Ag.	17	<i>S. Francis receiving the stigmata.</i>
„ Lod.	20	<i>S. Francis in contemplation.</i>
Cignani, Carlo	3	<i>Madonna.</i>
Francia, Francesco, attrib. .	18	<i>Madonna with saints.—Ruined by re-painting: C. and C.</i>
Guercino	30	<i>Return of the prodigal.</i>
„	32	<i>The prodigal son.</i>
Reni, Guido	1	<i>Baptism of Christ.</i>
„ „	15	<i>Allegory of the four seasons.</i>
„ „	25	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „	31	<i>Ecce Homo.—And others.</i>
Sirani, Elizabetta	34	<i>Martha and Mary.</i>

Room VI.

Caracci, Ann.	12	<i>Christ and the woman of Samaria.</i>
Correggio	9	<i>Madonna, “La Zingarella.”</i>
„	10	<i>Male portrait.</i>
„	19	<i>Jupiter and Io.</i>
„	21	<i>Ganymede carried by the eagle.</i>
„	25	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Mantegna, Andrea	46	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
„ „	42-5, 47-50	<i>Studies for the ‘Triumph of Julius Cæsar.’</i>

Room VII.

Antonello da Messina . . .	60	<i>Dead Christ and angels.—Retouched.</i>
Bonifazio	24	<i>SS. Francis and Andrew.</i>
„	26	<i>S. Jerome and the Baptist.</i>
Carpaccio, V.	25	<i>Christ adored by angels.—Dated 1496.</i>
Correggio	17	<i>S. Sebastian.—Bust.</i>
Giordano, Luca	44	<i>Archangel Michael and fallen angels.</i>
Palma Vecchio	12	<i>Venetian girl.</i>
„ „	49	<i>Venetian lady.</i>
Schiavone, A.	19	<i>Holy family.</i>
Signorelli, Luca	7	<i>Adoration.</i>
Tintoretto	46	<i>Portrait.</i>

	No.	
Velasquez, Diego	6	<i>Baltasar Carlos as a child.</i>
" "	13	<i>Infanta Margarita Teresa.</i>
" "	14	<i>The family of Velasquez.</i>
" "	15	<i>Infanta Maria Teresa.</i>
" "	40	<i>An idiot.</i>
" "	47	<i>Infanta Maria Teresa.</i>

*First Floor.**Flemish and Dutch Schools.—Room I.*

	No.	
Backhuizen, L.	37, 53	<i>Sea-pieces.</i>
Bramer, L.	44	<i>Vanity.</i>
"	48	<i>Instability.</i>
Champaigne, Ph. de . . .	2	<i>Adam and Eve mourning for Abel.</i>
Es, Van	14, 15	<i>Fish, &c.—Figures by Jordaens.</i>
Flinck, G.	11	<i>An old man.</i>
Fyt, Jan	20	<i>Large composition.</i>
"	24	<i>Dead game.—And others.</i>
Hamilton, J. G.	22	<i>Study of horses.</i>
Hoogstraeten, S. van . . .	9	<i>Man looking out of a window.</i>
Hondecoeter	21	<i>Birds.</i>
Rembrandt	28	<i>S. Paul.</i>
"	38	<i>Portrait.</i>
"	39	<i>Portrait of his mother.</i>
"	40	<i>Portrait of a rich Dutchman.</i>
"	41	<i>Portrait of a young man.</i>
"	42	<i>Portrait of himself at the age of 45.</i>
"	45	<i>Portrait of himself in old age.</i>
Snyders, F.	27	<i>Boar-hunt.</i>
Sustermans, J.	50	<i>An old woman.</i>

Room II.

Backhuizen, Ludolph . . .	—	<i>Several examples.</i>
Capelle, Van de	54	<i>Sea-piece.</i>
Hobbema	57	<i>Landscape.</i>
Moucheron	5, 8	<i>Landscapes.—Figures by Van de Velde.</i>
Neer, Artus van der . . .	9, 16	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Ruysdael, J.	6, 29, 36	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Vernet, J.	42	<i>View of Rome.</i>
Wynants	55	<i>Landscape.</i>

Room III.

Crayer, G. de	14	<i>Virgin and S. Theresa.—And others.</i>
Dyck, Anton van	2	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
" "	4, 5	<i>Portraits.</i>

	No.	
Dyck, Anton van	8	<i>Virgin and donator.</i>
" "	10	<i>Portrait of a young man in armour.</i>
" "	18	<i>Venus and Vulcan.</i>
" "	32	<i>Samson and Delilah.</i>
" "	33	<i>Holy family.</i>
" "	34	<i>Magdalen.—And many portraits.</i>

Room IV.

Rubens, P. P.	1	<i>The exorcism of S. Ignatius Loyola.</i>
"	2	<i>The Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
"	3	<i>S. Francis Xavier working miracles.</i>
"	4, 5, 6	<i>Three figures.</i>
"	7	<i>Boar-hunt.</i>
"	8	<i>S. Ambrose and Theodore the Great.</i>
"	10	<i>The four quarters of the globe.</i>
"	11	<i>His own portrait at the age of 60.</i>
"	13	<i>A Pietà.</i>
"	16	<i>Cimon and Iphigenia.</i>
"	22	<i>Elizabeth, wife of Philip IV. of Spain.—</i> <i>And many studies.</i>

The White Cabinet.

Beeke, A. van	19	<i>Still-life.</i>
Brueghel, J. (Velours) . .	27	<i>Flowers, &c.</i>
Heem, C. de	24	<i>Still-life.</i>
" J. de	18, 21	<i>Fruit.</i>
Huysum, J. van	16, 17	<i>Flowers.</i>
Ruysch, R.	29	<i>Flowers.</i>
Savery, R.	15	<i>Flowers.</i>

The Green Cabinet.

Berchem, N.	92, 3	<i>Landscapes with herds.</i>
Brueghel, J. (Velours) . .	45	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
Deelen, D. van	1	<i>Palace and gardens.</i>
Denner, B.	104	<i>Portrait.</i>
Dow, G.	20	<i>Doctor and old women.</i>
"	52	<i>Old woman at a window.</i>
Ducq, J. le	38	<i>Interior with figures.</i>
Dusart, C.	98	<i>Inn interior.</i>
Hyre, L. de La	41	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
Metsu, G.	9	<i>The lace-maker.</i>
Mieris, F. van	14	<i>A shop.</i>
" "	18	<i>The doctor's visit.</i>
Neefs, Pieter, elder . . .	68	<i>Interior of a cathedral.</i>
Rigaud, Hyacinthe . . .	73	<i>Duchess Elizabeth of Lorraine</i>
Schalken, G.	11	<i>Candlelight scene.</i>

	No.	
Snayers	56	<i>Battle-piece.—And others.</i>
Terburg, G., attrib.	16	<i>Young woman peeling an apple.—There is little doubt that this is the work of Jan van der Meer of Delft.</i>
Werff, A. van der	17	<i>Portrait.</i>

Room V.

Balen, J. van	2	<i>Copy of Rubens' Garden of Love.</i>
" "	25	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Dyck, A. van	16, 17	<i>Portraits.</i>
Rubens	1	<i>Retablo with two wings.—St. Ildephonso.</i>
"	3	<i>Four children and a lamb.</i>
"	7	<i>Feast of Venus.</i>
"	11	<i>Portrait of Helena Fourment.</i>
"	13	<i>Large landscape.</i>
"	19	<i>View in a park.</i>
"	21	<i>Holy family.—Part of No. 1.—And many others.</i>

Room VI.

Clouet, Fr.	47	<i>Portrait of Charles IX.</i>
Ehrenberg, W.	52	<i>Church interior.</i>
Goyen, J. van	39	<i>Landscape.</i>
Hals, Frans	4	<i>Portrait of a young man.</i>
Honthorst, G.	46	<i>Effect of candlelight.</i>
Ryckaert	24	<i>Village festival.</i>
"	28	<i>Soldiers pillaging.—And others.</i>
Steen, Jan	9	<i>Peasants' wedding.</i>
Teniers, David, younger	3	<i>Peasants' wedding.</i>
" " "	5	<i>Sacrifice of Isaac.</i>
" " "	7	<i>Brigands pillaging.</i>
" " "	10	<i>Butcher's shop.</i>
" " "	15	<i>Interior.</i>
" " "	16	<i>Kermess.</i>
" " "	34	<i>Gallery of pictures.</i>
" " "	37	<i>Dancing peasants.</i>
" " "	51	<i>Popular festival at Brussels.—And others.</i>
Wouwerman, P.	8	<i>Cavaliers in a landscape.</i>

Room VII.

Bourguignon	15, 18	<i>Battle-pieces.</i>
Brueghel, Jan, and Rotten- hammer	56	<i>The four elements.</i>
Diepenbeck	2	<i>Allegory.</i>
Jordaens, J.	27	<i>A Dutch feast.</i>
"	47	<i>Mythological composition.</i>

	No.
Leux	12 <i>Allegory.</i>
Moro, Antonio	8, 9, 49, 52 <i>Portraits.</i>
Steen, Jan	32 <i>Interior.</i>

*Second Floor.**Room I.*

Amberger, C.	78 <i>Head of the Baptist.</i>
"	88, 94 <i>Male portraits.—And others.</i>
Asper, J.	35 <i>Portrait.</i>
Burgkmair	50 <i>Life and Passion of Christ.—A large retablo.</i>
"	104 <i>Two portraits on one canvas.</i>
Cranach, L., elder	64 <i>Portrait.</i>
"	71 <i>Christ with the holy women.—And others.</i>
"	— <i>Several examples.</i>
Dürer, A.	5 <i>Portrait of Maximilian I.</i>
"	15 <i>King of Persia persecuting the Christians.</i>
"	18 <i>The Trinity surrounded by angels.—Dated 1511.</i>
"	26 <i>Madonna.</i>
"	28 <i>Madonna.</i>
"	29 <i>Young man's portrait.</i>
"	30 <i>Portrait of Johann Kleberger.—Dated 1526.</i>
Early Flemish School	96, 8 <i>Small triptych and wings.</i>
German School	47 <i>Fine altarpiece.</i>
Grünewald	— <i>Several portraits.</i>
Holbein, A.	17 <i>Portrait.</i>
Holbein, Hans, elder	59 <i>Portrait.</i>
"	27 <i>Portrait of a young woman.—Small.</i>
"	61 <i>Jane Seymour.</i>
"	62 <i>John Chambers.</i>
"	67, 8 <i>Male and female portraits.</i>
"	83 <i>Geryck Tybis.</i>
"	85 <i>Portrait of a young man.—Dated 1541.</i>
Memling, H.	82 <i>Diptych.</i>
Mutina, Th. von	1 <i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Pencz, G.	54 <i>Portrait.</i>
"	58 <i>Triptych.</i>
Schongauer, M.	23 <i>Holy family.</i>
Weyden, R. van der	81 <i>Triptych: Crucifixion in the centre.</i>

Room II.

Bles, H. de	20 <i>Landscape.</i>
Cock, M.	77 <i>Building of Babel.</i>
Early Flemish School	75 <i>Repose in Egypt.</i>
Eyck, Jan van	13 <i>Jan van der Leeuw,—Dated 1436.</i>

	No.	
Eyck, Jan van	42	<i>Jodocus Vydts.</i> —Catalogued as Cardinal della Croce.
Goes, H. van der	6	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „	10	<i>Two saints.</i>
„ „ attrib.. . .	61	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
Haarlem, Gerhard van . .	58	<i>Pietà.</i>
„ „	60	<i>Legend of S. John Baptist.</i>
Leiden, L. van	39	<i>Portrait.</i>
Mabuse, J. Gossaert . .	9	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „	10	<i>Two saints.</i>
Master of the 'Death of the Virgin'	5	<i>Large triptych.</i>
Matsys, Q.	37	<i>Portrait.</i>
Memling, Hans	12	<i>Descent from the cross.</i>
Orley, B. van	59	<i>A large panel.</i>
Patinir, J. de.	48	<i>Baptism of Christ.</i>
Pourbus, P., younger . .	43	<i>Portrait.</i>
Savery, R.	24	<i>Landscape.</i>
„	70	<i>Animals.</i>
Schoorl, Jan	66, 7	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
Weyden, R. van der, attrib.	18	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „ „	22	<i>S. Catharine.</i>

} Of a later date: C. and C.

Room III.

Brueghel, Jan	61	<i>Landscape.</i>
„ Peter, elder	44	<i>Peasants dancing.</i> —And others.
Floris, Frans	16, 17	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
Franken, F., elder . . .	33, 4, 5	<i>Large works.</i>
Moro, A.	20, 9	<i>Portraits.</i>
Pourbus, F., elder . . .	13, 14, 19	<i>Portraits.</i>
„ younger	30	<i>Portrait.</i>
„ P., elder	28	<i>Portraits.</i>
„ younger	23, 4	<i>Portraits.</i>
Valkenburg, L. de . . .	49, 50, 2	<i>Landscapes.</i> —And others.

Room IV.

Juvenal	57	<i>View of Rome.</i>
Kupetzky	90	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Rottenhammer		<i>Several.</i>
Rugendas	79, 81	<i>Battle-pieces.</i>

And many inferior works.

Ground Floor.

Room I.—Italian.

Bonifazio	1	<i>S. Jerome and S. James.</i>
Bordone, P.	30	<i>Women bathing.</i>
Veronese, P.. . . .	4	<i>Adam and Eve.</i> —And others.

Room II.

No.

Poussin, N.	4	<i>Titus pillaging the temple.</i>
Tiarini	1	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i>

Room III.—Flemish and Spanish.

Coello.	29	<i>Female portrait.—Dated 1571.</i>
Spanish School	28	<i>Female portrait.</i>

THE GALLERY OF COUNT CZERNIN VON CHUDENITZ AT
VIENNA.

Pictures last examined in 1879.

No.		
4	N. Poussin	<i>The plague.</i>
5	Sassoferrato	<i>Holy family.</i>
13	Agostino Caracci	<i>S. Dominic.</i>
38	Titian	<i>Portrait of doge Venieri.</i>
48	Murillo	<i>Christ on the cross.</i>
50	Guercino	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
51	„	<i>Harpagus and Mithridates.</i>
54	Tintoretto	<i>Portrait of a doge.</i>
58	Pedro Moya	<i>Male portrait.</i>
73	Jan Weenix, elder	<i>Departure of the prodigal son.</i>
74, 5	R. Ruysch	<i>Flowers and fruit.</i>
76	J. de Heem	<i>Still-life.</i>
77	C. de Heem	<i>Still-life.</i>
85	N. Berchem	<i>Landscape.</i>
89	Gaspar Dughet	<i>Landscape.</i>
96	Pieter de Hooghe, attrib.	<i>Painter in his studio.—This is a magnificent work of Jan van der Meer of Delft, and is signed.</i>
97	Ph. Wouwerman	<i>Return from hunting.</i>
98	A. Cuyp	<i>Landscape and cows.</i>
111	Rembrandt, attrib.	<i>Portraits of his family.</i>
112, 13	A. van Everdingen.	<i>Landscapes.</i>
124	A. Pynacker	<i>Landscape.</i>
125	Claude Gelée	<i>Wooded landscape.</i>
126	J. Ruysdael	<i>Storm at sea.</i>
147	Rubens	<i>The women at the sepulchre.</i>
150	J. van Huysum	<i>Flowers.</i>
151	M. Hondecoeter	<i>Poultry.</i>
180	J. Ruysdael	<i>Landscape.</i>
197	J. van Artois	<i>Landscape.</i>
198	A. van Dyck	<i>Male portrait.</i>
206, 7	D. Ryckaert	<i>Interiors.</i>

No.		
218	B. van der Helst	<i>Female portrait.</i>
222	E. de Witte	<i>Church interior.</i>
227	Primaticcio	<i>The three Graces.</i>
230	A. Brouwer	<i>Peasants.</i>
231	A. van Ostade	<i>Smoker and drinker.</i>
232	Rembrandt	<i>Portrait of his mother.—Small.</i>
233	G. Metsu	<i>A smoker.</i>
234	Teniers	<i>A piper.</i>
236	„	<i>Gipsies and peasant.</i>
239	C. Dusart	<i>Peasants.</i>
242	P. van der Werff	<i>Portrait.</i>
247	Jan v. Eyck, School of	<i>Presentation in the temple.</i>
248	F. Verwilt	<i>Flight into Egypt.</i>
261	A. van der Neer	<i>Fire at night.</i>
265	J. Ruysdael	<i>Landscape.</i>
266	P. Potter	<i>Landscape and cattle.—Dated 1647.</i>
267	Hobbema	<i>Landscape.</i>
272	G. Dow	<i>His own portrait.</i>
273	„	<i>Party playing at cards.</i>
275	J. van der Heyden	<i>Landscape.</i>
286	D. Teniers, younger	<i>Guard-room.</i>

THE GALLERY OF COUNT HARRACH AT VIENNA.

Pictures last examined in 1879.

This gallery, containing nearly 400 pictures, has few of any interest. Besides numerous canvases erroneously attributed to the best masters, there are some genuine examples of the small Dutch painters and one or two early Flemish and German. Among the Italian pictures may be noted a single Perugino, Madonna and two saints, and some studies by Paolo Veronese. The French school is represented by a large seaport by Claude, and by examples of Le Sueur and J. Vernet.

THE GALLERY OF PRINCE LIECHTENSTEIN AT VIENNA.

Pictures last examined in 1879.

In this large gallery of 1500 pictures there are some very fine works, among a large proportion which it is unnecessary to notice. They are distributed throughout numerous rooms, and it will be more convenient to follow the order of these than to arrange the few works to be named in alphabetical order.

THE FIRST OR PRINCIPAL STORY.

Room I. contains works of a decorative and mythological character, Nos. 1 to 13, by Marc Antonio Franceschini (1648–1729).

Room II.

	No.	
Guido Reni	19	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
” ”	23	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Caravaggio	30	<i>Youth.</i>
Dolce, C.	31	<i>Female head.</i>
Moretto	34	<i>Holy family.—Small.</i>
Guercino	35	<i>Saint and angel.</i>
Bellini, Gentile	35A	<i>A head.</i>
Perugino, P.	40	<i>Madonna.</i>

Room III.

Sassoferrato	49	<i>Virgin.</i>
Bolognese School	50	<i>Copy of Raphael.</i>
Pasinelli	51	<i>Virgin.</i>
Sarto, A. del, attrib.	53	<i>Head of the Baptist.</i>
Maratta, Carlo	56	<i>Bathsheba.</i>
Caravaggio, A.	61	<i>The lute-player.</i>
Correggio, or Procaccini?	65	<i>Venus.</i>
Raphael, attrib.	67	<i>Portrait.</i>
Guido Reni	68	<i>The Baptist.</i>
Cagnacci, G.	74	<i>Jacob and Laban.</i>
Guido Reni	75	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
” ”	76	<i>Antiope and Jupiter.</i>
Cima da Conegliano	77	<i>Madonna.</i>
Domenichino	78	<i>Sibyl.—A replica or copy.</i>

Room IV.

Rubens, P. P.	89–94	<i>History of the death of the consul Decius.</i> —Designs for tapestry, of which No. 91 is the finest.
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Room V.

Van Dyck, Anton	115, 51	<i>Female portraits.</i>
” ” ”	118	<i>Portrait of Wallenstein.</i>
” ” ”	126	<i>A Pietà.</i>
” ” ”	142	<i>An ecclesiastic.</i>
” ” ”	143	<i>A portrait of an old man.</i>
” ” ”	146	<i>A portrait of an old lady.</i>
” ” ”	147	<i>Duke Albrecht of Austria.</i>
” ” ”	148	<i>David Ryckaert.</i>

	No.	
Van Dyck, Anton	149	An old man. And others.
Rubens, P. P.	—	Several sketches and studies.
Hals, Frans	150	<i>Full-length portrait.</i>
Pourbus, F.	152	<i>Female portrait.</i>

Room VI.

Rubens, P. P.	168	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
„	177	<i>Male portrait.</i>
„	191	<i>Mythological subject.—Large.</i>
„	193	<i>Head.</i>
„	194	<i>Portraits of his two sons.—Replica at Dresden.</i>
„	195	<i>Two heads.</i>
„	204	<i>Venus and the mirror.—And others.</i>
Rembrandt van Ryn . . .	172	<i>Diana and Endymion.</i>
„ „	173	<i>His own portrait when old.</i>
„ „	174	<i>His own portrait when young.</i>
Dow, G.	176	<i>His own portrait.—Life-size.</i>
Gelder, A. van	179	<i>Portrait of a young man.</i>
Keyser, Th. de	184	<i>Portrait.</i>
Vliet, W. van	188	<i>Female head.</i>

Room VII.

Quellinus	208	<i>Esther and Ahasuerus.</i>
Berchem, Nicholas . . .	216	<i>Death of Dido.</i>
Terburg, G.	230, 2	<i>Small full-length portraits.</i>
Dyck, A. van	239	<i>Head.</i>

THE SECOND STORY.

Room I.

Fouquet, Jean, attrib. . .	276	<i>Head.</i>
Volterra, D. da	277	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Caravaggio, Polidoro da .	278	Copy in grey of Raphael's <i>Holy family</i> in the Louvre.
Canale, Ant.	252, 3, 283–6	<i>Views in Venice.</i>
Bellotti, Bernardo	289	<i>View in Pirna.</i>

Room II.

Poussin, N.	307	<i>The flight into Egypt.</i>
Bassano, Jacopo.	314	<i>Shepherd and flocks.</i>
Sirani, Elisabetta	339, 42	<i>Cupids.</i>

Room III.

Caracci, Ann.	387	<i>Madonna.</i>
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And many inferior works.

Room V.

No.

- Guido Reni 455 *David and the head of Goliath.*
 Rubens — *Studies.*

And many inferior examples of the Dutch School.

Room VI.

- Es, Jacob van 553 *Fruit-piece.*
 Chardin, J. B. 557 *Mother and her son.—Dated 1739.*
 „ 558, 9, 60 *Interiors with figures.*
 Terburg, G. 562, 3 *Portraits of W. Marienburg and wife.*

Room VII.

- Procaccini, Cesare 621 *Angels.*
 Poussin, N. 637 *Holy family.—And others.*

Room VIII.

- Van Dyck, Ant. 693, 766 *Two studies.*
 Neer, E. van der 721 *Lady seated.*
 Poelenburg, C. 723 *Landscape.*
 Jordaens, Jacob 778 *Satyrs and animals.*
 Berchem, Nicholas 781 *Landscape.—And others.*

And many inferior Dutch paintings.

Room IX.

- Huysum, Jan van 821, 4 *Flower-pieces.*
 Teniers, D., younger 822 *Peasants playing cards.*
 „ „ 823 *At an inn.—And others.*
 Ducq, A. le 827 *An adventure.*
 Ryckaert, David 883 *Party with music.*
 Ostade, Adrian van 862 *Peasants dancing.*
 Ruysch, Rachel 878, 80 *Flower-pieces.*
 Mignon, Ab. 891 *Fruit.*
 Werff, A. 893 *Entombment.*

Room X.

- Eeckhout, G. van den 929 *A royal repast.*
 Rembrandt, attrib. 932 *A calm sea.*

Room XI.

- Holbein, younger, attrib. 1043 *Portrait.*
 Brueghel, Jan 1052 *Landscape.*
 Orley, B. v., attrib. 1112, 14 *Side panels of an altarpiece.*

Several works attributed to early German and Flemish painters.

Room XII.

No.

- Hondecoeter 1151, 9 *Poultry*.—And others.
 Fyt, Jan 1153, 63, 7 *Live and dead game*.—And others.
 Heem, J. D. de 1169, 70, 86 *Fruit-pieces*.
 Weenix, Jan 1180, 5, 7 *Dead game*.

Rooms XIII., XIV., XV., and XVI. contain numerous works of no interest, chiefly of the Dutch and later French schools; the only examples requiring notice are in Room XIII., a 'Feast of the gods,' No. 1239, by J. Rottenhammer, and a 'Wooded Landscape,' No. 1258, by Karel du Jardin, and in Room XVI. the 'Portrait of an admiral,' No. 1396, by C. Le Brun.

THE GALLERY OF PICTURES AT BUDA-PESTH, OR FORMER ESTERHAZY COLLECTION.

CATALOGUE OF 1879.

*Pictures last examined in 1879.**Second Floor.**Room I.*

No.

- 1, 2, 3 H. Zeitblom *Altarpiece, Death of the Virgin and saints*.
 12, 13 Early Flemish *Donators and S. Nicholas*.

And many less important works of this school.

Room II.

- 18 L. Cranach *Herodias with the Baptist's head*.
 20 R. van der Weyden *The Crucifixion*.
 21 L. Cranach *The woman taken in adultery*.—Dated 1532.
 23 Hans Memling *Crucifixion*.
 26 L. Cranach *Old woman and a young man*.
 29 „ *Marriage of S. Catharine*.
 30 „ *Madonna protecting saints*.
 31, 3 „ *Old man and a young girl*.
 34 L. van der Leyden *Lucretia*.
 35 L. Cranach *Herodias with head of the Baptist*.
 37 V. Heemskerk *Christ before Pilate*.
 38 Nürnberg School *The Crucifixion*.
 51 H. Holbein, attrib. *Female portrait*.
 55 C. Amberger *Portrait*.
 61 N. Lucidel (Neufchatel) *Full length portrait*.—Dated 1561.
 68 „ „ *Female portrait*.

And many inferior portraits and works of the early German School.

Room III.

No.	
69, 70	Spinello Aretino . . . <i>Altarpiece and predella.</i>
79	Giotto <i>Female head.—A fragment of fresco from S. Francesco at Assisi.</i>
83	Guidoccio Cozzareli. . . <i>Madonna and saints.—Dated 1486.</i>
84	Niccolò da Foligno . . . <i>S. Bernard.—Dated 1497.</i>
86	Pinturicchio <i>Madonna.—A small altarpiece.</i>
98	Pietro Lorenzetti, attrib. . <i>Hermits in the desert.</i>
104	Sienese School <i>Diptych.</i>
120	School of Filippo Lippi . <i>Holy family.</i>
121	Fr. Signorelli <i>Subject from Roman history.</i>
123	G. Mansueti <i>S. Catharine.</i>
124	Carlo Crivelli <i>Madonna.</i>
125	Cima da Conegliano . . . <i>Madonna.</i>
126	Gentile Bellini <i>Portrait of Catharine Cornaro.</i>
127	A. Borgognone <i>The Entombment.</i>
128	Girolamo da Treviso . . . <i>John the Baptist.</i>
129	A. Previtale <i>Madonna.</i>

And several paintings ascribed to the Early Sienese School.

Room IV.

131	Piero da Cosimo <i>Madonna and S. Catharine.</i>
133	Giovanni Bellini <i>Portrait of the doge Barberigo.</i>
134	Giacomo Francia <i>Madonna.</i>
135	Ridolfo Ghirlandajo . . . <i>The Nativity.</i>
136	Palma Vecchio <i>Female portrait.</i>
137	Marco Bello <i>Madonna.</i>
138	V. Catena <i>Holy family.</i>
141, 2	Bonifazio <i>Holy families.</i>
143	Giorgione, attrib. <i>Two blind men.</i>
145	Tintoretto <i>Portrait.</i>
146	Bonifazio <i>Christ with the cross.</i>
147	P. Veronese <i>Portrait.</i>
150	Andrea Schiavone <i>Madonna.</i>
152	B. Licinio (Pordenone) . . <i>Female portrait.</i>
153	Polidoro Lanzani <i>Holy family.</i>
156	Fr. Morone <i>Portrait.</i>
157	Tintoretto <i>Portrait.</i>
158	Titian <i>Portrait of Cardinal Bembo.</i>
159	Lorenzo Lotto <i>Portrait.</i>
160	P. Veronese <i>Venice crowned.</i>
163	Fra Bartolommeo <i>Madonna.</i>
168	Bugiardini <i>Madonna.</i>
170	Unknown <i>Portrait.</i>
171	Follower of C. da Sesto. . <i>S. John the Evangelist.</i>
173	Bernardino Luini <i>Madonna and two female saints.</i>

No.

- 175 Beltraffio *Madonna.*
 176 B. Luini *Holy family.*
 177 G. Pedrini *Madonna and S. Jerome.*
 178 Correggio. *Madonna.*
 179 Raphael, School of *Portrait of a youth.*
 180 Raphael *Madonna and infant S. John.*
 181 Fr. Francia *Madonna and infant S. John.—Small, incomplete.*

Room V.

- 182 Angelo Bronzino *Venus and Cupid.*
 183 „ „ *Female portrait.*
 184, 5 „ attrib. *Entombment and Annunciation.*
 189 G. Vasari. *The three Graces.*
 195 C. Dolci *The Virgin.*
 197 L. Cigoli *Madonna.*
 203 Raphael, school of *Holy family.*
 205 Andrea da Salerno *Apostles surrounding the dead body of the Virgin.*
 206 F. Baroccio *Holy family.*
 211 D. Feti *A sleeping girl.*

Room VI.

- 219 Correggio *Portrait.*
 225 Caravaggio *His own portrait.*
 233, 4 Zuccarelli *Landscapes.*

Room VII.

- 237 L. Giordano *Venus and Adonis.*
 241 G. Billiverti *Copy of G. Cagnacci's Tarquin and Lucretia in the Accademia S. Luca, Rome.*
 243 B. Strozzi *Woman praying.*
 245 L. Giordano *Flight into Egypt.*

*Third Floor.**Room VIII.*

- 252 Guido Reni *Descent from the cross.—And several others attributed to the master.*
 258 C. Cignani *Adam and Eve.*
 263 B. Gennari *Rest in Egypt.*
 264 Fr. Albani *Nymph and faun.*
 268 F. Furini *Venus and Adonis.*

Room IX.

- 278 Matteo Rosselli *Guardian angel.*
 288 J. B. Tiepolo *Ferdinand overthrowing the Moors.*
 298 D. Ricci *Lute player.*

No.	
300	F. Solimena <i>Madonna.</i>
309	B. Strozzi <i>Christ and the Pharisee.—And others.</i>
311, 13	B. Bellotti <i>Views of Florence.</i>
317	A. Canaletto <i>View in Venice.</i>
319, 20	J. Bassano <i>Annunciation and Adoration.</i>

Room X.

331	K. du Jardin <i>Landscape.</i>
335	Moucheron <i>Landscape.</i>
336	N. Berchem <i>Landscape.—And others.</i>
339	W. Romeyn <i>Cattle and landscape.</i>
345	C. de Witte <i>Landscape.</i>
347	A. Verboom <i>A wood.</i>
349	J. Both <i>Landscape.</i>
—	Pynacker <i>Several examples.</i>

Room XI.

Contains many very inferior works by the Dutch School.

Room XII.

434, 9	C. Netscher <i>Portraits.</i>
441, 2	Van der Werff <i>Two examples.</i>

And several inferior pictures.

Room XIII.

456	N. Largillière <i>Portrait.</i>
463	S. Vouet <i>Apollo and the Muses.</i>
480, 1	Ph. de Champaigne <i>Portraits.</i>
500, 2	J. B. Weenix <i>Portraits.</i>
501	G. Metsu <i>Interior with figures.</i>

And many unimportant examples of the French and Dutch Schools.

Room XIV.

Several inferior examples of the French School.

Room XV.

532	M. Hondecoeter <i>Poultry.</i>
536	D. Teniers <i>The village doctor.</i>
560	Ph. Wouwerman <i>Horsemen.</i>
563, 4	A. van der Neer <i>Two examples.</i>
585	Albert Cuyp <i>Landscape and cattle.</i>
589	„ „ <i>Portraits of himself and family.</i>
602	Jan Steen <i>Peasants feasting.</i>
607, 9	Mierevelt <i>Portraits.</i>

No.

- 611 Van der Helst *Portrait.*
 620 Molenaer *Peasants feasting.*
 624 Dusart and Van Kessel. . *Fishwoman.*
 635 P. Rembrandt *Young woman with a fan.—Dated 1660.*
 636 F. Hals *Portrait.*
 638 Rembrandt *Young woman.*
 641 A. Brouwer *Peasants.*
 642, 5 A. van Ostade *Interiors.*
 643 Rembrandt *Man seated.—Dated 1642.*

Room XVI.

- 647 Rubens *Mutius Scævola before Porsenna.*
 650 P. Snayers *Camp scene.*
 652 Rubens *Three angels.*
 659 J. Jordaens *Portrait.*
 669, 70 Fr. Goya *Two studies.*
 683 Alonso Cano, attrib. . . . *Christ and the magdalen.*
 686 „ „ „ *S. Thomas.*
 687 Murillo *Holy family.*
 688 „ *Madonna and angels.*
 689 „ *Madonna and three missionaries.*
 690 Unknown *Portrait.*
 692 Murillo *Flight into Egypt.*
 694 „ *His own portrait.*
 695 Velasquez *Study of a man on horseback.*
 697 Pedro Moya *His own portrait.*
 698 Luis de Vargas *Madonna.*
 705 Murillo *S. Joseph and Infant Christ.—Small.*
 707 J. Ribera (Spagnoletto) . . *Martyrdom of S. Andrea.*
 712 Fr. Zurbaran, attrib. . . . *The Virgin.—Dated 1661.*
 717 Rubens *Portrait of Ferdinand of Spain.*
 718 Dutch School *Portrait.*
 721 R. van Leux *Portrait.*
 722 A. van Dyck *Male and female portraits.*
 724 Gonzales Cocques *Family portraits.*
 726 C. de Vos *Portraits of Mierevelt and his family.*
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THE PICTURE GALLERIES OF SPAIN.

ACADEMIA DE SAN FERNANDO, MADRID.

Pictures last examined in 1876.

	No.	
Cano, Alonso	—	<i>A Crucifixion.</i>
Morales, Luis de	—	<i>A Pietà.</i>
Murillo	—	<i>Queen Elizabeth of Hungary attending to the sick and poor.</i>
„	—	<i>Madonna appearing to the sleeping Roman.</i>
„	—	<i>The Roman explains his dream to the Pope.</i>
„	—	<i>A female praying.</i>
Ribera, José	—	<i>S. Jerome and a pendant.</i>
„ „	—	<i>Head of the Baptist in a dish.</i>
Zurbaran	—	<i>Five single figures of monks.</i>

THE ROYAL MUSEUM AT MADRID.

CATALOGUE OF 1877.

Pictures last examined in 1876.

	No.	
Adriaenssen, A.	1147	<i>Dead game.</i>
Angelico, Fra	14	<i>Annunciation and predella. — Replica of that in the Convent of S. Marco, Florence.</i>
Bassano, Jacopo	22	<i>The covenant made to Adam by God.</i>
„ „	23	<i>The animals entering the ark.</i>
„ „	31	<i>Christ clearing the temple.</i>
„ Francesco	39	<i>The adoration of the kings.</i>
„ Leandro	45	<i>The prodigal son.</i>
„ „	49	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
„ „	52	<i>The forge of Vulcan.</i>
Bellini, Giovanni, attrib.	60	<i>Madonna with two saints.—Injured.</i>
Blas del Prado	994	<i>Virgin and saints.</i>

	No.	
Bles, Hendrik de	1171	<i>Triptych.—Small.</i>
Bosch	1175	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
Brouwer, A.	1219	<i>Interior.</i>
Brueghel, Pieter, elder	1221	<i>The triumph of Death.</i>
„ Jan (Velours)	1233	<i>The four elements.</i>
„ „ „	1244	<i>Paradise.</i>
„ „ „	1245	<i>Landscape, &c.</i>
„ „ „	1258	<i>Flowers.</i>
„ „ „	1277, 8	<i>Marriage feasts.</i>
„ „ „	1279	<i>Landscape in Holland.—And others.</i>
Cano, Alonso	668	<i>S. Benito in meditation.</i>
„ „	670	<i>Madonna in adoration.</i>
„ „	672	<i>Dead Christ and angel.</i>
Carreño de Miranda	690	<i>Full-length male portrait.</i>
„ „	692	<i>Portrait of the buffoon of Charles II.</i>
„ „	703	<i>Charles II.</i>
Caxés, Eugenio	697	<i>English disembarking at Cadiz.</i>
Christus, Petrus	1291	<i>Annunciation.</i>
Claude (Lorraine)	1985, 6, 8	<i>Landscapes.</i>
„ „	1987	<i>Sea-port.</i>
„ „	1989	<i>Landscape with an anchorite.</i>
„ „	1991	<i>Landscape by moonlight.</i>
„ „	1992	<i>Landscape with the magdalen.</i>
Coello, Alonso Sanchez	1032	<i>Portrait of Prince Carlos.</i>
„ „ „	1033	<i>The sister of Prince Carlos.</i>
„ „ „	1036	<i>Female portrait.</i>
„ „ „	1039	<i>Portrait.</i>
Correa, D.	2154	<i>Death of the Virgin.</i>
Correggio (Ant. Allegri)	132	<i>Noli me tangere.</i>
Cranach, L., elder	1304, 5	<i>Charles V. hunting.</i>
Dughet, G. (Poussin)	151-5	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Dürer, Albrecht	1314, 15	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
„ „ attrib.	1316	<i>His own portrait.—A replica or copy of that in the Uffizi, Florence.</i>
„ „ „	1317	<i>Portrait.</i>
Dyck, Anton van	1319	<i>The crowning with thorns. — An altered copy of Titian's picture at Munich, No. 1329.</i>
„ „	1320	<i>Portrait of David Ryckaert.</i>
„ „	1321	<i>Portrait.</i>
„ „	1322	<i>The Countess of Oxford.</i>
„ „	1325	<i>Charles I. on horseback.</i>
„ „	1326	<i>Portrait of a lady.</i>
„ „	1327	<i>Count Henry de Berg.</i>
„ „	1328, 9	<i>Male portraits.</i>
„ „	1330	<i>Van Dyck and the Count of Bristol.</i>

	No.	
Dyck, Anton van . . .	1331	<i>Henry Liberti, organist of Antwerp.</i>
" " . . .	1335	<i>The betrayal of Christ.</i>
" " . . .	1337	<i>S. Francis.</i>
" " . . .	1338	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Escalante . . .	—	<i>Infant Christ and S. John.</i>
Essen, Jacob van . . .	1346, 7	<i>Still-life.</i>
Eyck, Jan van . . .	2188	<i>The triumph of Christianity.</i>
Falcone, Aniello . . .	156	<i>Battle.</i>
" " . . .	157	<i>Combat between Turks and Christians.</i>
Fyt, Jan . . .	1369	<i>Dead game.</i>
" " . . .	1370	<i>Still-life.</i>
" " . . .	1371	<i>Hares pursued by dogs.</i>
" " . . .	1372	<i>Wild fowl.</i>
" " . . .	1373	<i>Dead game and fruit.</i>
Giordano, Luca . . .	—	<i>Several attributed to him.</i>
Giorgione, attrib. . .	236	<i>Madonna with S. Bridget and another saint.</i> —An early Titian.
Goya y Lucientes . . .	731	<i>Equestrian portrait of Charles IV.</i>
" " . . .	734, 5	<i>Episodes of the French invasion.</i>
" " . . .	738	<i>Doña Maria Luisa.</i>
" " . . .	2164	<i>Fernando VII.—Young.</i>
" " . . .	2165	<i>The Crucifixion.—Designs for tapestry in the Sala de Goya; and others.</i>
Guercino . . .	249	<i>Susannah at the bath.</i>
" . . .	254	<i>Diana.</i>
Guido Reni . . .	259	<i>The Madonna of the "Silla."</i>
" " . . .	260	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
" " . . .	261	<i>S. James.</i>
Haarlem, Cornelis van . .	1390	<i>The tribunal of the gods.</i>
Heem, Jan David de . .	1391, 2	<i>Fruit.</i>
Herrera, F. de, younger . .	—	<i>Triumph of S. Hermenegildo.</i>
Holbein, School of . . .	1399, 1400	<i>Portraits.—Dated 1531.</i>
Joanes, Vicente de . . .	749-53	<i>History of S. Stephen.</i>
" " . . .	754	<i>Male portrait.</i>
" " . . .	755	<i>The Last Supper.</i>
" " . . .	756	<i>The Visitation.</i>
" " . . .	758	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
" " . . .	759, 60	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Jordaens, Jacob . . .	1404	<i>The judgment of Solomon.</i>
" " . . .	1405	<i>The marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
" " . . .	1407	<i>Meleager and Atalanta.</i>
" " . . .	1410	<i>Family group.</i>
Leal, Valdes J. . . .	1049	<i>Presentation of the Virgin.</i>
" " . . .	1050	<i>Emperor Constantine.</i>
Lotto, Lorenzo . . .	288	<i>Marsilio and his bride, and a cupid.</i>
Luini, Bernardino, attrib. .	291	<i>The daughter of Herodias.</i>

	No.	
Luini, Bernardino, attrib.	290	<i>Holy family.</i>
Malombra, P.	292	<i>Doge receiving an ambassador.</i>
Mantegna, Andrea, attrib.	295	<i>The death of the Virgin.</i>
Mazo, J. B. del	788	<i>View of Zaragoza.</i>
" "	789	<i>Portrait.</i>
" "	790	<i>Doña Maria of Austria.—And others.</i>
Menendez	818, 28	<i>Still-life.</i>
Mengs, Anton Raphael	1435	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.—And others.</i>
Metsu, G.	1441	<i>Dead game.</i>
Mignard, Pierre	2021, 3, 4, 5	<i>Portraits.</i>
Morales, Luis de	847	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
" "	848	<i>Mater dolorosa.</i>
Moro, Antonio	1483	<i>Portrait.</i>
" "	1484	<i>Queen Mary.</i>
" "	1485	<i>Queen Catharine of Portugal.</i>
" "	1487	<i>Maximilian II.</i>
" "	1488, 9, 90, 1, 2	<i>Female portraits.</i>
Murillo, Esteban	854	<i>Holy family "del Pajarito."</i>
" "	855	<i>Rebecca at the well.</i>
" "	859	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
" "	861	<i>Christ, Virgin, and S. Francis—"La Porciuncula."</i>
" "	864	<i>Infant Christ.</i>
" "	865	<i>The child S. John.</i>
" "	866	<i>Jesus and S. John—"Los Niños de la Concha."</i>
" "	867	<i>Annunciation.</i>
" "	868	<i>Appearance of the Virgin to S. Bernard.</i>
" "	869	<i>Virgin appearing to S. Ildefonso.</i>
" "	870	<i>The Madonna "of the Rosary."</i>
" "	877, 8, 9, 80	<i>Concepcions.</i>
" "	890	<i>S. Francisco de Paula.</i>
" "	895	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
" "	896	<i>Mater dolorosa.</i>
" "	897	<i>Friar Cavanilles.</i>
Navarrete (El Mudo)	905	<i>The Baptism of Christ.</i>
" "	906, 7	<i>S. Paul.</i>
Neefs, Pieter, the elder	500, 1	<i>Church interiors.—And others.</i>
Orronte, P.	914	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
Pacheco, Francisco	916-19	<i>Single figures of saints.</i>
Palma Vecchio, attrib.	322	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.—By Bonifazio Veronese.</i>
Pantoja	926	<i>Margaret of Austria.</i>
Pareja, Juan de	935	<i>The calling of S. Matthew.</i>
Parmegianino	332	<i>Portrait.</i>
"	333	<i>Portrait group.</i>

	No.	
Patinir, J. de	1519	<i>Rest after the flight into Egypt.</i>
„	1523	<i>Temptation of S. Anthony.</i>
„	1525	<i>S. Francis.</i>
Peeters, Clara	1526-9	<i>Studies of still-life.</i>
Piombo, Sebastiano del .	396	<i>The descent of Christ to limbo.</i>
„ „ attrib. .	395	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i>
Pordenone, G. A., attrib. .	341	<i>Madonna and two saints.—Probably by Giorgione.</i>
„ „ „ .	342	<i>Portrait.—By B. Licinio Pordenone.</i>
Poussin, Nicolas	2043	<i>Mount Parnassus.</i>
„ „	2051	<i>The chase of Meleager.</i>
Raphael Sanzio	364	<i>Holy family “del Cordero.”</i>
„ „	365	<i>The Virgin “del Pesce.”</i>
„ „	366	<i>Christ bearing the cross—“Lo Spasimo di Sicilia.”</i>
„ „	367	<i>Portrait of a cardinal.</i>
„ „	368	<i>The Visitation.</i>
„ „	369	<i>Holy family “la Perla.”—Designed by Raphael and probably executed by a pupil.</i>
„ „	370	<i>Holy family “la Rosa.”</i>
„ „	371	<i>Holy family “del Lagarto.”—Designed by Raphael and probably executed by a pupil.</i>
Rembrandt	1544	<i>Queen Artemisia.</i>
Ribalta, Francisco de . .	946	<i>Christ and angels.</i>
„ „	947	<i>S. Francis of Assisi.</i>
Ribera, José de	956, 9, 63, 78	<i>Single heads.</i>
„ „	977	<i>S. Bartholomew.</i>
„ „	982	<i>Jacob's dream.</i>
„ „	983	<i>Isaac blessing Jacob.</i>
„ „	989	<i>Martyrdom of S. Bartholomew.</i>
„ „	998	<i>S. Francis.</i>
„ „	1006	<i>Hermit at prayer.</i>
„ „	1011, 12	<i>Heads.</i>
Rizi, Francesco	1016	<i>An “Auto da Fè” in 1680.</i>
Roelas, Juan de las, attrib.	1021	<i>Moses and the bitter waters.</i>
Rubens, P. P.	1558	<i>The brazen serpent.</i>
„	1559	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
„	1560, 1	<i>Holy families.</i>
„	1565	<i>S. George and the dragon.</i>
„	1566	<i>Legend of Rodolph of Hapsburg.</i>
„	1569	<i>Portrait.</i>
„	1583	<i>Atalanta and Meleager.</i>
„	1584	<i>Perseus and Andromeda.</i>
„	1585	<i>Ceres and Pomona.</i>

	No.	
Rubens, P. P.	1586	<i>Diana and nymphs.</i>
"	1590	<i>Judgment of Paris.</i>
"	1591	<i>The Graces.</i>
"	1592	<i>Diana and Calisto.</i>
"	1593	<i>Ceres and Pan.</i>
"	1594	<i>Mercury and Argos.</i>
"	1606, 10	<i>Female portraits.</i>
"	1607, 8	<i>Equestrian portraits.</i>
"	1611	<i>The garden of Love.</i>
"	1612	<i>Peasants' dance.</i>
"	1613	<i>Copy of Titian's Adam and Eve.</i>
"	1614	<i>Copy of Titian's Europa.</i>
" attrib.	1609	<i>Portrait of Sir Thomas More.</i>
Ruysdael	1655, 6	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Ryckaert, David	1657	<i>The alchemist.</i>
Sarto, Andrea del	383	<i>Portrait of the painter's wife.</i>
"	385	<i>Holy family and angel.</i>
"	387	<i>The sacrifice of Isaac.—Replica of No. 44 at Dresden.</i>
"	384, 8	<i>Holy families.</i>
Snyders, Frans	1677	<i>Dogs and eatables.</i>
"	1684	<i>Fruit and eatables.—And others.</i>
Teniers, David, younger	1721	<i>A feast.</i>
"	1724	<i>A soldier drinking.</i>
"	1726	<i>Smokers in an inn.</i>
"	1730	<i>The feast of kings.</i>
"	1732	<i>Interior of a kitchen.</i>
"	1733	<i>The scullery maid.</i>
"	1744	<i>Soldiers and armour.</i>
"	1745	<i>Armour and a dog.</i>
"	1754, 5	<i>The temptation of S. Anthony.</i>
Tintoretto	410	<i>Large battle-piece.</i>
"	411	<i>Sebastiano Veniero.</i>
"	412, 19, 29	<i>Male portraits.</i>
"	413	<i>The Baptism of Christ.</i>
"	415	<i>Purification of the Midianite captives.</i>
"	422	<i>Joseph and Potiphar's wife.</i>
"	428	<i>Sketch for the 'Paradise' at Venice.</i>
"	434	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Titian	450	<i>The bacchanal.—Painted in 1520.</i>
"	451	<i>The feast of Venus.—Painted before 1518.</i>
"	452	<i>Portrait of Alfonso d'Este.</i>
"	453	<i>Full-length of Charles V.</i>
"	454	<i>Full-length of Philip II.—Painted in 1551.</i>
"	455	<i>Venus and Adonis.—Probably aided by Orazio: C. and C., 1554.</i>

	No.	
Titian	456	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
„	457	<i>Charles V. on horseback.</i> —Painted in 1548.
„	458	<i>Danae.</i> —Painted in 1554.
„	459	<i>Venus with organ-player and dog.</i>
„	461	<i>His daughter Lavinia as Salome.</i>
„	462	<i>The Trinity and heavenly hosts.</i>
„	463	<i>Portrait of a knight of Malta.</i>
„	464	<i>An Entombment.</i> —Painted in 1559.
„	467	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
„	468, 75	<i>Mater dolorosa.</i>
„	469	<i>S. Margaret.</i>
„	470	<i>Allegory of Lepanto with Philip II. and his son.</i>
„	476	<i>Christianity succoured by Spain.</i> —Chiefly by a scholar: C. and C.
„	477	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„	480	<i>Male portrait.</i>
„	484	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i> —Painted in 1560.
„	485	<i>The Empress Isabella.</i> —Painted in 1544.
„	487	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i>
„ attrib.	460	<i>Venus with Cupid.</i> —Not by him.
„ „	465, 6	<i>Sisyphus and Prometheus.</i> —Copies by S. Coello.
„ „	478	<i>S. Jerome.</i> —Perhaps by L. Lotto.
Tobar, Alonso	1044	<i>Portrait of Murillo.</i>
Tristan, L.	1048	<i>Portrait.</i>
Vaccaro, A.	515	<i>Apotheosis of S. Gennaro.</i>
Valentin, Moïse	2075	<i>Martyrdom of S. Lawrence.</i>
Valkenburg	1786	<i>Landscape with figures.</i>
„	1788	<i>View of a palace in Brussels.</i>
Velasquez da Silva	1054	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
„ „	1055	<i>Christ on the cross.</i>
„ „	1056	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
„ „	1057	<i>SS. Anthony and Paul.</i>
„ „	1058	<i>Los Borrachos, or the drinkers.</i>
„ „	1059	<i>The forge of Vulcan.</i>
„ „	1060	<i>The surrender of Breda, “Las Lanzas.”</i>
„ „	1061	<i>Las Hilanderas, or the tapestry-workers.</i>
„ „	1062	<i>Las Meninas, or the maids of honour.</i>
„ „	1066	<i>Equestrian portrait of Philip IV.</i>
„ „	1067	<i>Equestrian portrait of Queen Isabella.</i>
„ „	1068, 76, 83	<i>Portraits of Prince Baltasar Carlos.</i>
„ „	1069	<i>Equestrian portrait of the Duke of Olivares.</i>
„ „	1073	<i>Don Carlos as a boy.</i>
„ „	1074, 80	<i>Portraits of Philip IV.</i>
„ „	1075	<i>Don Fernando of Austria.</i>

	No.	
Velasquez da Silva . . .	1078	<i>Doña Mariana of Austria.</i>
" " . . .	1084	<i>Doña Maria Teresa of Austria.</i>
" " . . .	1086	<i>The wife of Velasquez.</i>
" " . . .	1090, 1, 2	<i>Male portraits.</i>
" " . . .	1095	<i>El Primo.</i>
" " . . .	1096	<i>Don Sebastian de Mora.</i>
" " . . .	1097	<i>D. Antonio el Inglés.</i>
" " . . .	1098	<i>El Niño de Vallecas.</i>
" " . . .	1099	<i>El Bobo de Coria.</i>
" " . . .	1100, 1	<i>Æsop and Menippus.</i>
" " . . .	1106	<i>View in the garden of Villa Medici.</i>
" " . . .	1108	<i>View in Rome.—And others.</i>
Vernet, Claude Joseph . . .	—	<i>Several.</i>
Veronese, Paolo . . .	526	<i>Venus and Adonis.</i>
" " . . .	527	<i>Christ among the doctors.</i>
" " . . .	528	<i>Jesus and the centurion.</i>
" " . . .	531	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
" " . . .	532	<i>Magdalen.</i>
" " . . .	534	<i>Marriage at Cana.</i>
" " . . .	540	<i>Cain and his wife.</i>
" " . . .	544	<i>Portrait of a young lady.</i>
" " attrib. . .	533	<i>Moses saved from the waters.</i>
Watteau, A. . . .	2083, 4	<i>Fêtes champêtres.</i>
Weyden, Rogier van der . . .	2189-93	<i>Triptych.—In the centre a Crucifixion : the Last Judgment and Expulsion of Adam and Eve on the wings.</i>
Wouwerman, P. . . .	1830, 1, 5	<i>Hunting parties.</i>
" . . .	1833	<i>Hawking party.</i>
" . . .	1834	<i>Departure from an inn.</i>
Zurbaran, Francisco de . . .	1120	<i>Vision of S. Pedro Nolasco.</i>
" " . . .	1121	<i>S. Peter appearing to S. Pedro Nolasco.</i>
" " . . .	1122-31	<i>History of Hercules.</i>
" " . . .	1132	<i>Sta. Casilda.</i>
" " . . .	1133	<i>Sleeping Jesus.</i>

THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM AT SEVILLE.

CATALOGUE OF 1876.

Pictures last examined in 1876.

	No.	
Cano, Alonso	34	<i>Souls in purgatory.</i>
Herrera, F., el Viejo . . .	—	<i>Several works.</i>
" el Mozo	—	<i>Several works.</i>
Murillo	45	<i>S. Joseph and the Child Jesus.</i>

	No.
Murillo	52 <i>Madonna "de la Servilleta."</i>
"	53 <i>S. Felix and the Child Jesus.</i>
"	55 <i>A Concepcion.</i>
"	59 <i>Madonna and S. Augustine.</i>
"	60 <i>S. Anthony and the Child Jesus.</i>
"	68 <i>A Concepcion.—Colossal.</i>
"	83 <i>SS. Leandro and Bonaventura.</i>
"	84 <i>S. Thomas of Villanueva giving alms.</i>
"	88 <i>Christ on the cross and S. Francis.</i>
"	90 <i>Madonna and S. Felix.</i>
"	92 <i>S. Anthony of Padua with the Child.</i>
"	93 <i>A Concepcion.</i>
"	95 <i>SS. Justa and Rufina.</i>
"	96 <i>An Annunciation.</i>
Pacheco, Francisco de . . .	16 <i>Legend of S. Pedro Nolasco.</i>
Roelas, Juan de las . . .	89 <i>Martyrdom of S. Andrew.</i>
Vasquez, Alonso	26 <i>Martyrdom of S. Serapio.</i>
" "	27 <i>S. Pedro N. redeeming the captives.</i>
Zurbaran	1 <i>The apotheosis of S. Thomas Aquinas.</i>
"	7, 8 <i>Single saints.</i>
"	46 <i>S. Bruno conferring with the Pope.</i>
"	67 <i>S. Hugo and the Carthusians.</i>
"	74 <i>Virgin and Carthusians.</i>

THE PICTURE GALLERIES OF FRANCE.

THE MUSEUM AT BORDEAUX.

The only work of any importance is by

No.

Perugino — *Altarpiece.*

THE GALLERY OF PICTURES AT LILLE.

CATALOGUE OF 1875.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

The museum contains several good copies of the old Italian masters, chiefly Raphael and Guido.

	No.	
Bouts, D., or Stuerboudt	523	<i>The symbolic fountain.</i>
Clouet, Fr., attrib.	119	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Costa, L., attrib.	137	<i>Female head.—Not genuine.</i>
Crayer, Gaspar de	143	<i>Martyrs buried alive.—And others.</i>
Dyck, Anton van	193	<i>Christ on the cross.</i>
„ „ „	195	<i>Female portrait.</i>
„ „ „	196	<i>Portrait of Maria de' Medici.</i>
Ghirlandajo, D.	233	<i>Madonna “à l'eglantine.”</i>
Goya y Lucientes	242	<i>Young girls.</i>
„ „	243	<i>Old women.</i>
„ „	244	<i>A criminal garotted.</i>
Goyen, J. van	245	<i>Marine-piece.</i>
Hals, Frans	257	<i>Portrait of Hille Bobbe.</i>
Helst, B. van der	267, 8	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
Hooghe, Pieter de	279	<i>Dutch interior.</i>
Lanfranco	310	<i>S. Gregory.</i>
Meer, J. van der, of Delft	344	<i>An interior.</i>
Ravesteyn, J. van	436, 7	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
Rubens	460	<i>Descent from the cross.</i>
„	461	<i>Death of the magdalen.</i>

	No.	
Rubens	462	<i>S. Francis and the Virgin.</i> —And others.
Susterman, Lambert	649	<i>Judith.</i>
" "	650	<i>Noli me tangere.</i>
Tilborg, elder	538	<i>Village fête.</i>
Unknown	653	<i>Child's portrait.</i> —Suggesting the manner of Coello.
Velde, W. van de	550	<i>A calm sea.</i>
Veronese, Paul	98	<i>Martyrdom of S. George.</i>
" "	100, 1	<i>Decorative paintings.</i>
Victoors, J.	558	<i>Fowls and pigeons.</i>
Vries, A. de	571	<i>Portrait.</i>
Vuez, A. de	572-613	<i>Numerous pictures and portraits.</i>

A separate portion of the gallery is devoted to the celebrated collection of drawings by old masters which was left to the town of Lille by J. B. Wicar, a painter born at Lille in 1762. These works, nearly 1500 in number, are admirably arranged and exhibited. Some of them are extremely interesting as studies for well-known pictures. No less than 67 are attributed to Raphael, and there are a few by Perugino, Fra Bartolommeo, Titian, Guido, Carlo Dolci, and many others. Among them are nearly 200 by Michael Angelo, but these are chiefly architectural designs.

THE MUSEUM AT LYONS.

No printed catalogue exists of this Museum. The following notes were made in 1876.

	No.	
Brueghel, Jan (Velours)	89, 90, 1, 2	<i>The four elements.</i>
Champaigne, Philippe de	105	<i>Finding the relics of S. Gervais.</i>
Cuyp, Albert	212	<i>Nature morte.</i>
Huysum, Jan van	150	<i>Fruit, &c.</i>
Perugino, Pietro	155	<i>SS. James and Gregory.</i>
" "	156	<i>Ascension, with the Virgin and apostles.</i> — The predella is at Rouen.
Rubens, P. P.	82	<i>S. Francis and saints protecting the world from the vengeance of Christ.</i>
"	83	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
Snyders, F.	85	<i>Dead game.</i>
Teniers, D., younger	117	<i>Deliverance of S. Peter.</i>
Terburg, G.	115	<i>The messenger.</i>
Veronese, P.	177	<i>Adoration.</i> —Others here are not genuine.

There are many admirable Dutch flower-paintings in this Museum, exceeding in number and condition what are generally found in a collection of this size.

THE GALLERY AT MARSEILLES.

The only work of any importance is by

	No.	
Perugino	—	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>

THE MUSÉE FABRE AT MONTPELLIER.

CATALOGUE OF 1866.

Pictures last examined in 1876.

	No.	
Chardin	79	<i>Madame Geoffrin.</i>
Dow, G.	131	<i>The mousetrap.</i>
Dughet, G. (Poussin)	203, 4, and others.	
Greuze	241	<i>Girl at prayer.</i>
"	246	<i>Head.—And other examples.</i>
Hondecoeter, M.	273	<i>Hen and chickens.</i>
Huysmans	275, 275A	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Metsu, G.	327	<i>The writer.</i>
"	328	<i>Fishwoman.</i>
Mieris, F., elder	334	<i>Genre scene.</i>
Poussin, Nicolas	—	<i>Several.</i>
Raphael, attrib.	404	<i>Portrait of Lorenzo de' Medici.</i>
" "	405	<i>Portrait of a young man.</i>
Reynolds, Sir Joshua	416	<i>Child Samuel at prayer.</i>
Rosa, Salvator	436	<i>Landscape.</i>
Steen, Jan	456	<i>Family group.</i>
Teniers, D., younger	480	<i>Group of smokers.</i>
" "	481	<i>Genre scene.</i>
Terburg, G.	482	<i>Girl seated, pouring out wine.</i>
Wouwerman, P.	524, 7	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Wynants, Jan	531	<i>Landscape.</i>

THE MUSÉE BERNARD is a valuable collection of Dutch and modern pictures and numerous copies presented to the town of Montpellier in 1875, and at present (October 1876) without a catalogue.

The following list contains the names of the principal masters represented here:—

Berchem, Nicholas.	Goyen, Van.
Brekelenkamp.	Netscher.
Brueghel, Jan (Velours).	Ruysdael.
Brouwer.	Schalken.
Chardin.	Wouwerman.
Dusart, C.	Zorg.

Also a few French works by Descamps and Lancret.

THE GALLERY OF THE LOUVRE AT PARIS.

CATALOGUE OF 1878.

*Pictures last examined in 1879.*FIRST PART.—*Italian and Spanish Schools.*

	No.	
Albani, Francesco	1	<i>The Eternal.</i> —Small.
” ”	2	<i>The Annunciation.</i>
” ”	11	<i>The cupids disarmed.</i>
” ”	12	<i>Adonis, Venus, and cupids.</i> —And others.
Albertinelli, Mariotto . . .	16	<i>S. Jerome adoring the Madonna.</i>
Allori, Cristofano	22	<i>Isabella of Aragon before Charles VIII.</i>
Alunno, Niccolò	23	<i>Six scenes from the life of Christ.</i>
Angelico, Fra	182	<i>The crowning of the Virgin.</i>
Anselmi, Michael Angelo . .	36	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
Antonello da Messina . . .	37	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Barocci, F.	52	<i>The Circumcision.</i>
”	53	<i>Madonna in glory with saints.</i>
Bartolommeo, Fra	56	<i>The Salutation.</i>
” ”	57	<i>The marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
Bartoli, T.	55	<i>S. Peter.</i>
Bassano, Jacopo	298	<i>The marriage at Cana.</i>
” ”	300	<i>The Entombment.</i>
Bellini, Gentile	59	<i>Portraits of himself and his brother.</i>
” ”	60	<i>Reception of Venetian ambassador at Constantinople.</i>
” Giovanni	61	<i>Madonna with two saints.</i>
Beltraffio	72	<i>Madonna with donators.</i>
Bonifazio	74	<i>Holy family with magdalen and saints.</i>
”	75	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Bordone, Paris	82	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Borgognone, Ambrogio . .	84	<i>Presentation in the temple.</i>
Botticelli, Sandro	184	<i>Madonna and S. John.</i>
Bronzino, Angelo	87	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Cagnacci, Guido	108	<i>John Baptist.</i>
Canale, A. (Canaletto) . .	105	<i>View of S. Salute.</i>
Cantarini	110	<i>Repose of the Holy family.</i>
Caracci, Annibale	119	<i>The Madonna of the “Cherry.”</i>
” ”	120	<i>Madonna.</i>
” ”	121	<i>The Madonna appearing to S. Luke.</i>
” ”	123	<i>Dead Christ.</i>
” ”	130	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
” ”	132	<i>Diana and Calisto.</i>
” ”	134	<i>The fishing.</i>

	No.	
Caracci, Annibale	135	<i>The hunting.—And others.</i>
„ Lodovico	139	<i>Madonna.</i>
Caravaggio (Amerighi)	25	<i>The fortune-teller.</i>
„ „	26	<i>A concert.</i>
„ „	27	<i>Portrait of the Grand Master of Malta.</i>
Carpaccio, Vittore	113	<i>S. Stephen preaching.—Injured.</i>
Cimabue	153	<i>Madonna with angels.</i>
Cima da Conegliano	152	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
Correggio (Allegri)	19	<i>Mystic marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
„ „	20	<i>Antiope asleep.</i>
Costa, Lorenzo	154	<i>Court of Isabella d'Este.</i>
Credi, Lorenzo di	156	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
„ „	157	<i>Noli me tangere.—Replica of No. 1150 in the Uffizi.</i>
Domenichino (Zampieri)	469	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
„ „	470	<i>David playing the harp.</i>
„ „	473	<i>The ecstasy of S. Paul.</i>
„ „	474	<i>S. Cecilia.</i>
„ „	477	<i>The triumph of love.</i>
„ „	478	<i>Rinaldo and Armida.—And others.</i>
Dossi, Dosso	167	<i>Holy family.—Small.</i>
Ferrari, Gaudenzio	177	<i>S. Paul in meditation.</i>
Feti, Domenico	180	<i>Figure of Melancholy.</i>
Florentine School, 15th century	496	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Francia, F. (Raibolini)	306	<i>A Nativity.—Small.</i>
„ „	307	<i>The Crucifixion.—Restored.</i>
Gaddi, Agnolo	187	<i>Annunciation.</i>
„ Taddeo	188	<i>Predella in three parts.</i>
Garofalo (Tisio)	412, 13, 14	<i>Small works.</i>
„ „	415	<i>Madonna.—And others.</i>
Gentile da Fabriano	170	<i>Presentation in the temple.—Predella of Adoration in the Brera No. 155.</i>
„ „	171	<i>Madonna.—Small.</i>
Ghirlandajo, Domenico	202	<i>The visit of Mary to Elizabeth.</i>
Giordano, Luca	191	<i>Mars and Venus.—Small.</i>
Giorgione (Barbarelli), attrib.	38	<i>Holy family with saints and donator.—By Pellegrini da San Daniele: C. and C.</i>
„ „	39	<i>Rustic concert.—Not genuine.</i>
Giotto da Bondone	192	<i>S. Francis of Assisi.</i>
Gozzoli, Benozzo	199	<i>Triumph of S. Thomas Aquinas.</i>
Guardi, Francesco	208	<i>Doge going in state to the Salute.</i>
„ „	211	<i>Doge going in state to S. Zacharias.</i>
„ „	212	<i>Interior in the Ducal Palace.—And others.</i>
Guercino (Barbieri)	40	<i>Lot and his daughters.</i>

	No.	
Guercino (Barbieri) . . .	42	<i>The resurrection of Lazarus.</i>
„ „ . . .	46	<i>Madonna and patron saint of Modena.</i>
„ „ . . .	48	<i>Circe.</i>
„ „ . . .	49	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„ „ . . .	51	<i>S. Cecilia.</i>
Italian Schools, 16th cen- tury. {	523	<i>Portrait of a young man.</i> —This has been assigned to Raphael, Bugiardini, Francia and Francia Bigio.
Lippi, Fra Filippo . . .	221	<i>Madonna with saints.</i> —The predella is in the Florentine Academy, No. 42.
„ „ attrib. . .	220	<i>A Nativity.</i> —May be by the Peselli: C. and C.
Lotto Lorenzo . . .	227	<i>S. Jerome in the desert.</i>
Luini, Bernardino . . .	230	<i>Holy family.</i>
„ „ . . .	231	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „ . . .	232	<i>Salome with the head of the Baptist.</i>
„ „ . . .	—	Several good frescoes in a room adjoining the Salon Carré.
Mainardi, S. . . .	243	<i>Holy family.</i>
Mantegna, Andrea . . .	250	<i>Christ between the two thieves.</i>
„ „ . . .	251	<i>The Madonna of "Victory."</i>
„ „ . . .	252	<i>The Parnassus.</i>
„ „ . . .	253	<i>Expulsion of the Vices.</i>
Maratta, Carlo . . .	256	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Mola, Pietro Franc. . .	268	<i>The Baptist preaching.</i>
„ „ „ . . .	269	<i>Vision of S. Bruno.</i>
Montagna, B. . . .	270	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Moretto (Bonvicino) . . .	78, 9	<i>Saints.</i>
Palma Vecchio . . .	274	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
Palmezzano, Marco . . .	275	<i>A dead Christ.</i>
Panini, Giovanni . . .	283	<i>Interior of S. Peter's at Rome.</i>
„ „ . . .	284	<i>Concert given at Rome, &c.</i>
„ „ . . .	285	<i>Piazza Navona at Rome.</i>
Perugino . . .	426, 7	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
„ . . .	429	<i>Combat between Love and Chastity.</i>
Pesellino . . .	287	<i>Part of a predella.</i> —The remainder is in the Florentine Academy, No. 48.
Piero di Cosimo . . .	289	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
Pietro da Cortona . . .	64	<i>Birth of the Virgin.</i>
„ „ . . .	66	<i>Holy family.</i>
„ „ . . .	67	<i>Madonna and S. Martin.</i>
„ „ . . .	69	<i>Dido and Æneas.</i> —And others.
Pinturicchio, B. . . .	290	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Piombo, S. del . . .	229	<i>Visitation of the Virgin.</i>
Pontormo (Carucci) . . .	1 3	<i>Portrait of a man.</i>
Procaccini, G. C. . . .	305	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>

	No.	
Raffaellino del Garbo	189	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
Raphael Sanzio	362	<i>Madonna, "La belle Jardinière."</i>
" "	363	<i>Madonna in adoration.</i>
" "	364	<i>Holy family.</i>
" "	368	<i>S. Michael.—Small.</i>
" "	369	<i>S. George.—Small.</i>
" "	370	<i>S. Michael overcoming Satan.</i>
" "	371	<i>Balthasar Castiglione.</i>
" "	373	<i>Princess of Aragon.—Chiefly by Giulio Romano.</i>
" "	374	<i>Portrait group.</i>
" " attrib.	372	<i>Portrait of a young man.—By Francia Bigio: C. and C.</i>
Reni, Guido	318	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
" "	319, 20	<i>Magdalen.</i>
" "	321	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
" "	324	<i>Combat of Hercules.</i>
" "	325	<i>Nessus and Dejanira.</i>
" "	327	<i>The rape of Helen.—And others.</i>
Ricci, Sebastiano	331	<i>Polyxenes before the tomb of Achilles.</i>
" "	332	<i>The continence of Scipio.</i>
Riccio, Felice	334	<i>Holy family.</i>
Romano, Giulio	291	<i>The Nativity.</i>
" "	293	<i>Triumph of Titus and of Vespasian.</i>
Rosa, Salvator	344	<i>A large battle-piece.</i>
" "	345	<i>Landscape.</i>
Rosselli, Cosimo	347	<i>Madonna in glory.</i>
Sacchi, P. F.	354	<i>The doctors of the church.—Dated 1516.</i>
Sarto, A. del (Vannucchi)	379	<i>Charity.</i>
" " "	380, 1	<i>Holy families.</i>
Sassoferrato	355	<i>The Madonna.</i>
"	356	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
Signorelli, Luca	389	<i>Birth of the Virgin.—A predella.</i>
" "	390	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
" "	391	<i>Group of figures.</i>
Solario, Andrea	394	<i>The Madonna "au Coussin vert."</i>
" "	395	<i>Portrait of Charles d'Amboise.</i>
" "	396	<i>The Crucifixion.</i>
" "	397	<i>Head of the Baptist.—Dated 1507.</i>
Spada, Lionello	400	<i>Martyrdom of S. Christopher.</i>
Spagna, Lo	403	<i>The birth of Christ.</i>
" "	404	<i>Madonna.</i>
Tiarini, Alessandro	410	<i>The repentance of S. Joseph.</i>
Tiepolo, G. B.	411	<i>Last Supper.—Small.</i>
Tintoretto (Robusti)	337	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Titian (Vecellio)	439	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>

	No.	
Titian (Vecellio) . . .	440	<i>Holy family "au Lapin."</i> —Painted 1530.
" " . . .	441	<i>Madonna with saints.</i> —Perhaps partly by Cesare: C. and C.
" " . . .	443	<i>Christ at Emmaus.</i>
" " . . .	445	<i>The crowning with thorns.</i>
" " . . .	446	<i>The Entombment.</i>
" " . . .	449	<i>Jupiter and Antiope, "Venus del Pardo."</i>
" " . . .	450	<i>Francis I.</i>
" " . . .	451	<i>Allegorical portraits of Marquis del Vasto and his mistress.</i>
" " . . .	452	<i>Portrait of Laura Dianti at her toilette.</i> — Painted 1523.
" " . . .	453, 4	<i>Male portraits.</i>
" " . . .	456	<i>Portrait of the commander of Malta.</i>
" " attrib. . .	455	<i>Portrait.</i> —Fine example of G. A. Porde- none: C. and C.
" " " . . .	442	<i>Holy family.</i> —Not genuine.
Tura, Cosimo . . .	419	<i>A monk.</i>
Uccello, P.	165	<i>Portrait group.</i>
"	166	<i>Battle-piece.</i>
Unknown	523	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Vanni, Francesco . . .	424	<i>The martyrdom of S. Irene.</i>
" Turino	426	<i>Madonna and angels.</i>
Vasari, Giorgio . . .	437	<i>The angel's salutation.</i>
Veronese (Caliari) . . .	92	<i>Esther before Ahasuerus.</i>
" "	93	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
" "	95	<i>The marriage at Cana.</i>
" "	96	<i>The feast in the house of Simon.</i>
" "	97	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i> —Small.
" "	99	<i>The pilgrims of Emmaus.</i>
" "	100	<i>Jupiter destroying Crime.</i>
" "	101	<i>Female portrait.</i> —And others.
Vinci, Leonardo da . . .	458	<i>The Baptist.</i>
" "	459	<i>Madonna and S. Anne.</i> —Unfinished.
" "	460	<i>The "Vierge aux Rochers."</i>
" "	461	<i>Female portrait, "La belle Féronnière."</i>
" "	462	<i>Portrait of Mona Lisa (La Joconde).</i>
Volterra, Daniele da . . .	333	<i>David and Goliath.</i>

Spanish School.

Goya, Fr.	534	<i>Male portrait.</i> —Full length.
Herrera, F. el Viejo . . .	536	<i>S. Basil teaching.</i>
Morales, Luis (El Divino) .	537	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i>
Murillo, Esteban	538, 9	<i>Conceptions.</i>
" "	540	<i>Birth of the Virgin.</i>

	No.	
Murillo, Esteban	541	<i>Madonna in glory.</i>
" "	542	<i>Madonna.</i>
" "	543	<i>Holy family.</i>
" "	546	<i>Miracle of S. Diego.</i>
" "	547	<i>The beggar-boy.</i>
Ribera, José	548	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.—Dated 1650.</i>
" "	549	<i>Pietà.—Life-size.</i>
" "	550	<i>S. Paul, the hermit.</i>
Velasquez, Diego	551	<i>Infanta Margarita Teresa.</i>
" "	552	<i>Philip IV. of Spain.</i>
" "	553	<i>Portrait.—Dated 1633.</i>
" "	554	<i>Group of portraits.—Small.</i>
Zurbaran, Francisco	555	<i>Legend of S. Pedro Nolasco.</i>
" "	556	<i>The funeral of a bishop.</i>
" "	557	<i>S. Polonia.—Small.</i>

SECOND PART.—German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools.

	No.	
Backhuizen, Ludolf	5	<i>The Dutch squadron.</i>
" "	7	<i>Marine-piece.</i>
Bega, Cornelis	13	<i>Interior.</i>
Beham, Hans Sebald	14	<i>The history of David.</i>
Berchem, Nicholas	17	<i>View near Nice.</i>
" "	18, 21, 5, 7	<i>Landscapes with figures.</i>
" "	19	<i>Cows and figures.—Small.</i>
" "	24	<i>Cattle.</i>
Bol, Ferd.	39	<i>Philosopher.</i>
" "	41	<i>Portrait of a mathematician.</i>
" "	42	<i>Portrait.—And others.</i>
Both, Jan and Andries	43, 4	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Bril, Paul	67, 8	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Brouwer, Adrian	47	<i>Interior.</i>
Brueghel, Jan (Velours)	58	<i>Paradise.</i>
" " "	59	<i>Mythological piece.</i>
" " "	60	<i>Battle of Arbellas.—And others.</i>
Champaigne, Philippe de	76	<i>Christ in the house of Simon.</i>
" "	79	<i>Dead Christ.</i>
" "	83	<i>Portraits of two nuns.</i>
" "	86	<i>Portrait of Louis XIII.</i>
" "	87, 91, 3	<i>Portraits.</i>
" "	88	<i>Portrait of Robert Arnaud d'Andilly.</i>
" "	94	<i>Portraits of Mansard and Perrault.</i>
Cranach, Lucas, elder	99, 100	<i>Portraits.</i>
Crayer, G. de	102	<i>S. Augustine in ecstasy.</i>
"	103	<i>Equestrian portrait.</i>

	No.	
Cuyp, A.	104	<i>Cowes in a landscape.</i>
"	105, 6	<i>Starting for a ride.</i>
"	107	<i>Group of children.</i>
"	108	<i>Male portrait</i>
Denner, Balthasar	117	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Dow, G.	121	<i>The visit of the doctor.</i>
"	123	<i>The village grocer.</i>
"	124	<i>The trumpeter.</i>
"	125	<i>The Dutch cook.</i>
"	126	<i>A woman hanging up a cock.</i>
"	127	<i>The gold-weigher.</i>
"	128	<i>The dentist.</i>
"	129	<i>Reading the Bible.</i>
"	130	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Ducq, J. le	134	<i>Guard-room.</i>
"	135	<i>The brigands.</i>
Dürer, Albrecht	672	<i>Man in a red cap.—Dated 1520.</i>
Dyck, Anton van	136	<i>Madonna.</i>
" "	137	<i>Madonna and donators.</i>
" "	138	<i>Dead Christ.—Small.</i>
" "	139	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
" "	141	<i>Rinaldo and Armida.</i>
" "	142	<i>Charles I. of England.</i>
" "	143	<i>Children of Charles I.—Small.</i>
" "	144	<i>Two portraits in one frame.</i>
" "	145	<i>Isabella of Spain.</i>
" "	146	<i>Equestrian portrait.</i>
" "	148, 9	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
" "	150	<i>Richardot and his son.</i>
" "	151	<i>Duke of Richmond.</i>
" "	152	<i>His own portrait.</i>
" "	153, 4, 5	<i>Male portraits.—And others.</i>
Elzheimer, Adam	159	<i>The flight into Egypt.</i>
Eyck, Jan van	162	<i>Madonna and donator.</i>
Flinck, Govert	171	<i>The angel and the shepherds.</i>
" "	172	<i>Portrait of a little girl.</i>
Fyt, Jan	177	<i>Game and fruit.</i>
" "	178	<i>Dead game.</i>
Goyen, Jan van	181-4	<i>Views in Holland, &c.</i>
Hals, Frans	190	<i>Portrait of Descartes.</i>
Heem, Jan David de	192, 3	<i>Fruits.</i>
Helst, Bart. van der	197	<i>The Arquebusiers.—Study for No. 142 at Amsterdam.</i>
" " "	198, 9	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
Heyden, Jan van der	202	<i>View in Amsterdam.</i>
" "	203, 4	<i>Dutch towns.</i>

	No.	
Hobbema, Meindert . . .	205	<i>Landscape.</i>
" " . . .	675	<i>Landscape.</i>
Holbein, Hans, younger . . .	206	<i>Nicholas Kratzer.</i>
" " " . . .	207	<i>William Warham.</i>
" " " . . .	208	<i>Erasmus.</i>
" " " . . .	210	<i>Sir Thomas More.</i>
" " " . . .	211	<i>Anne of Cleves.</i>
" " " . . .	212	<i>Sir Richard Southwell.—Replica of No. 765 in the Uffizi.</i>
" " " . . .	213	<i>Portrait of a man.</i>
" " " attrib.	209	<i>A head.</i>
Honthorst, G.	215	<i>Pilate washing his hands.</i>
" " "	219	<i>Portrait.</i>
Hooghe, Pieter de	223, 4	<i>Dutch interiors.</i>
Huysum, Jan van	238, 9	<i>Flowers and fruit.—And others.</i>
Jardin, Karel du	243	<i>Italian charlatans.</i>
" " "	245, 6	<i>Cattle.</i>
" " "	247	<i>Landscape and animals.</i>
" " "	249	<i>The ford.</i>
" " "	250	<i>Portrait.—And others.</i>
Jordaens, Jacob	251	<i>Christ driving out the money-changers.</i>
" " "	254	<i>Infancy of Jupiter.</i>
" " "	255	<i>Feast of kings.</i>
" " "	256	<i>The concert after the feast.</i>
Kalf, Willem	259	<i>Interior.</i>
Lingelbach, J.	270	<i>Market at Rome.</i>
" " "	271	<i>Italian port.</i>
" " "	273	<i>Landscape and figures.</i>
Maas, Nicholas	276	<i>Soldiers gaming.</i>
Mabuse, Jan Gossaert	277	<i>Portrait of Carondelet.</i>
" " "	278	<i>Madonna.</i>
Matsys, Quintin	279	<i>Banker and his wife.</i>
" " " attrib.	280	<i>Descent from the cross.</i>
Meer of Delft, Jan van der	695	<i>Woman making lace.</i>
Memling, Hans	288	<i>S. John Baptist.</i>
" " "	289	<i>Magdalen.</i>
" " "	680	<i>Madonna and donators.</i>
Metsu, Gabriel	292	<i>The market-place at Amsterdam.</i>
" " "	293	<i>An officer receiving a lady.</i>
" " "	294	<i>The music lesson.</i>
" " "	295	<i>Man at a window.</i>
" " "	296	<i>Dutch woman.</i>
" " "	297	<i>A cook.</i>
Meulen, Van der	301	<i>Triumphal entrance of Louis XIV.</i>
" " "	304	<i>Court of Louis XIV.</i>
" " "	308	<i>Passage of the Rhine.</i>

	No.	
Meulen, Van der	314	<i>View of Fontainebleau.</i>
" "	317, 18	<i>Battle-pieces.</i>
Mieris, F. van, elder . . .	322	<i>Portrait.</i>
" "	324	<i>The tea.</i>
" Willem van	326	<i>The soap-bubbles.</i>
" "	327	<i>The game-merchant.</i>
" "	328	<i>The shop.</i>
Mignon, A.	329, 34	<i>Still-life.</i>
Moro, Antonio	342	<i>Dwarf of Charles V. and dog.</i>
Neefs, Pieter	347	<i>Interior of a cathedral.</i>
Neer, Artus van der . . .	354	<i>Dutch canal.</i>
" "	355	<i>Moonlight.</i>
Netscher, Gaspar	358	<i>The singing lesson.</i>
" "	359	<i>The lesson on the viol.</i>
Os, Jan van	368	<i>Flowers and fruit.</i>
Ostade, Adrian van . . .	369	<i>Group of the painter's family.</i>
" "	370	<i>The schoolmaster.</i>
" "	371	<i>The fish market.</i>
" "	372	<i>Interior of a cottage.</i>
" "	373	<i>Man reading.</i>
" Isaac van	376	<i>Arrival of travellers at an inn.</i>
" "	377	<i>Wayside inn.</i>
" "	378, 9	<i>Frozen canals in Holland.</i>
Potter, Paul	399	<i>Animals in landscape.</i>
" "	400	<i>The field.</i>
" "	688	<i>A grey horse.</i>
" "	689	<i>Cattle under trees.</i>
Pourbus, Pieter	391	<i>The Resurrection.</i>
" Frans, younger	392	<i>The Last Supper.</i>
" " "	394, 5	<i>Full-length portraits.—Small.</i>
" " "	396	<i>Portrait of Maria de' Medici.</i>
" " "	397	<i>Portrait.</i>
Rembrandt van Ryn . . .	404	<i>The angel Raphael leaving Tobias.</i>
" "	407	<i>The pilgrims of Emmaus.—Small.</i>
" "	408, 9	<i>Philosophers in meditation.—Small.</i>
" "	410	<i>An interior.</i>
" "	412, 13, 14, 15	<i>Portraits of Rembrandt.</i>
" "	416, 17, 18	<i>Male portraits.</i>
" "	419	<i>Female portrait.</i>
" "	690	<i>Study in a slaughter-house.</i>
Rottenhammer	424	<i>Death of Adonis.</i>
Rubens, P. P.	425	<i>The flight of Lot.</i>
"	427	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
"	428	<i>The Madonna "aux anges."</i>
"	429	<i>Virgin in a garland of flowers.</i>
"	432	<i>Triumph of Religion.</i>

	No.	
Rubens, P. P.	433	<i>Tomyris with the head of Cyrus.</i>
„	434–54	<i>Large works relating to the history of Maria de' Medici.</i>
„	450	<i>Elizabeth of France.</i>
„	455	<i>François de' Medici.</i>
„	456	<i>Jeanne d' Autriche.</i>
„	460	<i>Helena Fourment and two children.</i>
„	461	<i>Portrait of a lady.</i>
„	462	<i>Village fête.</i>
„	465	<i>Landscape.</i>
Ruysdael, Jacob	470	<i>The forest.</i>
„ „	471	<i>Sea-piece.</i>
„ „	472	<i>Landscape, 'The thicket.'</i>
„ „	473	<i>Landscape, 'Ray of sunlight.'</i>
Ryckaert, D.	693	<i>A painter's studio.</i>
Schalken, G.	478	<i>Holy family.</i>
„	480	<i>Candlelight piece.</i>
Slingeland, P. van	486	<i>Dutch family.</i>
„ „	488	<i>Still-life.—Small.</i>
Snyders, F.	489	<i>Animals.</i>
„	490	<i>Animals entering the ark.</i>
„	492	<i>Boar-hunt.</i>
Sprong, G.	498	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Steen, Jan	500	<i>A Flemish feast.</i>
Teniers, David, younger	512	<i>The prodigal son.</i>
„ „ „	513	<i>The works of mercy.</i>
„ „ „	514	<i>The temptation of S. Anthony.</i>
„ „ „	515	<i>A village fair.</i>
„ „ „	516	<i>Outside an inn.—Large.</i>
„ „ „	518	<i>Interior of an inn.</i>
„ „ „	520	<i>The heron-hunt.—And others.</i>
Terburg, G.	526	<i>An officer presenting gold to a woman.</i>
„	527	<i>The music lesson.</i>
„	528	<i>The concert.</i>
Veen, Otho van	535	<i>Group of himself and family.</i>
Velde, Adrian van de	536	<i>The beach at Scheveningen.</i>
„ „	539	<i>Landscape and animals.</i>
„ „	540	<i>Figures and cows.</i>
„ Willem van de	542	<i>A marine-piece.</i>
Venne, Adrian van de	545	<i>Feast in honour of the armistice declared between the Dutch and Albert of Austria.</i>
Verkolie, J.	547	<i>Dutch interior.</i>
Vois, Ary de	551	<i>Full-length portrait.—Small.</i>
Weenix, Jan	554, 5	<i>Dead game.</i>
Werff, A. van der	557–69	<i>Various examples.</i>
Weyden, R. van der	698	<i>A Pietà with three figures.</i>

	No.	
Wouwerman, Philip . . .	565	<i>The 'Bœuf gras.'</i>
" " . . .	567	<i>Hunting-party.</i>
" " . . .	570	<i>The riding-school.—And others.</i>
Wynants, Jan . . .	579	<i>Forest scene.</i>
" " . . .	580, 1	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Zorg . . .	421	<i>Interior with still-life.</i>

THIRD PART.—*The French School.*

	No.	
Blanchard, J.	14, 15	<i>Holy families.</i>
" 	16	<i>Charity.</i>
" 	17	<i>S. Paul.</i>
Boucher, François . . .	23	<i>Rinaldo and Armida.</i>
" " . . .	24	<i>Diana leaving the bath.</i>
" " . . .	25	<i>Venus applies to Vulcan for arms.</i>
" " . . .	26, 7	<i>Shepherdesses.</i>
Boullongne, Bon . . .	33	<i>Hercules and the centaurs.</i>
Bourdon, Sébastien . . .	40	<i>Descent from the cross.</i>
" " . . .	42	<i>The martyrdom of S. Peter.</i>
" " . . .	47	<i>René Descartes.</i>
" " . . .	48	<i>Portrait of the painter.</i>
Bourguignon, Jacques . .	132	<i>Cavalry combat.—And several others.</i>
Brun, Charles Le . . .	56	<i>Infant Jesus asleep.</i>
" " . . .	57	<i>Holy family, the "Benedicite."</i>
" " . . .	58-61	<i>Series from the life of Christ.</i>
" " . . .	62	<i>Christ on the cross and angels.</i>
" " . . .	64	<i>The descent of the Holy Spirit.</i>
" " . . .	65	<i>The martyrdom of Stephen.</i>
" " . . .	66	<i>A repentant magdalen.</i>
" " . . .	70-4	<i>Scenes from the history of Alexander.</i>
" " . . .	75	<i>Meleager and Atalanta.</i>
Casanova, François . . .	91, 2	<i>Battle-pieces.</i>
Chardin, J. B.	96	<i>Kitchen utensils.</i>
" 	97	<i>Fruits, animals, &c.</i>
" 	99	<i>The blessing.</i>
" 	100	<i>Dead rabbit and hunting-gear.</i>
" 	101, 2	<i>Kitchen utensils. — And others num- bered and unnumbered.</i>
Claude (Lorraine) . . .	219, 26	<i>Sea-ports.</i>
" " 	220	<i>View of the Campo Vaccino, Rome.</i>
" " 	221	<i>Village fair.</i>
" " 	223	<i>The landing of Cleopatra at Tarsus.</i>
" " 	224	<i>David anointed king by Samuel.</i>
" " 	225	<i>Ulysses restoring Chryseis to her father.</i>
" " 	231	<i>The ford.</i>
Clouet, François . . .	107	<i>Portrait of Charles IX. of France.</i>

	No.	
Clouet, François	108	<i>The wife of Charles IX. of France.</i>
„ „ attrib.	115, 16	<i>Male portraits.</i>
„ Jean	109	<i>Portrait of Francis I.</i>
„ F., School of	—	<i>Several good examples.</i>
Cochereau	127	<i>Students painting from a model.</i>
Cousin, Jean	137	<i>The Last Judgment.</i>
Coypel, Noel	142	<i>Cain the murderer.</i>
„ Antoine	143	<i>Athaliah turned out of the temple.</i>
David, Jacques Louis	148	<i>Leonidas at Thermopylæ.</i>
„ „ „	149	<i>The Sabine women.</i>
„ „ „	150	<i>The oath of the Horatii.</i>
„ „ „	151	<i>Brutus with the bodies of his two sons.</i>
„ „ „	159	<i>Pius VII.</i>
„ „ „	160	<i>Madame Récamier.</i>
Desportes, François	162	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„ „	164	<i>Wolf-hunt.</i>
„ „	165	<i>Boar-hunt.</i>
„ „	166	<i>Stag-hunt.</i>
„ „	180, 1	<i>Game and dogs.—And others.</i>
Dufresnoy, C.	212	<i>S. Margaret.</i>
„	213	<i>The nymphs.</i>
Febvre, Claude le	195	<i>Two portraits.</i>
Fouquet, Jean, attrib.	652, 3	<i>Portraits.</i>
Fragonard	208	<i>Classical design for tapestry.</i>
Fréminet, Martin	211	<i>Æneas abandons Dido.</i>
French School, Early	650, 1, 4	<i>Portraits.</i>
Greuze, J. B.	260	<i>The village bride.</i>
„	261	<i>The paternal curse.</i>
„	262	<i>The punished son.</i>
„	263	<i>The broken pitcher.</i>
„	264	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„	265	<i>Portrait.</i>
Hyre, Laurent de La	286	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „	290	<i>Pope Nicholas and the body of S. Francis.</i>
Jouvenet, Jean	297	<i>The draught of fishes.</i>
„ „	298	<i>The raising of Lazarus.</i>
„ „	301	<i>The Descent from the cross.</i>
„ „	302	<i>The Ascension.</i>
„ „	306	<i>Portrait.</i>
Lancret, Nicolas	310-13	<i>The four seasons.</i>
Largillière, Nicolas	320	<i>Portrait of Charles Le Brun.</i>
Loo, Carle van	326	<i>Marriage of Joseph and the Virgin.</i>
„ „	329	<i>Rest from hunting.</i>
„ „	330	<i>Marie Leczinska, Queen of France.</i>
„ Jean Baptiste van	324	<i>Institution of the order of the Holy Ghost.</i>
Mignard, Pierre	349	<i>Madonna with the grapes.</i>

	No.	
Mignard, Pierre	358	<i>Group of Louis the Dauphin and family.</i>
" "	360	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Moine, F. Le	361	<i>Hercules.</i>
Nain, Le	375	<i>Blacksmith at his forge.</i>
"	377	<i>A village scene.</i>
"	378	<i>Procession of priests.</i>
Oudry, J. B.	386	<i>Pointer.</i>
"	387	<i>Wolf-hunt.</i>
"	388	<i>Dog guarding game.</i>
Parrocel, J.	393, 4	<i>Sketches of battles.</i>
Patel, Pierre	395, 6	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Pater, J. B.	403	<i>Rustic feast.</i>
Porte, Roland de la	413	<i>Still-life.</i>
Poussin, Nicolas	415	<i>Eliezer and Rebecca.</i>
" "	416, 17	<i>The finding of Moses.</i>
" "	421	<i>Philistines stricken with the plague.</i>
" "	426	<i>Healing the blind.</i>
" "	433	<i>The ecstasy of S. Paul.</i>
" "	434	<i>Miracle of S. François Xavier.</i>
" "	436	<i>Roman subject.</i>
" "	437	<i>Pyrrhus saved.</i>
" "	440	<i>Bacchanalia.</i>
" "	443	<i>Triumph of Flora.</i>
" "	445	<i>The shepherds of Arcadia.</i>
" "	446	<i>Triumph of Truth.</i>
" "	447	<i>His own portrait.</i>
" "	448-51	<i>The four seasons.</i>
" "	453	<i>Diogenes.</i>
Rigaud, Hyacinthe	475	<i>Louis XIV.</i>
" "	476	<i>Philip V. of Spain.</i>
" "	477	<i>Bossuet.</i>
" "	479	<i>Desjardins.</i>
" "	480	<i>Le Brun and Mignard.</i>
Santerre, J. B.	496	<i>Susannah at the bath.</i>
"	497	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Subleyras, P.	504	<i>Christ in the house of Simon.</i>
"	508	<i>Mass of S. Basil.—And others.</i>
Sueur, Eustache Le	517	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i>
" "	518	<i>Descent from the cross.</i>
" "	519	<i>Christ and the magdalen.</i>
" "	520	<i>Saints refusing to sacrifice to Jupiter.</i>
" "	521	<i>The preaching of S. Paul.</i>
" "	525-47	<i>The history of S. Bruno.—Nos. 525 and 527 are the best.</i>
" "	551-6	<i>The history of Love.</i>
" "	558-62	<i>Representations of the nine Muses.</i>

	No.	
Tocqué, Louis	577	<i>Marie Leczinska, Queen of France.</i>
Troy, J. F. de	581	<i>Henry IV. and courtiers.—And others.</i>
Valentin, Moïse	583	<i>Innocence of Susannah.</i>
” ”	584	<i>Judgment of Solomon.</i>
” ”	586	<i>A concert.</i>
” ”	587	<i>Group of musicians.</i>
” ”	588	<i>The fortune-teller.</i>
Vernet, Joseph	592–632	<i>Views of French marine ports and marine pieces, of which Nos. 596, 615, 17, 23 are the best.</i>
Vien, Joseph Marie . . .	634	<i>SS. Germain and Vincent.</i>
” ” ” . . .	636	<i>The sleeping hermit.</i>
” ” ” . . .	637	<i>Cupids and flowers.</i>
Vouet, Simon	641	<i>Presentation of Jesus in the temple.</i>
” ”	642	<i>Holy family.</i>
” ”	645	<i>Roman charity.</i>
” ”	647	<i>Allegory of riches.</i>
Watteau, Antoine	649	<i>Embarkation for the island of Cythera.</i>

One of the lofty halls contains several decorative works, chiefly by Boucher, Natoire, Verdier, and others. Above these hang four large works by C. Le Brun.

THE COLLECTION OF M. LOUIS LA CAZE.

Italian School.

	No.	
Guardi, Francesco . . .	11	<i>View of the Salute, Venice.</i>
Tintoretto (Robusti) . .	19	<i>Portrait of a Venetian senator.</i>

Spanish School.

	No.	
Ribera, José	32	<i>The beggar.</i>
Velasquez, Diego . . .	39	<i>Portrait of a young woman.</i>
” ” attrib. . . .	37	<i>The Infanta Maria Teresa.</i>

Flemish, Dutch, and German Schools.

	No.	
Brekelenkamp	46	<i>The doctor's visit.</i>
Brouwer, Adrian . . .	44	<i>The operation.</i>
Champaigne, Philippe de .	51	<i>Jean Antoine de Mesme.</i>
Denner, Balthasar . . .	53	<i>An old woman.</i>
Fyt, J.	61	<i>Dead game.</i>
Hals, Frans	65	<i>The gipsy.</i>
” ”	66	<i>Portrait of a woman.</i>
Kalf, Willem	76	<i>Still-life.</i>

	No.	
Maas, Nicholas	78	<i>The blessing.</i>
Mol, P. van	80	<i>Head of a young man.</i>
Ostade, Adrian van . .	82	<i>The drinker.</i>
„ „	87	<i>The schoolroom.</i>
„ Isaac van	91	<i>Landscape in winter.</i>
Pynacker, A. . . .	93	<i>Landscape.</i>
Ravesteyn, Jan van . .	94	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Rembrandt van Ryn . .	96	<i>A woman at the bath.</i>
„ „	98	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Rubens, P. P. . . .	100	<i>Portrait of Maria de' Medici.</i>
Snyders, Frans	116	<i>A fish merchant.</i>
„ „	120	<i>Fruits.</i>
Steen, Jan	122	<i>The family meal.</i>
Teniers, David, younger .	124, 8	<i>Village fairs.</i>
„ „ „	133	<i>The collector of alms.</i>
Terburg, G. . . .	145	<i>The reading lesson.</i>
Wouwerman, P. . . .	152	<i>The pilgrims.</i>

French School.

Boucher, François . . .	161	<i>Vulcan and Venus.</i>
„ „	162	<i>The three Graces.</i>
„ „	164	<i>The forge of Vulcan.</i>
Bourdon, S. . . .	166	<i>An interior.</i>
Chardin, J. B. . . .	170	<i>The blessing.</i>
„	171	<i>Boy with cards.—Life-size.</i>
„	172	<i>Monkey painting.</i>
„	173, 4, 5, 7, 8	<i>Still-life.</i>
„	176	<i>The brass fountain.</i>
„	179	<i>Different utensils.</i>
„	180	<i>Fruit and glass.</i>
„	181	<i>The silver goblet.</i>
„	183	<i>The basket of grapes.</i>
„	184	<i>Kitchen utensils.</i>
Fragonard	194	<i>Bathers.</i>
„	196	<i>Venus.</i>
„	198, 9	<i>Studies.</i>
Greuze, J. B. . . .	201	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„	206	<i>Head of a young girl.—And others.</i>
Lancret	213	<i>Dramatic scene.</i>
Largillière	216	<i>Study for the 'Conference' in the Hermitage.</i>
„	221	<i>Portrait.</i>
„	224	<i>Portrait group.</i>
Moine, F. Le	225	<i>Hercules and Omphale.</i>
Nain, Le	227	<i>Peasants' repast.</i>

	No.	
Pater, J. B.	234	<i>A réunion of comedians.</i>
„	235	<i>The toilette.</i>
„	236	<i>Garden party.</i>
Porte, Roland de la . . .	238	<i>Still-life.</i>
Rigaud, H.	241, 2	<i>Portraits.</i>
Watteau, Ant.	260	<i>Portrait of Gilles.</i>
„ „	261	<i>L'Indifférent.</i>
„ „	263	<i>An assembly in the park.</i>
„ „	264	<i>The conjurer.</i>

THE PICTURE GALLERIES OF ENGLAND.

THE DULWICH GALLERY AT DULWICH.

CATALOGUE OF 1876.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Berchem, N.	17	<i>Landscape with figures.</i>
”	160	<i>Wood scene.</i>
”	200	<i>Landscape.—Called <i>Le soir</i>.</i>
”	209	<i>Landscape.—Called <i>Le midi</i>.</i>
Both, J. and A.	30, 199, 205	<i>Landscapes with figures.</i>
” ”	36, 41	<i>Landscapes with figures and cattle.</i>
Brouwer, A.	54	<i>Interior of an alehouse.</i>
Chardin, S.	27	<i>Girls at work.</i>
”	308	<i>Woman with a hurdy-gurdy.</i>
Claude Gelée (Lorraine)	244	<i>Landscape—Jacob and Laban.</i>
” ” ”	270	<i>Embarkation of S. Paula.</i>
” ” ”	275	<i>Sea-port.</i>
Cuyp, A.	9, 83, 163, 9	<i>Landscapes with figures and cattle.</i>
”	141	<i>Landscape with figures.</i>
”	145	<i>Winter scene.</i>
”	239	<i>Landscape with cattle.</i>
”	241	<i>View of Dort.</i>
Dolci, Carlo	337	<i>Mater dolorosa.</i>
Domenichino	226	<i>Venus gathering apples.</i>
Dow, G.	85	<i>An old woman eating porridge.</i>
”	106	<i>A lady playing on a spinet.</i>
Dughet, Gaspar (Poussin)	269	<i>Destruction of Niobe and her children.</i>
Dusart	104	<i>An old building with figures.</i>
Dyck, A. van	135	<i>Madonna.</i>
” ”	214	<i>The Earl of Pembroke.</i>
Gainsborough	1	<i>Mrs. Sheridan and her sister.</i>
”	358	<i>Thomas Linley.</i>
”	361	<i>Samuel Linley.</i>

	No.	
Gainsborough	362	<i>Thomas Linley.</i>
"	366	<i>Mrs. Moodey and her children.</i>
Guercino	324	<i>S. Cecilia.</i>
Guido Reni	331	<i>S. John in the wilderness.</i>
"	339	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
Hobbema, M.	131	<i>Landscape with a water-mill.</i>
Holbein, attrib.	353	<i>Portrait of an old man.—Ascribed to Amberger by Mr. Wornum.</i>
Huysum, J. van	140	<i>Flowers.</i>
Jardin, Karel du	62	<i>Landscape with cattle and figures.</i>
"	229	<i>Smith shoeing an ox.</i>
Le Brun, C.	252	<i>The massacre of the innocents.</i>
"	319	<i>Horatius Cocles defending the bridge.</i>
Murillo	248	<i>The Spanish flower-girl.</i>
"	283, 6	<i>Spanish boys.</i>
"	347	<i>The Madonna "del Rosario."</i>
Neefs, P., elder	79	<i>Interior of a cathedral.</i>
Neer, Artus van der	112	<i>Moonlight scene.</i>
Opie, J.	3	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Ostade, A. van	107	<i>An interior.</i>
"	152	<i>A man smoking.</i>
"	190	<i>Boors making merry.</i>
Poelenburg	14	<i>Landscape with figures.</i>
Poussin, Nicholas	279	<i>Landscape.</i>
"	291	<i>The adoration of the magi.</i>
"	295	<i>The inspiration of a poet.</i>
"	300	<i>Education of Jupiter.</i>
"	305	<i>Triumph of David.</i>
"	310	<i>The flight into Egypt.</i>
"	315	<i>Rinaldo and Armida.</i>
"	336	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
Pynacker	130, 50	<i>Landscapes and figures.</i>
Raphael	306, 7	<i>Portions of a predella, belonging to an altarpiece painted in 1504 for the convent of S. Anthony at Perugia.</i>
Rembrandt	179	<i>Jacob's dream.</i>
"	189	<i>Portrait.—Small.</i>
"	206	<i>Portrait of his serving-maid.</i>
"	282	<i>Portrait.—Said to be that of Wouwerman.</i>
Reynolds, J.	143	<i>Mother and her sick child.</i>
"	146	<i>His own portrait.</i>
"	254	<i>Sketch for the death of Cardinal Beaufort.</i>
"	285	<i>Samuel.</i>
"	340	<i>Mrs. Siddons as the tragic Muse.</i>
Rigaud, H.	2	<i>Louis XIV.</i>
"	98	<i>Boileau.</i>

	No.	
Rigaud, H.	118	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Rosa, Salvator	159	<i>Landscape.</i>
„ „	271	<i>Soldiers gaming.</i>
Rubens	351	<i>Venus, Mars, and Cupid.</i>
„	355	<i>Portrait of his mother.</i>
Ruysdael	154	<i>A waterfall.</i>
Sarto, A. del, attrib.	327	<i>Holy family.</i> —Supposed to be a fine copy of No. 81 in the Pitti, Florence.
Slingeland	151	<i>Boy with bird's nest.</i>
Teniers, David, elder	18	<i>Winter.</i>
„ D., younger	60	<i>Sow and pigs.</i>
„ „	116	<i>A winter scene.</i>
„ „	119, 39	<i>Landscapes with figures.</i>
„ „	185	<i>The chaff-cutter.</i> —And others.
Tiepolo	99	<i>Joseph and Pharaoh.</i>
„	233, 6	<i>Sketches for a ceiling.</i>
Velde, A. van de	72	<i>Landscape with cattle.</i>
„ W. van de	113, 86	<i>A calm.</i>
„ „	166	<i>A brisk gale.</i>
Velasquez, Diego, attrib.	194	<i>Prince Baltasar Carlos.</i>
„ „ „	309	<i>Philip IV. of Spain.</i>
Vernet, C. J.	202	<i>View near Rome.</i>
Watteau, A.	197, 210	<i>Fêtes champêtres.</i>
Werff, Van der	191	<i>Judgment of Paris.</i>
Wilson, R.	215	<i>View of Tivoli.</i>
Wouwerman, P.	137	<i>The farrier and the convent.</i>
„	173, 228	<i>Landscapes with figures.</i>
Wynants, Jan	11, 12	<i>Landscapes.</i>
„ „	278	<i>Landscape.</i> —Figures by A. van de Velde.
Zuccarelli	231	<i>Landscape and figures.</i>

THE NATIONAL GALLERY AT EDINBURGH.

CATALOGUE OF 1878.

*Pictures last examined in 1878.**British School to the end of the 18th century.*

	No.	
Allan, David	3	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„ „	4	<i>Portrait of James Tassie.</i>
„ „	5	<i>Portrait of Mrs. Tassie.</i>
„ „	83	<i>Origin of painting.</i> —Small oval.
Gainsborough	269	<i>The Honourable Mrs. Graham.</i>
Hogarth	267, 70	<i>Mr. and Mrs. Dawson of Durham.</i>

	No.	
Raeburn, Sir H.	2	<i>Professor Wilson at the age of 20.</i>
"	19	<i>Lady Miller.</i>
"	20	<i>Francis Horner.</i>
"	23	<i>Neil Gow.</i>
"	36	<i>Mrs. Scott Moncrieff.</i>
"	38	<i>Mrs. Hamilton.</i>
"	39	<i>Alexander Adam.</i>
"	45	<i>Mrs. Kennedy.</i>
"	47	<i>Lord Newton.</i>
Ramsay, Allan	43	<i>David Hume.</i>
" "	266	<i>The artist's wife.</i>
Reynolds, Sir J.	12	<i>Sir David Lindsay.</i>
"	29, 30	<i>Sir Th. and Mrs. Miller.</i>
"	49	<i>Edmund Burke.—Unfinished.</i>
Runciman, J.	25	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Wilson, Richard	97	<i>Landscape.</i>
" "	250	<i>River scene.</i>
" "	369	<i>Italian landscape.</i>

Foreign Schools.

Backhuizen, L.	361	<i>Sea-piece and boats.</i>
Bassano, J.	90	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Bonifazio, attrib.	68	<i>Last Supper.</i>
Bordone, Paris	106	<i>Lady at her toilette.</i>
Both, J. and A.	110, 351, 92	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Boucher, Fr.	70	<i>Madame de Pompadour.</i>
Bourguignon, J.	80	<i>Small battle-piece.</i>
Canaletto	88	<i>View in Venice.</i>
Caracci, L.	121	<i>Death of Abel.</i>
"	330	<i>Ecce Homo.—After Correggio.</i>
Castagno, A. del, attrib.	397	<i>Saints.—Schools of Domenico di Bartolo and Vecchietta : C. and C.</i>
Deelen, Van	62	<i>Architectural subject.</i>
Ducq, J. le	404	<i>Party at cards.</i>
Dughet, Gaspar	359	<i>Land storm.</i>
Dyck, A. van	315	<i>Martyrdom of S. Sebastian.</i>
" "	318	<i>Male portrait.</i>
" "	319	<i>The Lomellini family.</i>
Furini, F.	73	<i>A poetess.</i>
"	85	<i>S. Sebastian.</i>
Fyt, J.	95	<i>Dead wolf.</i>
Garofalo	96	<i>Christ purging the temple.</i>
Giogione, attrib.	113	<i>Portrait. — A fine Della Vecchia : C. and C.</i>
" "	373	<i>Young noble and lady.—A doubtful Della Vecchia : C. and C.</i>

	No.	
Greuze, J. B.	63	<i>Boy with lesson book.</i>
„	82	<i>Girl and pitcher.—Study for No. 263 in the Louvre.</i>
„	112	<i>Young girl.</i>
„	118	<i>Girl with dead canary.</i>
„	370	<i>Cottage interior with figures.</i>
Guido Reni	87	<i>Venus and Graces.</i>
„ „	384	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Helst, B. van der	395	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Hobbema, M.	360	<i>Wooded landscape.</i>
„ attrib.	357	<i>Landscape.</i>
Jardin, K. du	368	<i>Halt of horsemen.</i>
Liesborn, Meister von	350	<i>Fragment of the Liesborn altarpiece.</i>
Lippi, Filippo	396	<i>Saints.</i>
Lyversberg, Master of	352	<i>Conversion of S. Hubert.</i>
Meulen, van der	323	<i>Progress of Louis XIV.</i>
Michael Angelo	23, 4, 5	<i>Wax models for figures in the Medici Chapel of S. Lorenzo, Florence.</i>
Murillo, attrib.	119	<i>Boy drinking.</i>
Neefs, Pieter	402	<i>Cathedral interior.</i>
Pannini, G. P.	67	<i>Interior of basilica of S. Paolo.</i>
„	115	<i>Interior of S. Peter's.</i>
Pater, J. B.	79	<i>Ladies bathing.</i>
Poussin, N.	354	<i>Copy of Bellini's ' Gods upon earth.'</i>
Pynacker, A.	391	<i>Forest scene.</i>
Rembrandt, attrib.	349, 67	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Romano, G., attrib.	372	<i>Study for part of the battle of Constantine in the Vatican.</i>
Rosa, Salvator	74, 86	<i>Soldiers in armour.</i>
„ „	410, 11	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Ruysdael, J.	353, 405	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Sirani, Elisabetta	313	<i>Infant S. John.</i>
Snyders, F.	126, 8, 390	<i>Bear-, wolf-, and boar-hunts.</i>
„	324	<i>Mischievous monkeys.</i>
Steen, Jan	362	<i>Doctor's visit.</i>
Sustermans, J.	102	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Teniers, D., younger	364	<i>Peasants at skittles.</i>
Tiepolo, G. B.	78	<i>Finding of Moses.</i>
„	383	<i>Small sketch.</i>
Tintoretto, attrib.	91, 214, 310	<i>Winter, Summer, and Autumn.</i>
„ „	114	<i>Jesus and the mother of Zebedee's children.</i>
Titian	378	<i>Ariadne in Naxos.—Replica of No. 450 at Madrid.</i>
„ attrib.	71	<i>Holy family.</i>
„ „	145	<i>Adoration of the magi. — By Jacopo Bassano.</i>

	No.	
Titian, attrib.	116	<i>Landscape.</i> —Flemish : C. and C.
" "	374	<i>Madonna and S. Catharine.</i>
Unknown	109	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Velasquez, attrib.	69	<i>Small study.</i>
Velde, W. van de	94	<i>Naval engagement.</i>
" "	365	<i>Fishing boats in a calm.</i>
Veronese, P.	309	<i>Mars and Venus.</i>
"	377	<i>Venus and Adonis.</i>
Watteau, Antoine	64	<i>Pastoral.</i>
" "	81	<i>Fête champêtre.</i>
" " attrib.	72	<i>Boy and girl at play.</i>
Werff, A. van der	355	<i>Burgomaster and his wife.</i>
Zurbaran, F.	98	<i>Virgin in glory.</i>

THE GALLERY OF PICTURES AT GLASGOW.

No catalogues. Unfortunately some of the paintings are for the present (1878) not visible.

	No.	
Amiconi	2, 4	<i>Cupids.</i>
Baroccio, F.	396	<i>Madonna in glory.</i>
Bordone, P., attrib.	—	<i>Madonna, saints, and Lamb.</i>
Canaletto.	394	<i>Piazzetta of S. Marco, Venice.</i>
Cignani, C.	208	<i>Death of Cleopatra.</i>
Correggio, copy of	424	<i>Altarpiece of S. Girolamo, 'Il Giorno.'</i>
Giordano, L.	—	<i>Triumph of Amphitrite.</i>
Giorgione, attrib.	401	<i>Madonna enthroned, saints, and angels.—</i> By a painter of the 16th century: C. and C.
Guardi, F.	387	<i>Island of S. Giorgio.</i>
Guercino, attrib.	397	<i>Salvator Mundi.</i>
Guido, after	—	<i>Mater dolorosa.</i>
Lucatelli	252	<i>Small landscape.</i>
Mola	—	<i>Landscape and figures.</i>
Murillo	—	<i>Repose in Egypt.</i>
Procaccini, G. C.	393	<i>S. Michael and fallen angels.</i>
Raphael, after	—	<i>Holy family "del Lagarto."</i>
Ricci, S.	169	<i>Elijah and the widow of Sarepta.</i>
Solimene	425	<i>Justice and Peace.</i>
Spada, L.	—	<i>A muse.—Small circular.</i>
Titian, attrib.	—	<i>Holy family.</i>

THE GREAT HALL AT GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

This large hall is finely decorated on the walls and ceiling by Sir James Thornhill. It contains also several paintings of naval engagements, among which should be noted two by P. J. de Louthembourg and one by Turner, besides numerous portraits, painted by Sir P. Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir J. Reynolds, Gainsborough, Opie, Romney, Nathaniel Dance, Knapton, and Stone.

THE COLLECTION IN HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

CATALOGUE OF 1876.

Pictures last examined in 1878.

A few pictures are referred to here as interesting on account of their relation to English history rather than as specimens of art work. In this gallery the names of the great masters are attached without warrant to numerous pictures.

	No.	
Aelst, W. van	468	<i>Still-life.</i>
Bassano, Jacopo	72	<i>A sculptor.</i>
„ „	78	<i>Portrait of a gentleman.</i>
„ „	160	<i>The deluge.</i>
Beechey, Sir William	354	<i>George III. reviewing cavalry.</i>
Bellini, Giovanni	117	<i>His own portrait.—Injured.</i>
Bockman	5	<i>Lord Anson.—And others.</i>
Bonifazio, attrib. . . .	137	<i>Woman of Samaria.</i>
„ „	146	<i>The shepherd's offering.</i>
Bordone, P., attrib. . . .	118	<i>Madonna and donors.—By a follower: C. and C.</i>
„ „	182	<i>Portrait.</i>
„ „	235	<i>Lucretia.—Old copy of a Lucretia by Palma Vecchio at Vienna : C. and C.</i>
Bray, De	66	<i>Portrait of himself and family.</i>
Brueghel, Pieter, elder	748	<i>The massacre of the innocents.</i>
Campidoglio	539, 44	<i>Fruit.</i>
Canaletto	9	<i>The colosseum at Rome.</i>
Clouet, François (cata- logued as Janet)	561	<i>The Queen of Francis I.</i>
„	631	<i>Mary Queen of Scots.</i>
„	632	<i>Francis II. of France.</i>
Clouet, School of	566	<i>Francis I. and lady.</i>
Cornelis	564, 5, 7	<i>Portraits.</i>
Dance, Wm. . . .	374	<i>Bishop of Winchester.</i>
Denner	35, 6	<i>Two heads.</i>
Dobson, Wm. . . .	376	<i>Portrait of himself and wife.—And others.</i>

	No.	
Dossi, Dosso, attrib.	80	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Dyck, Anton van	47	<i>Mrs. Lemon.</i>
" "	85	<i>Equestrian portrait of Charles I.</i>
" "	387	<i>Samson and Delilah.</i>
Eyck, Jan van, School of	590	<i>Head of a young man.</i>
Francia, Francesco	307	<i>The Baptism in Jordan.</i> —Replica of No. 437 at Dresden.
Gainsborough	352	<i>Fischer the musician.</i>
"	353	<i>Colonel St. Leger.</i>
Gerhard, Marc	619	<i>Queen Elizabeth.</i>
Giorgione, attrib.	60	<i>Male head.</i>
" "	79	<i>Holy family.</i> —An inferior copy.
" "	124	<i>Mars, Venus, and Cupid.</i> —By a follower of Bordone: C. and C.
" "	158	<i>Portrait.</i> —And others not genuine, such as Nos. 73, 183.
Greuze	413	<i>Louis XVI. of France.</i>
"	429	<i>Madame de Pompadour.</i>
Guido, attrib.	301	<i>Judith and Holofernes.</i>
Hals, Frans	676	<i>Sketch of a man.</i>
" "	682	<i>Laughing boy.</i>
Heem, Jan David de	467, 9	<i>Still-life.</i>
Heemskerck, M.	587	<i>Death and Last Judgment.</i>
Heere, L. da	635	<i>Queen Elizabeth in a fancy dress.</i>
Helst, Van der	770	<i>A Dutch gentleman.</i>
Holbein, Hans	594	<i>Erasmus writing.</i>
" "	597	<i>Erasmus.</i>
" "	603	<i>Frobenius the printer.</i>
" "	608	<i>Portraits of his father and mother.</i>
" "	610	<i>Reskemeer or Reskimer.</i>
" " attrib.	559	<i>Countess of Lennox.</i>
" " "	563	<i>Henry VIII. when young.</i>
" " "	592	<i>A French nobleman.</i>
" " "	593	<i>His own portrait.</i>
" " "	598	<i>Francis I. of France.</i>
" " "	606	<i>Henry VIII.</i> —Numerous others are ascribed to Holbein here which have no claim whatever to be regarded as his work. Some large compositions also in the Queen's audience-chamber bearing his name are interesting contemporary productions, as containing costumes and illustrating events of the time: <i>vide</i> Nos. 331, 7, 9, 40, 2, 5.
Hondecoeter	463	<i>Poultry.</i>

	No.	
Honthorst	58	<i>Duke of Buckingham and family.</i>
„	330	<i>Christian, Duke of Brunswick.</i>
Hoppner	355	<i>Francis, Duke of Bedford.</i>
„	358	<i>The Earl of Moira.</i>
„	359	<i>The comic Muse.</i>
James	883, 4, 5, 914, 19, 21, 3, 5	<i>Views in and about Old London.</i>
Kaufmann, Angelica . .	502	<i>The Duchess of Brunswick.</i>
Knapton	361	<i>Family of Frederick, Prince of Wales.</i>
Kneller, Sir Godfrey . .	29	<i>King William landing at Torbay.</i>
„ „	40	<i>Miss Pitt.</i>
„ „	46	<i>Duchess of Grafton.</i>
„ „	50	<i>Countess of Dorset.</i>
„ „	57	<i>Peter the Great, when young.</i>
„ „	—	<i>Several portraits of court beauties.</i>
Leiden, Lucas van, attrib. .	106	<i>The Crucifixion.—A triptych.</i>
Lely, Sir Peter	190–207	<i>Several portraits of the beauties of King Charles II.'s court; the Countess of Grammont, No. 207, is a good example.</i>
„ „ attrib.	185	<i>Portrait of Lady Byron or of Lady Bellasys.—This fine portrait is more probably by Jacob Huysman of Antwerp.</i>
Longhi, Pietro	549	<i>Blind man's buff.</i>
„ „	551	<i>Attending the sick.</i>
Lotto, Lorenzo	148	<i>Portrait of a sculptor.—Dated 1527.</i>
„ „ attrib.	144	<i>A concert.</i>
Mabuse, J., attrib.	385	<i>Adam and Eve.—Suggestive rather of the work of the Cranachs.</i>
Mantegna	797	<i>Nine cartoons, the Triumph of Julius Cæsar.</i>
Millans	818	<i>Child's portrait.</i>
Monnoyer (Baptiste) . .	457, 9, 530, 4, 47	<i>Flower-pieces.</i>
Moro, A., attrib.	633, 40, 2, 4	<i>Portraits.—And others.</i>
Mytens	44	<i>Portrait of the first Marquis of Hamilton.—And others.</i>
Palamedes	334	<i>Coast at Scheveningen.</i>
Palma Vecchio	115	<i>Holy family.—Perhaps by the master. No other work assigned to him in the gallery can possibly be considered as genuine.</i>
„ „ attrib.	79	<i>Not by Palma; but a second-rate copy of the Holy family of Titian, No. 236 at Madrid.</i>
„ „ „	163	<i>The shepherd's offering.—A fine Bassano: C. and C.</i>

	No.	
Piombo, S. del, attrib.	70	<i>An Italian lady.</i> —Spurious: C. and C.
Pordenone, attrib.	71	<i>Lady and spinet.</i> —By B. Licinio: C. and C.
„ „	92, 102	<i>Male portraits.</i>
„ „	104	<i>Portraits of himself and family.</i> —A replica by Bernardino Licinio of the original in the Borghese Gallery at Rome.
Poussin, Nicolas	380	<i>Mythological painting.</i>
Raphael, attrib.	710	<i>A head.</i> —Very finely painted, but is by no means necessarily by an Italian master.
Read	769	<i>James I.</i> —Miniature.
Rembrandt, attrib.	381, 2	<i>Male and female portraits.</i>
Ricci, S.	121	<i>Healing the sick.</i>
„	131	<i>Woman taken in adultery.</i>
Riley, John	372	<i>Mrs. Elliott.</i>
Roestraten	744	<i>Still-life.</i>
Savoldo, G.	139	<i>Madonna and saints in adoration.</i>
Snayers, P.	329	<i>Battle of the Forty.</i>
Somer, Paul van	98	<i>Christian, King of Denmark.</i>
Stone, Henry, called “Old Stone”	444	<i>A copy of the Cornaro family of Titian.</i>
Thornhill, Sir James	—	<i>The ceiling of the Queen’s bedroom.</i>
Tintoretto	69	<i>Esther and Ahasuerus.</i>
„	77	<i>The Muses.</i>
„ attrib.	91	<i>Knight of Malta.</i>
Titian	116	<i>Titian’s uncle.</i>
„	122	<i>Marquis del Vasto and page.</i>
„	149	<i>Portrait of Alessandro de’ Medici.</i> —Many others are attributed to Titian, but none of them, such as Nos. 109, 12, 33, can be admitted as genuine, and the foregoing are greatly injured by retouching.
„ attrib.	113	<i>Ignatius Loyola.</i> —By a follower of Bordone: C. and C.
„ „	164	<i>Venus.</i> —Copy by Padovanino of the original at Darmstadt.
Velasquez	82	<i>Philip IV.</i>
„ attrib.	90	<i>Queen of Philip IV.</i>
Velde, W. van de, attrib.	—	Numerous large naval battle-pieces in the Queen’s presence-chamber.
Verdussen	657	<i>View of Windsor Castle.</i>
Vinci, L. da, attrib.	61	<i>Flora.</i> —A copy.
„ „ „	64	<i>Infant Christ and S. John.</i> —A replica.
Walker, Robert	365	<i>His own portrait.</i>

	No.	
West	320	<i>Death of General Wolfe.</i>
„	318, 21	<i>Full-length portraits.—And others.</i>
Wright	369	<i>John Lacy, comedian.</i>
Zuccherò, F.	20	<i>Queen Elizabeth's porter.</i>
„	349	<i>Queen Elizabeth in fancy dress.</i>

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION AT LIVERPOOL.

Pictures last examined in 1878.

	No.	
Assereto, G.	123	<i>Christ and the doctors.</i>
Bellini, Gentile, attrib.	31	<i>Madonna.—In the style of Pasqualino: C. and C.</i>
„ Giovanni, attrib.	32	<i>Madonna and saints.—Reminiscent of Santa Croce: C. and C.</i>
„ „ „	33	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„ Jacopo, attrib.	30	<i>Virgin and saints.—In the hard style of the Palmezzano School: C. and C.</i>
Bol, F.	130	<i>Angel appearing to Hagar.</i>
Botticelli, S., attrib.	—	<i>Adventures of Ulysses.—Injured.</i>
Bourdon, S.	127	<i>Bacchanalian scene.</i>
Canale, A., copy of	120	<i>The arsenal, Venice.</i>
Caracci, Ludovico, attrib.	103	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Carpaccio, V., attrib.	34	<i>Small panel.—Probably by Santa Croce.</i>
Catena, V.	87	<i>Madonna and donator.—Early: C. and C.</i>
Cranach, Lucas	50	<i>A Venus or Diana.—Dated 1534.</i>
Credi, L. di, attrib.	25	<i>Madonna.—A school-piece: C. and C.</i>
Dürer, A., copy of	47	<i>Birth of the Virgin.</i>
Eyck, J. van, School of	38	<i>Entombment.</i>
Fuseli, Henry	148	<i>The nursery of Shakespeare.</i>
Gentile da Fabriano, attrib.	13	<i>Saints, an altarpiece.</i>
German School	40B	<i>Virgin and Ecce Homo.</i>
Giorgione, attrib.	88	<i>Male portrait.—Tuscan School.</i>
Giotto and followers	5, 6	<i>Fragments of fresco from the Carmine, Florence.</i>
Girolamo dai Libri, attrib.	37	<i>Madonna and S. John.</i>
Holbein, H., attrib.	55	<i>Prodigal son.</i>
„ „	56	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Hondecoeter, M.	134B	<i>Poultry.</i>
Huysman	139	<i>Landscape.</i>
Leiden, Lucas van	53	<i>Portrait of a young nobleman.</i>
Lippi, Filippino	22	<i>Birth of S. John.</i>
„ „ attrib.	23	<i>Madonna and angels.</i>

	No.	
Lippi, Filippino, attrib.	17, 18	<i>Two predella panels.</i> —By Fr. di Giorgio: C. and C.
„ „ „	19	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Mans, F. H.	133	<i>Winter scene.</i>
Mantegna, A., attrib.	29	<i>Pietà.</i> —May be by Ercole Grandi: C. and C.
Margaritone, attrib.	4	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
Martini, Simone	7	<i>Return of Jesus from the temple.</i> —Dated 1342.
Masaccio, attrib.	15, 16	<i>Two works.</i> —Not genuine.
Masolino, attrib.	14	<i>Madonna.</i>
Matteo da Siena, attrib.	24	<i>Madonna and angels.</i>
Michael Angelo, attrib.	69	<i>Christ at the well.</i> —In monochrome.
Northcote, James	147	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Orley, B. van, attrib.	59, 60	<i>Female saints.</i>
Pesellino	20	<i>S. Bernardino preaching.</i>
Poussin, Nicolas	126	<i>Arcadian shepherds.</i>
„ „ attrib.	126B	<i>Landscape and figures.</i>
Raphael, attrib.	79	<i>Holy family.</i> —Probably by I. da Imola.
Romano, G.	80	<i>Procession of figures and animals.</i> —Monochrome.
Romney, G.	149	<i>Child's head.</i> —Sketch.
„	150-2	<i>Orpheus and Eurydice.</i> —Cartoons.
„	153-9	<i>Cupid and Psyche.</i> —Cartoons.
Rosa di Tivoli	137	<i>Stag-hunt.</i>
„ Salvator	119	<i>Landscape.</i> —Figures by Luigi Garzi.
Rubens, copy of	128	<i>Christ on the cross.</i>
Santa Croce	86	<i>The Resurrection.</i>
Sassoferrato	106	<i>Female figure.</i>
Signorelli, Luca	26	<i>Madonna.</i>
Silvestro, Don	12	<i>Birth of S. John.</i> —A miniature.
Solimene, C. F.	118	<i>Madonna and angels.</i>
Tintoretto, attrib.	90	<i>Court of Heaven.</i> —Sketch, injured.
„ „	91	<i>Entombment.</i>
„ „	92A	<i>Last Judgment.</i>
Titian, attrib.	89	<i>Repose in Egypt.</i> —Replica of the Friulian School: C. and C.
Vasari, G.	72	<i>Three saints.</i>
Velasquez, attrib.	124	<i>A Spanish general.</i>
Weyden, R. van der, attrib.	39	<i>Triptych.</i>
Wohlgemuth	42	<i>Christ before Pilate.</i>
„	43	<i>Deposition.</i>
Wright of Derby, attrib.	149B	<i>Ruined castle.</i>

THE NATIONAL GALLERY AT LONDON.

CATALOGUE OF 1877.

*Pictures last examined in 1880.**Foreign Schools.*

	No.	
Albertinelli, Mariotto	645	<i>Madonna.</i>
Allori, Cristofano, attrib.	21	<i>Portrait of a lady.</i>
Alunno, Niccolò	247	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Angelico, Fra Giovanni	663	<i>Christ in glory with saints and angels.</i>
Antonello da Messina	673	<i>The Saviour.</i>
Backhuizen, L.	204	<i>Dutch shipping.</i>
”	818	<i>Coast scene.</i>
”	1000	<i>Shipping.</i>
Barocci, F.	29	<i>Holy family “del Gatto.”</i>
Basaiti, Marco	281	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
”	599	<i>Madonna.</i>
Bassano, Jacopo	228	<i>Christ driving out the money-changers.</i>
”	277	<i>The good Samaritan.</i>
”	173	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Bellini, Giovanni	189	<i>The doge Loredano.</i>
”	280	<i>Madonna.</i>
”	726	<i>The Agony in the garden.—Early.</i>
”	808	<i>S. Peter Martyr, the Dominican.</i>
”	812	<i>Martyrdom of S. Peter Martyr—Landscape.</i>
” attrib.	694	<i>S. Jerome in his study.—By Catena: C. and C.</i>
” School of	234	<i>Warrior adoring the Infant Christ.—By Catena: C. and C.</i>
Beltraffio	728	<i>Madonna.</i>
Benvenuto da Siena	909	<i>Madonna enthroned.</i>
Berchem, N.	240	<i>Crossing the ford.</i>
”	820	<i>Landscape.</i>
Bigio, Francia	1035	<i>A knight of Malta.</i>
Bissolo, Francesco	631	<i>Portrait of a lady.</i>
Bles, H. de	718, 19	<i>Two subjects.</i>
Boccaccino, B.	806	<i>Procession to Calvary.</i>
Bol, Ferd.	679	<i>Portrait of an astronomer.</i>
Bono Ferrarese	771	<i>S. Jerome in the desert.</i>
Bonsignori, Francesco	736	<i>Portrait.</i>
Bordone, Paris	637	<i>Daphnis and Chloe.</i>
”	674	<i>Portrait of a Genoese lady.</i>
Borgognone, Ambrogio	298	<i>The marriage of S. Catharine.</i>

	No.	
Borgognone, Ambrogio	779, 80	<i>Family portraits. Fragments of a silk standard, attached to wood.</i>
„ „	1077	<i>Triptych.</i>
Both, Jan	71	<i>Landscape.—Figures by Poelenburg.</i>
„ „	209, 959	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Botticelli, Sandro	226	<i>Madonna and angels.</i>
„ „	275	<i>Madonna, S. John, and angel.</i>
„ „	782	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „	915	<i>Mars and Venus.</i>
„ „	1034	<i>The Nativity.</i>
„ „ attrib.	916	<i>Venus reclining with cupids.</i>
Bourdon, Sébastien	64	<i>Return of the ark from captivity.</i>
Bouts, Dierick	783	<i>Exhumation of S. Hubert.</i>
Bramantino, attrib.	729	<i>Adoration of the kings.—By Foppa: C. and C.</i>
Bronzino, Angelo	650	<i>Female portrait.</i>
„ „	651	<i>Venus, Cupid, Folly, and Time.</i>
„ „	670	<i>A knight of S. Stephen.</i>
„ „	704	<i>Portrait of Cosmo I.</i>
Canale, Antonio	127	<i>View in Venice.</i>
„ „	163	<i>View on the Grand Canal.</i>
„ „	937	<i>The Scuola di San Rocco.—Figures by Tiepolo.</i>
„ „	940	<i>Ducal Palace.</i>
„ „	942	<i>View of Eton College.</i>
Capelle, Van de	964, 5	<i>River scenes.</i>
„ „	966, 7	<i>Shipping.</i>
Caracci, Annibale	9	<i>Legend of S. Peter, “Domine quo vadis?”</i>
„ „	25	<i>S. John in the wilderness.</i>
„ „	56	<i>Landscape with figures.</i>
„ „	88	<i>Erminia and the shepherds.</i>
„ Lodovico	28	<i>Susannah and the elders.</i>
Caravaggio, M. da	172	<i>Christ at Emmaus.</i>
Carpaccio, V.	750	<i>Madonna enthroned, saints, and doge.</i>
Casentino, Jacopo di	580	<i>S. John lifted up into heaven.</i>
Champaigne, Philippe de	798	<i>Three portraits of Richelieu on one canvas.</i>
Cima da Conegliano	300	<i>Madonna.—Replica of No. 421 at Venice, and of No. 17 at Berlin.</i>
„ „	634	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „	816	<i>The incredulity of S. Thomas.</i>
Cimabue	565	<i>Madonna enthroned with angels.</i>
Claude Gelée (Lorraine)	2	<i>Pastoral landscape with figures.</i>
„ „ „	5	<i>A sea-port at sunset.</i>
„ „ „	6	<i>Landscape.—Called Chigi Claude.</i>
„ „ „	12	<i>Landscape with figures.—Altered replica of “Il Molino” in the Doria, Rome.</i>

	No.	
Claude Gelée (Lorraine)	14	<i>Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba.</i> —Called <i>Bouillon Claude.</i>
„ „ „	30	<i>Embarkation of S. Ursula.</i>
„ „ „	61	<i>Landscape and figures.</i>
„ „ „	1018	<i>Classical landscape.</i>
Clouet, François	660	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Cocques, Gonzales	821	<i>Family portraits.</i>
„ „	1011	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Cologne, School of	705	<i>Three saints.</i>
Correggio	10	<i>Mercury instructing Cupid in the presence of Venus.</i>
„	15	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
„	23	<i>Holy family “au panier.”</i>
„	76	<i>The Agony in the garden.</i> —Replica or copy of the original in possession of the Duke of Wellington.
Costa, Lorenzo	629	<i>Madonna enthroned.</i>
Cranach, Lucas	291	<i>Small female portrait.</i>
Credi, Lorenzo di	593	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „	648	<i>Madonna.</i>
Crivelli, Carlo	724	<i>Madonna enthroned</i> —“ <i>della Rondine.</i> ”
„ „	602	<i>A Pietà.</i>
„ „	739	<i>The Annunciation.</i> —Dated 1486.
„ „	668	<i>The Beato Ferretti adoring the Madonna.</i>
„ „	788	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i> — Dated 1476.
„ „	807	<i>Madonna and saints.</i> —Dated 1491.
„ „	906	<i>Virgin in ecstasy.</i> —Dated 1492.
Cuyp, A.	53	<i>Evening.</i> —Landscape with figures.
„	823	<i>Water and cattle.</i>
„	824	<i>Ruined castle and lake.</i>
„	960	<i>Landscape with windmills.</i>
„	961	<i>Cattle.</i>
Deelen, Dirk van	1010	<i>Architectural subject.</i>
Dietrich	205	<i>Itinerant musicians.</i>
Domenichino	48	<i>Tobias and the angel.</i>
„	85	<i>S. Jerome and the angel.</i>
Dow, G.	192	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„	825	<i>The poulterer's shop.</i>
„	968	<i>His wife's portrait.</i>
Duccio da Siena	566	<i>Madonna, saints, and others.</i> —A triptych.
Dughet, G. (Poussin)	31	<i>Landscape</i> — <i>Abraham and Isaac.</i>
„	95	<i>Dido and Æneas in the storm.</i>
„	161	<i>Italian landscape.</i>
Dürer, A.	245	<i>Portrait of a senator.</i>
Dyck, Van	49	<i>Portrait of Rubens.</i>

	No.	
Dyck, Van	50	<i>Emperor Theodosius and S. Ambrose.</i>
" "	52	<i>So-called portrait of Gevartius.</i>
" "	680	<i>Miraculous draught of fishes.—Study.</i>
" "	877	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Elzheimer, Adam	1014	<i>Martyrdom of S. Lawrence.</i>
Engelbertsz, attrib. . .	714	<i>Madonna.</i>
Eyck, Jan van	186	<i>Portraits of Arnolfini and his wife.</i>
" "	222	<i>A man in a green hood.</i>
" "	290	<i>A man in a red headdress.</i>
Ferrarese School, 16th cent.	1062	<i>Battle.</i>
Flemish School	1036	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Francia, Francesco . . .	179	<i>Madonna and S. Anne enthroned with saints.</i>
" "	180	<i>A Pietà.—A lunette.</i>
" "	638	<i>Madonna with two saints.</i>
Fyt, Jan	1003	<i>Dead birds.</i>
Gaddi, Taddeo, School of .	215, 16	<i>Saints.</i>
" " "	579	<i>Baptism of Christ.</i>
Garofalo	81	<i>Vision of S. Augustine.</i>
"	170	<i>Holy family.</i>
"	642	<i>Christ in the garden.</i>
"	671	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
Gherardt, David	1045	<i>Canon of the church and patron saints.</i>
Giorgione	269	<i>A knight in armour.—Study for the figure of S. Liberale in the Castelfranco altarpiece.</i>
Giotto	276	<i>Two apostles.—A fragment of fresco from the Carmine, Florence.</i>
" School of	568	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
Goes, Van der	710	<i>Portrait of a dominican.</i>
" "	774	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Gozzoli, Benozzo	283	<i>Madonna enthroned.</i>
" "	591	<i>The rape of Helen.</i>
Greuze	206, 1019	<i>Female heads.</i>
"	1020	<i>Girl with an apple.</i>
Guardi	210	<i>View of Piazza di S. Marco, Venice.</i>
Guercino	22	<i>Angels weeping over the dead Christ.</i>
Guido Reni	177	<i>Magdalen.</i>
" "	193	<i>Lot and his daughters.</i>
" "	214	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
" "	271	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Hackaert and Berchem . .	829	<i>Hunting a stag.</i>
Hals, Frans	1021	<i>A woman's portrait.</i>
Hemessen, Catharina van .	1042	<i>Male portrait.—Dated 1552.</i>
Heyden, Van der	866	<i>View in Cologne.</i>
" "	992	<i>Gothic and classic buildings.</i>

	No.	
Heyden, Van der	994	<i>Street scene.</i>
Hobbema, M.	685	<i>Landscape—Showery weather.</i>
„	830	<i>The avenue at Middelharnis, Holland.</i>
„	831	<i>Ruins of a castle.</i>
„	832	<i>Village and water-mills.</i>
„	833	<i>Forest scene.</i>
„	995	<i>Wood scene and cottages.</i>
Hondecoeter	202	<i>Domestic poultry.</i>
Hooghe, Pieter de	794	<i>Courtyard of a Dutch house. — Dated 1665.</i>
„ „	834	<i>Interior of a Dutch house.</i>
„ „	835	<i>Court of a Dutch house.—Dated 1658.</i>
Huysman, C.	954	<i>Landscape.</i>
Huysum, Van	796, 1001	<i>Vase with flowers.</i>
Italian School	1048	<i>Portrait of a cardinal.</i>
Jardin, Karel du	826	<i>Figures and animals.</i>
„ „	827	<i>Fording the stream.</i>
„ „	985	<i>Sheep and goats.</i>
Justus of Padua	701	<i>A triptych.</i>
Keyser, Th. de	212	<i>Merchant and clerk.</i>
Koning, Ph. de	836	<i>View in Holland.</i>
„	974	<i>Distant view.</i>
Lancret	101-4	<i>The four ages of man.</i>
Lanini, B.	700	<i>Holy family.—Dated 1543.</i>
Libri, Girolamo dai	748	<i>Madonna and S. Anne.</i>
L'Ingegno (A. di Luigi)	702	<i>Madonna in glory.</i>
Lippi, Filippino	293	<i>Madonna with saints.</i>
„ „	592	<i>The adoration of the magi.</i>
„ „	598	<i>S. Francis in glory.—Dated 1492.</i>
„ „ attrib.	927	<i>Angel.—In fresco.</i>
„ „ „	1033	<i>Adoration of the magi.—Circular.</i>
„ Filippo	586	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
„ „	589	<i>Madonna and angel.</i>
„ „	666	<i>The Annunciation.</i>
„ „	667	<i>The Baptist with six saints.</i>
Lochner, Stephan	705	<i>Three saints.</i>
Lotto, Lorenzo	699	<i>Agostino and Niccolò della Torre.</i>
„ „	1047	<i>Family group.</i>
Maas, N.	153	<i>The cradle.</i>
„	159	<i>The Dutch housewife.</i>
„	207	<i>The idle servant.</i>
Mabuse, Jan	656, 946	<i>Male portraits.</i>
Mantegna, A.	274	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
„	902	<i>The triumph of Scipio.</i>
„ Fr.	639	<i>Noli me tangere.</i>
Maratta, Carlo	174	<i>Cardinal Cerri.</i>

	No.	
Margaritone of Arezzo . . .	564	<i>Madonna</i> .—With scenes from the lives of saints.
Marziale, Marco . . .	803	<i>The Circumcision</i> .—Dated 1500.
„ „ . . .	804	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints</i> .—Dated 1507.
Master of Liesborn . . .	260, 1	<i>Saints</i> .
Master of the Lyversberg		
‘Passion’ . . .	706	<i>Presentation in the temple</i> .
Matsys, Quintin . . .	295	<i>Salvator Mundi and Virgin</i> .
Mazzolino da Ferrara . . .	169	<i>Holy family</i> .
Meire, Van der . . .	264	<i>Count of Hennegau and patron saint</i> .
Melozzo da Forli, attrib. . .	755	<i>A female enthroned and man kneeling</i> .
„ „ „ . . .	756	<i>A companion subject</i> .
Memling, Hans . . .	686	<i>Madonna</i> .
„ „ . . .	709	<i>Madonna</i> .
„ „ . . .	747	<i>The Baptist and S. Lawrence</i> .
„ „ . . .	943	<i>Male portrait</i> .
Metsu, G. . . .	838	<i>The duet</i> .
„ . . .	839	<i>The music lesson</i> .
„ . . .	970	<i>The drowsy landlady</i> .
Michael Angelo, attrib. . .	790	<i>The Entombment</i> .
„ „ „ . . .	809	<i>Madonna</i> .
Mieris, Frans van . . .	840	<i>A lady feeding a parrot</i> .
„ Willem van . . .	841	<i>Fish-shop</i> .—Called <i>Le chat</i> .
Milanese School, 15th cent. .	1052	<i>Male portrait</i> .
Morando (Cavazzola) . . .	735	<i>S. Roch and the angel</i> .—Dated 1518.
„ „ . . .	777	<i>Madonna</i> .
Moretto di Brescia . . .	299	<i>Count Sciarra</i> .
„ „ . . .	625	<i>Madonna with saints</i> .
„ „ . . .	1025	<i>An Italian nobleman</i> .—Dated 1526.
Moro, Antonio . . .	184	<i>Jeanne d’Archel</i> .
Morone, Francesco . . .	285	<i>Madonna</i> .
Moroni, Giambattista . . .	697	<i>Portrait of a tailor</i> .
„ „ . . .	742	<i>Portrait of a lawyer</i> .
„ „ . . .	1022	<i>An Italian nobleman</i> .
„ „ . . .	1023	<i>Portrait of a lady</i> .
„ „ . . .	1024	<i>Canon L. di Terzi</i> .
Moucheron . . .	842	<i>A garden scene</i> .
Murillo . . .	13	<i>Holy family</i> .
„ . . .	74	<i>Spanish peasant-boy</i> .
„ . . .	176	<i>S. John and the Lamb</i> .
Neer, Van der . . .	152	<i>Landscape and figures</i> .
„ „ . . .	239	<i>Moonlight</i> .
„ „ . . .	732	<i>Canal scene in Holland</i> .
Netscher, G. . . .	843	<i>Blowing bubbles</i> .
„ . . .	844	<i>Maternal instruction</i> .

	No.	
Netscher, G.	845	<i>Lady at a spinning-wheel.</i>
Orcagna, Andrea	569	<i>Coronation of the Virgin.</i>
„ „	570-8	<i>Portions of an altarpiece.</i>
Os, Jan van	1015	<i>Fruit, flowers, &c.</i>
Ostade, Adrian van	846	<i>The alchemist.</i>
„ Isaac van	847	<i>Village scene.</i>
„ „	963	<i>A frost scene.</i>
Pacchiarotto	246	<i>Madonna.</i>
Padovanino	70	<i>Cornelia and her children.</i>
Palmezzano, Marco	596	<i>The Deposition.</i> —Lunette of an altarpiece of 1506 at Forli.
Parmegianino	33	<i>Vision of S. Jerome.</i>
Patinir, J. de	716	<i>S. Christopher and Infant Christ.</i>
„	717	<i>S. John on the island of Patmos.</i>
Pellegrino da San Daniele	778	<i>Madonna, saints, and donator.</i>
Perugino, Pietro	181	<i>Madonna with S. John.</i>
„ „	288	<i>In the centre panel Madonna in adoration.</i> —S. Michael, and S. Raphael with Tobias, on the two side panels.
„ „	1075	<i>Madonna and two saints.</i>
Peruzzi, B.	167	<i>Drawing for 'Adoration of the kings.'</i>
„ attrib.	218	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
Pesellino	727	<i>The Trinity.</i>
Piero di Cosimo	698	<i>The death of Procris.</i>
Piero della Francesca	585, 758	<i>Female portraits.</i>
„ „	665	<i>Baptism of Christ.</i>
„ „	908	<i>The Nativity.</i>
Pinturicchio, B.	703	<i>Madonna.</i>
„	911	<i>Return of Ulysses to Penelope.</i> —Fresco.
„	912-14	<i>The story of Griselda.</i>
Piombo, Sebastiano del	1	<i>Raising of Lazarus.</i> —Partly designed by Michael Angelo.
„ „	20	<i>Portraits.</i>
„ „ attrib.	24	<i>Portrait of a lady.</i>
Pisano of Verona	776	<i>SS. Anthony and George.</i>
Poel, Edg. van der	1061	<i>Delft after the explosion of 1654.</i>
Poelenburg	955	<i>Women bathing.</i>
Pollajuolo, Antonio	292	<i>Martyrdom of S. Sebastian.</i>
„ „	296	<i>Madonna in adoration.</i> —More probably by L. di Credi: C. and C.
„ „	781	<i>Angel Raphael and Tobias.</i>
„ „	928	<i>Apollo and Daphne.</i>
Pontormo, Jacopo	649	<i>Portrait of a youth.</i>
Potter, Paul	849	<i>Landscape and cattle.</i>
Poussin, Nicolas	40	<i>Landscape.</i>
„ „	42, 62	<i>Bacchanalian festivals.</i>

	No.	
Previtali	695	<i>Madonna.</i>
Raphael	168	<i>S. Catharine of Alexandria.</i>
„	213	<i>The vision of a knight.</i>
„	744	<i>The “Garvagh” or “Aldobrandini” Madonna.</i>
„ after	27	<i>Pope Julius II.</i>
„ „	929	<i>Madonna.</i>
Rembrandt	43	<i>Deposition.—Small study.</i>
„	45	<i>The woman taken in adultery.</i>
„	54	<i>Woman bathing.</i>
„	72	<i>Landscape with figures.—Small.</i>
„	190	<i>A Jewish rabbi.</i>
„	221	<i>His own portrait, when old.</i>
„	243	<i>Portrait of an old man.</i>
„	672	<i>His own portrait at 32 years of age.</i>
„	775	<i>Portrait of an old lady.—Dated 1634.</i>
„	850	<i>Male portrait.</i>
„ attrib.	289	<i>The night watch.—A small copy.</i>
„ „	757	<i>Christ blessing little children.</i>
Rigaud, Hyacinthe	903	<i>Cardinal Fleury.</i>
Romanino, Girolamo	297	<i>The Nativity.</i>
Romano, Giulio	624	<i>The infancy of Jupiter.</i>
„ „ attrib.	643-4	<i>Four small compositions.</i>
Romerswale, Marinus van	944	<i>The money-changers.</i>
Rosa, Salvator	84	<i>Mercury and the dishonest woodman.</i>
„ „	811	<i>Landscape—Tobias and the angel.</i>
Rosselli, Cosimo, attrib.	227	<i>S. Jerome and other saints.</i>
Rottenhammer, J.	659	<i>Pan and Syrinx.</i>
Rubens, P. P.	38	<i>Abduction of the Sabine women.</i>
„	46	<i>Peace and War.</i>
„	57	<i>Conversion of S. Bavon.—Small.</i>
„	59	<i>The brazen serpent.</i>
„	66	<i>Autumn landscape.</i>
„	67	<i>Holy family and saints.</i>
„	187	<i>Apotheosis of William the Taciturn.— Sketch.</i>
„	194	<i>The judgment of Paris.</i>
„	278	<i>The triumph of Julius Cæsar.—After Mantegna's cartoon at Hampton Court.</i>
„	279	<i>Horrors of war.—Study for No. 86 in the Pitti at Florence.</i>
„	852	<i>Portrait known as the Chapeau de poil or Felt hat.</i>
„	853	<i>Triumph of Silenus.</i>
Ruysdael, Jacob	627, 737	<i>Landscapes.</i>
„ „	854	<i>Forest scene.</i>

	No.	
Ruysdael, Jacob	986, 9	<i>Water-mills.</i> ¹
„ „	990	<i>View over a stretch of flat country.</i>
„ „	991	<i>The broken tree.</i>
Santa Croce	632, 3	<i>Saints.</i>
Santi, G., attrib.	751	<i>Madonna.</i>
Sarto, Andrea del	690	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„ „ attrib.	17	<i>Holy family.</i>
Sassoferrato	200	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ attrib.	740	<i>Madonna.</i>
Savery, R.	920	<i>Orpheus.</i>
Savoldo, Girolamo	1031	<i>Mary Magdalen going to the Sepulchre.</i>
Schalken, G.	997	<i>Woman scouring a kettle.</i>
„	998	<i>The duet.</i>
„	999	<i>Candlelight.</i>
Schiavone, G.	630	<i>Madonna enthroned with saints.</i>
„	904	<i>Madonna.</i>
Schoen, Martin	658	<i>Death of the virgin.</i>
Schoorel, Jan, attrib.	720	<i>Repose in Egypt.</i>
„ „ „	721	<i>Portrait.</i>
Segna di Bonaventura	567	<i>A crucifix.</i>
Signorelli, Luca	910	<i>Triumph of Chastity.—Fresco.</i>
Solario, Andrea	734	<i>Cristoforo Longono.</i>
„ „	923	<i>A Venetian senator.</i>
Sorg, Hendrik	1055	<i>Group of card-players.</i>
„ „	1056	<i>Man and woman drinking.</i>
Spagna, Lo	282	<i>Glorification of the Virgin.</i>
„ „	691	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
Spinello Aretino	581	<i>Three saints.</i>
Steen, Jan	856	<i>The music-master.</i>
Teniers, David, elder	950	<i>Dutch scene—a conversation.</i>
„ „ „	951	<i>Playing at bowls.</i>
„ „ younger	155	<i>The money-changers.</i>
„ „ „	242	<i>Players at tric-trac.</i>
„ „ „	805	<i>Interior—Woman peeling a pear.</i>
„ „ „	817	<i>Château of Teniers at Perck.</i>
„ „ „	857–60	<i>The four seasons.</i>
„ „ „	861	<i>River scene.</i>
„ „ „	862	<i>The surprise.</i>
„ „ „	863	<i>Dives.—Known as <i>Le mauvais riche</i>.</i>
„ „ „	952	<i>Village fête.</i>
Terburg, G.	864	<i>The guitar lesson.</i>
„	896	<i>The peace of Münster.</i>
Tintoretto	16	<i>S. George destroying the dragon.</i>
Titian	4	<i>Holy family with a shepherd adoring.</i>
„	34	<i>Venus and Adonis.—A replica.</i>

	No.	
Titian	35	<i>Bacchus and Ariadne.</i>
„	270	<i>Noli me tangere.</i>
„	635	<i>Madonna, S. John, and S. Catharine.</i>
„	636	<i>Ariosto.</i>
Treviso, Girolamo da	623	<i>Madonna enthroned.</i>
Tura, Cosimo	590	<i>The Deposition.</i>
„ „	772	<i>Madonna enthroned with angels.</i>
„ „	773	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
Uccello, Paolo	583	<i>Battle of S. Egidio.</i>
Umbrian School	1032	<i>Agony in the garden.</i>
„ „	1051	<i>Christ and saints.</i>
Unknown	947	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Velasquez, Diego	197	<i>Boar-hunt at Aranjuez.—Damaged.</i>
„ „	232	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
„ „	745	<i>Philip IV. of Spain.</i>
Velde, Adrian van de	868	<i>The ford.</i>
„ „ „	869	<i>Frost scene.</i>
„ „ „	867	<i>The farm.</i>
„ „ „	983	<i>Bay horse, cow, and goats.</i>
„ „ „	984	<i>Cattle.</i>
„ Willem van de	149	<i>A calm at sea.</i>
„ „ „	150	<i>A gale at sea.</i>
„ „ „	870, 1	<i>Shipping in a calm.</i>
„ „ „	872	<i>Shipping off the coast.</i>
„ „ „	873	<i>Coast of Scheveningen.</i>
„ „ „	876	<i>A gale.</i>
„ „ „	977	<i>Ships at anchor.</i>
„ „ „	978	<i>River scene.</i>
„ „ „	980	<i>Ships of war.</i>
„ „ „	981	<i>Ships in a storm.</i>
Venetian School	234	<i>Holy family and knight.</i>
Veneziano, B.	287	<i>Male portrait.—Dated 1530.</i>
„ Domenico	766, 7	<i>Heads.</i>
Vernet, Claude J.	236	<i>Castle of S. Angelo, Rome.</i>
Veronese, P.	26	<i>Consecration of S. Nicholas.</i>
„	268	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
„	294	<i>Family of Darius before Alexander.—</i> <i>Portraits of the Pisani family.</i>
„	1041	<i>Vision of S. Helena.</i>
Vinci, L. da, School of	18	<i>Christ with the doctors.—Generally con-</i> <i>sidered as a work of Luini.</i>
Vivarini, Antonio	768	<i>SS. Peter and Jerome.—A fragment.</i>
„ Bartolommeo	284	<i>Madonna with two saints.</i>
Weenix, Jan	238	<i>Dead game and a dog.</i>
Westphalia, School of, 16th cent.	1049	<i>Crucifixion.</i>

	No.	
Weyden, R. van der, elder . . .	667	<i>The Deposition.</i> —In tempera on linen.
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		
‘younger,’ attrib.* . . .	653	<i>Portraits of himself and of his wife.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	711, 12	<i>Mater dolorosa and Ecce Homo.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	654	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Wilhelm von Köln . . .	687	<i>The Santa Veronica.</i>
Witte, Em. de . . .	1053	<i>Church interior.</i>
Wouwerman, P. . . .	878	<i>Halt of officers.</i> —Called <i>La belle laitière.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	879	<i>Interior of a stable.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	880	<i>On the sea-shore.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	975	<i>Stag-hunt.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	976	<i>Battle-piece.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	1060	<i>Two vedettes on the watch.</i>
Wynants, Jan . . .	884	<i>Landscape and figures.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	971, 2	<i>Hilly landscapes.</i>
Zelotti, Battista . . .	595	<i>Female portrait.</i>
Zoppo, Marco . . .	597	<i>S. Dominic.</i>
Zurbaran, F. . . .	230	<i>Franciscan monk.</i>

* In our National Gallery these are attributed to a younger Rogier v. d. Weyden, of whom, however, nothing is known.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY AT LONDON.

CATALOGUE OF 1876.

Pictures last examined in 1880.

English Schools down to the end of the Eighteenth Century.

	No.	
Copley, J. Singleton . . .	100	<i>Death of Lord Chatham.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	733	<i>Death of Major Peirson.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	787	<i>Siege and relief of Gibraltar.</i>
Crome, John . . .	689	<i>Mousehold heath.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	897	<i>View at Norwich.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	926	<i>The windmill.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	1037	<i>Landscape : slate quarries.</i>
Gainsborough . . .	80	<i>The market-cart.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	109, 309	<i>The watering-place.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	311	<i>Rustic children.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	683	<i>Mrs. Siddons.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	684	<i>Dr. Schomberg.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	760	<i>The parish clerk.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	789	<i>Mr. Baillie and family.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	925	<i>Landscape with view of Cornard in Suffolk.</i>
Hogarth, W. . . .	112	<i>His own portrait.</i>
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	113-18	<i>Marriage à la mode.</i>

	No.	
Hogarth, W.	675	<i>Portrait of his sister.</i> —Dated 1746.
„	1046	<i>Sigismonda with the heart of Guiscardo.</i>
Hoppner, J.	133	<i>Mr. Smith.</i>
„	233	<i>William Pitt.</i>
„	900	<i>The Countess of Oxford.</i>
Kneller, Sir Godfrey	273	<i>John Smith.</i>
Lely, Sir P.	916	<i>Girl feeding a parrot.</i>
Morland, George	1030	<i>Inside a stable.</i>
„ „	1067	<i>Quarry and peasants.</i>
Opie, John	784	<i>William Siddons.</i>
„ „	1026	<i>Troilus and Cressida.</i>
Reynolds, Sir J.	78	<i>Holy family.</i>
„ „	79	<i>The Graces decorating a figure of Hymen.</i> — Portraits.
„ „	106	<i>A man's head.</i>
„ „	107	<i>The banished lord.</i>
„ „	111	<i>Lord Heathfield.</i>
„ „	162	<i>Infant Samuel.</i>
„ „	306, 889	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„ „	307	<i>The age of innocence.</i>
„ „	754	<i>Portraits of two gentlemen.</i>
„ „	885	<i>The snake in the grass.</i> —Replica in Sir John Soane's Museum.
„ „	887	<i>Dr. Samuel Johnson.</i>
„ „	888	<i>James Boswell.</i>
„ „	891	<i>Portrait of a lady and child.</i>
Romney	312	<i>Study of Lady Hamilton.</i>
„	1068	<i>The parson's daughter.</i>
West, Benjamin	121	<i>The banishment of Cleombrotus.</i>
„ „	126	<i>Pylades and Orestes before Iphigenia.</i>
„ „	131	<i>Christ healing the sick.</i>
Wilson, R.	108	<i>View near Tivoli.</i>
„	110	<i>Landscape—Destruction of Niobe's children.</i>
„	302, 3	<i>Views in Italy.</i>
„	304	<i>Lake Avernus.</i>
„	1064	<i>On the river Wye.</i>
„	1071	<i>Landscape.</i>
Wright of Derby	725	<i>Experiment with the air-pump.</i>

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

NO CATALOGUE.

Pictures last examined in 1880.

This collection contains several interesting portraits, among which the following may be named.

The Chandos portrait of Shakespeare.

	No.
Barry, James	-- <i>His own portrait.</i>
Beale, Mrs.	— <i>King Charles II.</i>
” ”	— <i>Abraham Cowley, poet.</i>
Coello, attrib.	— <i>Philip II. of Spain.—Full length.</i>
Copley, J. S.	— <i>Lord Heathfield.</i>
”	— <i>Earl of Mansfield.</i>
Dance, Nathaniel	— <i>Lord Chancellor Camden.</i>
Dobson, William	— <i>His own portrait.</i>
” ”	— <i>Francis Quarles.</i>
Dyck, A. van	— <i>Sir Kenelm Digby.</i>
” ” School of	— <i>Children of Charles I.</i>
Flemish School, 15th century	— <i>King Henry VII.</i>
French ”	— <i>Mary, Queen of Scots.—The Fraser Tytler portrait.</i>
Gerard, Marc	— <i>Lord Burghley.</i>
” ”	— <i>Countess of Pembroke.</i>
Hales	— <i>Samuel Pepys.</i>
Hilliard, N.	— <i>Queen Elizabeth.—Miniature.</i>
Hogarth, William	— <i>His own portrait.—Small.</i>
” ”	— <i>Lord Lovat.</i>
Holbein, H., School of . .	— <i>Edward VI.</i>
Hone, N.	— <i>His own portrait.</i>
Honthorst	— <i>Elizabeth of Bohemia.</i>
Hoppner	— <i>Lord Grenville.</i>
”	— <i>Marquis of Lansdowne.</i>
Hudson	— <i>George F. Handel.</i>
”	— <i>Lord Chief Justice Willes.</i>
Huysman	— <i>Colonel W. Legge.</i>
Jervas	— <i>Jonathan Swift.</i>
Kaufman, Angelica . . .	— <i>Her own portrait.</i>
Kneller, Sir Godfrey . .	— <i>Duke of Bedford.</i>
” ”	— <i>William Congreve.</i>
” ”	— <i>Sir Christopher Wren.</i>
” ”	— <i>Viscount Torrington.</i>

	No.
Kneller, Sir Godfrey	— <i>Lord Chancellor Jeffreys.</i>
Lefèvre, C.	— <i>Dr. Isaac Barrow.</i>
Lely, Sir Peter	— <i>Duke of Albemarle.</i>
„ „	— <i>Duke of Buckingham.</i>
„ „	— <i>Mary Davis.</i>
„ „	— <i>Sir H. Grimston.</i>
„ „	— <i>Nell Gwynn.</i>
„ „	— <i>Countess of Shrewsbury.</i>
„ „	— <i>Thomas Stanley.</i>
„ „	— <i>Lady Russell.</i>
Loo, C., van	— <i>Viscount Cobham.</i>
„ „	— <i>Sir Robert Walpole.</i>
Mierevelt, M.	— <i>Earl of Southampton.</i>
Mignard	— <i>Duchess of Portsmouth.</i>
Morland, George	— <i>His own portrait.</i>
Moro, Antonio	— <i>Sir Thomas Gresham.</i>
Nasmyth, Alex.	— <i>Robert Burns.</i>
Opie, John	— <i>His own portrait.</i>
„ „	— <i>Thomas Holcroft.</i>
Oudry	— <i>Mary, Queen of Scots.—Painted in 1578.</i>
Raeburn, Henry	— <i>Rev. John Home.</i>
„ „	— <i>Henry Mackenzie.</i>
„ „	— <i>Sir John Sinclair.</i>
Reynolds, Sir Joshua	— <i>Earl of Bath.</i>
„ „	— <i>Viscount Keppel.</i>
„ „	— <i>His own portrait.</i>
„ „ Scholar	
of	— <i>Oliver Goldsmith.</i>
Richardson	— <i>Anne Oldfield.</i>
„	— <i>Matthew Prior.</i>
„	— <i>Lord Chief Justice Pratt.</i>
„	— <i>Sir Richard Steele.</i>
Rigaud, H.	— <i>Viscount Bolingbroke.</i>
Riley, John	— <i>King James II.</i>
„ „	— <i>Lord Russell.</i>
„ „	— <i>Bishop of Barnet.</i>
„ „	— <i>Edmund Waller.</i>
Romney	— <i>Richard Cumberland.</i>
„	— <i>John Flaxman.</i>
„	— <i>Lady Hamilton.</i>
Walker	— <i>John Lambert.</i>
„	— <i>Ireton.</i>
Wright of Derby	— <i>His own portrait.</i>
Wright, J. M.	— <i>Thomas Hobbes.</i>
Zuccherò	— <i>Sir Walter Raleigh.</i>
Unknown	— <i>Dudley, Earl of Leicester.</i>

	No.	
Unknown	—	<i>King Henry VIII.</i>
„	—	<i>Princess, afterwards Queen Mary.</i>
„	—	<i>Queen Elizabeth.</i>
„	—	<i>Oliver Cromwell.</i>

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13 LINCOLN INN FIELDS.

Pictures last examined in 1878.

This Museum well deserves a visit on account of the important paintings by Hogarth which it contains, together with a few others mentioned below.

Dining-room.

	No.	
Sir Joshua Reynolds . . .	—	<i>The snake in the grass.</i>

Picture Room.

Canaletto	—	<i>Three views in Venice.</i>
Fuseli	—	<i>The Italian count.</i>
Hogarth	—	<i>A series of four paintings, 'The election.'</i>
Watteau	—	<i>The wedding.</i>

Drawing-room.

Hogarth	—	<i>A series of eight paintings, 'The rake's progress.'</i>
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THE PICTURE GALLERIES OF DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

Two European Galleries only have not been visited by the author, viz., those of Copenhagen and Stockholm. Each has a collection of pictures which are of small importance. That of Copenhagen possesses about 700 works, of which more than two-thirds are attributed to old masters; and among these the Dutch school is best represented. The National Museum of Stockholm contains upwards of 1000 works, chiefly attributed to masters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but without merit, a few Dutch and Flemish pictures excepted. The best examples in the two galleries are those by Rembrandt, Metsu, Ostade, P. Potter, Ruysdael, Van Goyen, Rubens, and Teniers.

THE PICTURE GALLERY OF RUSSIA.

THE GALLERY OF THE HERMITAGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

DR. WAAGEN'S CATALOGUE.

Pictures last examined in 1877.

	No.	
Albani, Francesco . . .	203	<i>The Baptism of Christ.</i>
" " . . .	204	<i>Europa and the bull.</i>
Albertinelli, Mariotto . . .	21	<i>Holy family and saints.</i>
Allori, Cristofano . . .	248	<i>Judith and Holofernes.</i> —Inferior replica of No. 96 in the Pitti.
Antolinez, José . . .	397	<i>A sleeping Christ.</i>
" " . . .	398	<i>Peasants under a tree.</i> —Small.
Baroccio, Federigo . . .	128	<i>The Birth of Christ.</i>
" " . . .	129	<i>Madonna.</i>
" " . . .	130	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Bartolommeo, Fra . . .	20	<i>Madonna with angels.</i>
Bassano, Leandro . . .	158	<i>Christ with Mary and Martha.</i>
Bega, Cornelis . . .	970, 1	<i>Interiors.</i>
Bellini Giovanni, . . .	4	<i>Madonna and saints.</i> —Small.
Bellotto, Bernardo . . .	320	<i>View of the Rialto, Venice.</i>
Berchem, Nicholas . . .	1070	<i>Angels appearing to the shepherds.</i> —Large.
" " . . .	1072	<i>The rape of Europa.</i> —Large.
" " . . .	1073, 4, 5	<i>Italian scenes.</i> —Large.
" " . . .	1076, 7, 8, 81, 2	<i>Italian landscapes.</i> —Large.
" " . . .	1084	<i>Italian peasants.</i> —Small.
Berckheyden . . .	1214	<i>Houses on a canal.</i>
" . . .	1215	<i>Hawking party.</i>
Bol, Ferdinand . . .	845	<i>The Countess of Nassau-Siegen.</i>
" " . . .	848, 9	<i>Portraits of a man and his wife.</i>
" " . . .	850	<i>Male portrait.</i>
" " . . .	851, 2, 3, 4	<i>Portraits.</i>
Bonifazio Veneziano . . .	109	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>

	No.	
Bordone, Paris	110	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
" "	111	<i>Portraits of a lady and child.</i>
Borsum, Abraham van . .	1362	<i>Still-life.</i>
Botticelli, Sandro, attrib. .	3	<i>Adoration of the kings.—Small.</i>
Boucher, François . . .	1486	<i>Holy family.—Large.</i>
" "	1486A	<i>Venus and Adonis.</i>
Bourdon, Sébastien . . .	1421	<i>The death of Dido.</i>
Bourguignon	530, 1	<i>Studies for battle-pieces.</i>
Brekelenkamp	927	<i>A hermit.</i>
"	928	<i>Interior and still-life.</i>
Bronzino, Angelo . . .	124, 5	<i>Portraits.</i>
Brouwer, Adrian . . .	937	<i>Two figures.</i>
" "	941	<i>Peasants in a kitchen.—And others.</i>
Brueghel, Jan (Velours) .	513, 14	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Bruyn, Bartholomäus . .	470	<i>Portraits of a man and his three sons.</i>
" "	471	<i>Portraits of the wife and one daughter.</i>
Cagnacci, Guido . . .	194	<i>Assumption of Mary Magdalen.</i>
Canale, Antonio . . .	318	<i>The reception of Count Gergi at Venice.</i>
" "	319	<i>The marriage of the doge with the Adriatic.</i>
Cano, Alonso	352	<i>Madonna.—A good replica of that in the Seville Cathedral.</i>
" "	354	<i>Legend of the dominican painting the portrait of S. Dominic.</i>
Capelle, J. van de . . .	831	<i>Sea and boats.</i>
Caracci, Annibale . . .	166	<i>Anointing the dead Christ.</i>
" "	169	<i>Holy family.</i>
" "	172	<i>Dead Christ and angels.</i>
" "	173	<i>The woman at the sepulchre.</i>
" "	174	<i>Christ and the three Maries.</i>
" "	176	<i>His own portrait.</i>
" "	177	<i>A sleeping maiden.</i>
" "	178	<i>Landscape.</i>
" Lodovico	165	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i>
Caravaggio, Il (Amerighi) .	215	<i>Christ crowned with thorns.</i>
" "	216	<i>The crucifixion of S. Peter.</i>
" "	217	<i>Boy playing on a guitar.</i>
" "	218	<i>Study of a head.</i>
Cardi, L. (Il Cigoli) . .	244	<i>David with the head of Goliath.</i>
" "	245	<i>Tobias and the angel.</i>
" "	246	<i>The Circumcision of Christ.</i>
" "	247	<i>The marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
Castillo, Antonio del . .	357	<i>The Visitation.</i>
Catena, Vincenzo . . .	9	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
Champaigne, P. de . . .	664	<i>Moses with the tables of the law.</i>
Chardin, Siméon . . .	1513	<i>The blessing.</i>
" "	1514	<i>The washerwoman.</i>

	No.	
Christus, Petrus	444	<i>A Crucifixion and the last judgment.—Two wings of a triptych.</i>
Claude Lorraine (Gelée) . .	1428	<i>Landscape—Morning.</i>
„ „ „	1429	<i>Landscape—Noon.</i>
„ „ „	1430	<i>Landscape—Evening.</i>
„ „ „	1431	<i>Landscape—Night.</i>
„ „ „	1438, 9	<i>Landscapes with figures.</i>
Clouet, François	1487	<i>Portrait of the Duc d'Alençon.</i>
„ „ School of	1487A	<i>Mary, Queen of Scots.</i>
Coello, Alonso Sanchez . .	402	<i>Portrait of Margaret of Parma.—The face appears to have been retouched.</i>
„ Claudio	431	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Cornelis van Haarlem . .	505	<i>The Baptism of Christ.</i>
„ „	506	<i>Cimon and Iphigenia.</i>
Coreggio, Ant.	81	<i>The Madonna “del Latte.”</i>
„ „	82	<i>Study for the ‘Assumption’ in the dome of the Cathedral of Parma.</i>
„ „	82A	<i>Apollo and Marsyas.—Small.</i>
Cortona, Pietro da	280	<i>Christ and the magdalen.</i>
„ „	281	<i>The martyrdom of S. Stephen.</i>
Cranach, Lucas, elder . .	459	<i>Madonna under an apple-tree.</i>
„ „ „	461	<i>Life-size Venus and Cupid.</i>
„ „ „	262, 3, 4	<i>Portraits.</i>
Crayer, Gaspar de	598, 9	<i>Portraits.</i>
Crespi, G. M.	313	<i>Holy family.</i>
„ „	314	<i>The death of S. Joseph.</i>
Cuyp, Albert	1101, 4	<i>Cows and water.</i>
„ „	1102	<i>Sea and boats.</i>
„ „	1105, 7	<i>Horses and cows.</i>
„ „	1106	<i>Moonlight at sea.</i>
Denner, Balthasar	1284–8	<i>Portraits.</i>
Dietrich	—	<i>Several works.</i>
Dolci, Carlo	252	<i>The magdalen.</i>
„ „	254	<i>S. Catharine.</i>
„ „	255	<i>S. Cecilia.</i>
Domenichino	180	<i>Cupid.</i>
„ attrib.	179	<i>Assumption of the magdalen.</i>
Dow, G.	903	<i>The quack and patient.</i>
„	904, 5	<i>The fish-sellers.</i>
„	906	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„	907	<i>Portrait of a man with a book.</i>
„	910, 11, 12	<i>Bathers.</i>
Ducq, J. le	933	<i>Interior of stables.—Large.</i>
„	934, 5, 6	<i>Interiors.</i>
Dusart, Cornelis	966	<i>Cottage and donkey.</i>
Dyck, Anton van	603	<i>Holy family.</i>

	No.	
Dyck, Anton van . . .	607	<i>The incredulity of S. Thomas.</i>
" " . . .	608	<i>The martyrdom of S. Sebastian.</i>
" " . . .	609, 10	<i>Charles I. and Henrietta Maria.—Full length.</i>
" " . . .	611	<i>William of Orange as a boy.</i>
" " . . .	612	<i>Archbishop Laud.—The original is at Lambeth.</i>
" " . . .	614	<i>Study for the family picture of the Herberts at Wilton.—Another is in the possession of Lord Carnarvon.</i>
" " . . .	615	<i>Earl Danby.</i>
" " . . .	616, 22, 4, 30, 2	<i>Portraits.</i>
" " . . .	617	<i>Sir Thomas Wharton.</i>
" " . . .	618	<i>Two children of the Wharton family.</i>
" " . . .	620	<i>Sir Thomas Challoner.</i>
" " . . .	621	<i>Lord Wandesford.</i>
" " . . .	626	<i>Inigo Jones.</i>
" " . . .	628, 38	<i>Portraits.</i>
" " . . .	633, 4	<i>Portraits of English ladies.</i>
" " . . .	635	<i>A lady and child.</i>
" " . . .	636	<i>Naked boys blowing soap-bubbles.</i>
Eeckhout, G. van den . . .	753	<i>A candlelight subject.</i>
" " . . .	837	<i>Cræsus and Solon.</i>
" " . . .	838	<i>Alexander and the family of Darius.</i>
" " . . .	840	<i>Interior with one figure.</i>
Escalante, Juan Antonio . . .	433	<i>S. Joseph and Infant Christ.</i>
Everdingen, A. van . . .	1133	<i>A waterfall.</i>
" " . . .	1135	<i>A rough sea, with boats and town.</i>
Eyck, Jan van . . .	443	<i>The Annunciation.</i>
Faes, P. van der . . .	643, 4	<i>Small full-length portraits.</i>
Feti, Domenico . . .	231	<i>David and Goliath.</i>
" " . . .	235	<i>Dædalus and Icarus.</i>
" " . . .	236	<i>Portrait.</i>
Flinck, Govert . . .	842	<i>William III. as a youth with Jacob Cats.</i>
Francia, Francesco . . .	68	<i>Madonna.</i>
" " . . .	69	<i>Madonna enthroned and saints.</i>
Fyt, Jan . . .	1334	<i>Fruit, &c.</i>
Garofalo (Tisio) . . .	59	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
" " . . .	60	<i>Holy family.</i>
" " . . .	61	<i>Christ bearing the cross.</i>
Giordano, Luca . . .	291	<i>A Pietà.</i>
" " . . .	293	<i>Sleeping Bacchus, nymphs and animals.</i>
" " . . .	293E	<i>Diana and Calisto.</i>
" " . . .	294	<i>The judgment of Paris.—Replica of No. 441 at Berlin.—Another large work without a number.</i>

	No.	
Goltzius, Hendrik	495	<i>Adam and Eve.</i>
" "	496	<i>Baptism of Christ.</i>
Gomez, S.	386	<i>S. Francis.</i>
Goyen, Jan van	1126	<i>Sea-piece.—Large.</i>
" "	1129	<i>The skaters.</i>
Granacci, F., attrib.	22	<i>Madonna and saints in adoration.—By Ghirlandajo: C. and C.</i>
Greuze, J. B.	1520	<i>The death of the paralytic.</i>
"	1580	<i>Head of a youth.—And others.</i>
Greco, Il (Theotocopuli)	411	<i>Portrait.</i>
Guercino	239	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i>
"	240	<i>Martyrdom of S. Catharine.</i>
"	241	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
Gysels, Pieter	1351	<i>Fruit-piece on a terrace.</i>
Hackaert, Jan	1161	<i>A wood and hunters.</i>
Hals, Frans	770, 1, 2, 3, 4	<i>Male portraits.</i>
Heem, J. D. de	1353, 5	<i>Still-life.</i>
" "	1375	<i>Flowers.</i>
Heemskerck, Martin van	490	<i>A Crucifixion and donators.</i>
Helst, B. van der	777	<i>Group of portraits.—Life-size.</i>
" "	778	<i>Paul Potter and his family.</i>
" "	779	<i>Family group.—Life-size.—And others.</i>
Herrera (el Mozo)	389	<i>Legend of the dominican painting the portrait of S. Dominic.</i>
Heyden, Jan van der	1207, 9, 10	<i>Houses and figures.</i>
" "	1208	<i>View of a town.</i>
" "	1213	<i>Landscape with château.</i>
Holbein, Hans, younger, attrib.	465	<i>Erasmus.—Life-size.</i>
" School of	467	<i>Small portrait of Edward VI.</i>
Hondecoeter, M.	1339, 40, 2	<i>Poultry.</i>
Honthorst, G.	746	<i>Christ before the High Priest.</i>
"	752	<i>Woman spinning.—And others.</i>
Hooghe, Pieter de	860	<i>On a garden terrace.</i>
" "	861	<i>An interior.</i>
" "	862	<i>Woman making lace.</i>
Horembout, Gerard	458	<i>A Pietà, surrounded by flowers.</i>
Huysum, J. van	1378, 9	<i>Flower-pieces.</i>
Janssens, C.	641	<i>Portrait of a lady.</i>
Jardin, Karel du	1091	<i>Landscape and animals.</i>
Jones, Thomas	1393	<i>Æneas and Dido.—A landscape.</i>
Jordaens, Jacob	647	<i>Paul and Barnabas at Lystra.</i>
" "	649	<i>Diana and nymphs.</i>
" "	650	<i>Fable of the man and satyr.</i>
" "	651	<i>Portraits of his family.</i>
" "	652	<i>A family group.</i>

	No.	
Jordaens, Jacob	653	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Juanes, Vicente	328, 9	<i>S. Anna and S. Dominic.</i>
Kalf, W.	1369	<i>Still-life.</i>
Kaufmann, Angelica	1304-6	<i>Small works.</i>
Keyser, Thomas de	788	<i>Portrait.</i>
Kneller, Sir G.	1388	<i>Head of Locke.</i>
"	1389	<i>Portrait of Gibbons the sculptor.</i>
Lancret, Nicolas	1506	<i>The song.</i>
"	1507	<i>A fête.—Large.</i>
"	1508	<i>Nymphs bathing.—Large.</i>
"	1510	<i>Two figures.</i>
Largillière	1537	<i>A conference.</i>
Leal, Juan de Valdes	391-3	<i>Small works.</i>
"	394	<i>A female head.</i>
Le Brum	1454	<i>Christ on the cross.—Small.</i>
Lingelbach	1272	<i>Market-place of an Italian town.</i>
"	1276	<i>Mounted horsemen.—And others.</i>
Lombard L. (Sustermann)	491	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
Loo, Jacob van	1252	<i>On a terrace.</i>
"	1253	<i>Interior.</i>
Lotto, Lorenzo	115	<i>A male portrait.</i>
Luini, Bernardino	71	<i>Madonna.</i>
"	72	<i>S. Catharine.</i>
"	73	<i>S. Sebastian.—A portrait.</i>
"	74	<i>The Columbine.—A lovely girl.—Formerly catalogued as L. da Vinci. Attributed to A. Solario by C. and C.</i>
Luti, B.	289	<i>Boy playing on a lute.</i>
Maas, Nicholas	857	<i>Interior—mother and child.</i>
Maratta, Carlo	297	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
"	300	<i>Holy family.</i>
"	304	<i>Madonna.—A copy of Guido.</i>
"	306	<i>Holy family.</i>
"	307	<i>Portrait of Clement IX.</i>
Matsys, Quintin	449	<i>Madonna in glory, saints, and others.</i>
Meer, J. van der, of Delft, attrib.	1338	<i>Game with a cat and dog.</i>
Mengs, Anton R.	1298	<i>John the Baptist—Life-size.</i>
"	1301	<i>Perseus and Andromeda.—Life-size.</i>
"	1302	<i>The judgment of Paris.—Life-size.</i>
"	1303	<i>His own portrait.—And others.</i>
Metsu, G.	878	<i>Sick woman and doctor.</i>
"	880	<i>Lady eating oysters.</i>
"	881	<i>Family at a meal.</i>
Meulen, A. F. van der	728, 9	<i>Battle-pieces.—Large.</i>
Mierevelt.	740-3	<i>Portraits.</i>

	No.	
Mieris, F. van, elder	916	<i>Interior—Lady and gentleman.</i>
„ „ „	918	<i>Portrait of a lady.</i>
„ J. van	1241	<i>Surgeon dressing a wound.</i>
„ W. van	1242	<i>Abraham turning away Hagar.</i>
„ „	1245	<i>Two women.</i>
Mignard P.	1456	<i>Alexander and the family of Darius.</i>
Mignon, A.	1358, 9	<i>Flower-pieces.</i>
Morales, Luis de	400	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „	401	<i>Mater dolorosa.</i>
Moreelse, P.	744, 5	<i>Portraits.</i>
Moretto	113	<i>Faith.—A fine female portrait.</i>
„ attrib.	112	<i>Judith and Holofernes.—This is by some considered as the school of Raphael.</i>
Moro, Antonio	480, 1	<i>Sir Thomas Gresham and his wife.</i>
Moroni, G.	154	<i>Portrait.</i>
Moucheron	1169	<i>Landscape.</i>
Moya, P. de	358	<i>The Virgin.</i>
„ „	359	<i>Jacob's ladder.</i>
Murillo	360	<i>Landscape—Isaac blessing Jacob.</i>
„	361	<i>The Annunciation.</i>
„	362	<i>A conception.</i>
„	363	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
„	366	<i>S. Joseph and Infant Christ.</i>
„	367	<i>Holy family or Repose in Egypt.</i>
„	370	<i>A Crucifixion.—Small.</i>
„	372	<i>The deliverance of S. Peter.</i>
„	373	<i>S. Anthony and Infant Christ.</i>
„	374	<i>Death of the Inquisitor Don Pedro Arbuez.</i>
„	375	<i>Two heads behind a grating.</i>
„	376, 7	<i>Boy and dog.</i>
„	378	<i>Girl with fruit.</i>
„	379	<i>S. John and the Lamb.—Copy of No. 176 in our National Gallery.</i>
„	380	<i>Three saints.</i>
Neefs, Pieter, elder	1201	<i>Interior of a church.</i>
Neer, Artus van der	1117	<i>Canal and mills.</i>
„ „ „	1119, 20, 1, 3, 4	<i>Moonlight.</i>
„ „ „	1122	<i>Skating.</i>
Netscher, Constantin	888	<i>Portrait.</i>
„ Gaspar	882	<i>Queen Mary of Orange.</i>
„ „	883	<i>Portrait of the painter.</i>
„ „	884	<i>Portrait of a lady.</i>
Ochtervelt, Jacob	889, 90	<i>Figures in a gateway.</i>
„ „	892	<i>Two figures.</i>
Oost, J. van, elder	663	<i>Madonna adored by donators.</i>

	No.	
Orley, B. van.	474	<i>Descent from the cross.</i>
Ostade, Adrian van	945	<i>Peasants with music and dancing.</i>
„ „ „	947-50	<i>Four single heads.</i>
„ „ „	951-4	<i>Interiors.—And others.</i>
„ Isaac van	962	<i>Landscape with figures.</i>
Palma Vecchio	90	<i>Adoration of the shepherds.</i>
„ „	91	<i>Holy family and S. Catharine.</i>
„ „	92	<i>Holy family and saints.</i>
Pareja, J. de	427	<i>Portrait.</i>
Piombo, Seb. del	17	<i>Christ and the cross.</i>
„ „	18	<i>The Deposition.</i>
„ „ attrib.	19	<i>Cardinal Pole.—This may be of the school of Raphael.</i>
Poel, Van der	978	<i>Interior and still-life.</i>
Poelenburg, C.	757	<i>Repose in Egypt.—Large.</i>
„	761	<i>Diana and Calisto.—And others.</i>
Pordenone, G. A.	116	<i>Portraits of a man and woman.</i>
„ attrib.	117, 18	<i>Decorative pictures.</i>
„ B.	119	<i>Adoration of the magi.</i>
„ „	120	<i>Group of portraits.</i>
Potter, Paul	1051	<i>Woman and cow.</i>
„ „	1055	<i>A dog and kennel.</i>
„ „	1056	<i>Landscape.</i>
„ „	1057	<i>Small bull.</i>
„ „	1059	<i>History of a hunter and his dogs.</i>
Pourbus, F.	487, 8	<i>Heads.</i>
Poussin, Nicolas.	1394	<i>Moses striking the rock.</i>
„ „	1398	<i>Holy family.</i>
„ „	1400	<i>Triumph of Galatea.</i>
„ „	1413, 14	<i>Landscape and figures.—And others.</i>
Procaccini, Camillo	262	<i>Holy family and angels.</i>
„ Giulio Cesare	263	<i>Madonna.</i>
„ „ „	264	<i>Marriage of S. Catharine.</i>
Pynacker, Adam	1162	<i>Barge on smooth water.</i>
„ „	1163	<i>Italian scene.</i>
„ „	1165	<i>Landscape.</i>
Raphael Sanzio	36E	<i>Madonna.—Conestabile.</i>
„ „	37	<i>Madonna and S. Joseph—Imbarbe.</i>
„ „	38	<i>Madonna and S. John—Casa d'Alba.</i>
„ „	39	<i>S. George and the dragon.—Small.</i>
„ „	40	<i>Portrait of Sanazaro.</i>
„ „	47-55	<i>Frescoes. — Probably designed by Raphael and executed by G. Romano and others.</i>
Rembrandt	791	<i>Abraham and the angels.—Large.</i>
„	792	<i>Sacrifice of Isaac.—Large.</i>

	No.	
Rembrandt	793	<i>Jacob with the coat of many colours.</i>
„	794	<i>Joseph and Potiphar's wife.</i>
„	796	<i>Holy family.</i>
„	797	<i>Return of the prodigal.—Large.</i>
„	798	<i>Parable of the labourers.—Small.</i>
„	799	<i>Denial of S. Peter.—Large.</i>
„	800	<i>Descent from the cross.</i>
„	801	<i>Incredulity of S. Thomas.—Small.</i>
„	802	<i>Danae.—Large.</i>
„	803	<i>Asking a blessing.—Small.</i>
„	805	<i>An old woman.—Large.</i>
„	807	<i>Mother of the painter.—Small.</i>
„	808	<i>Portrait of Koppenol.</i>
„	809, 10, 13, 18, 21	<i>Male portraits.</i>
„	811	<i>His own portrait.</i>
„	812	<i>Portrait of Saskia.</i>
„	814	<i>A small portrait.</i>
„	817	<i>Female portrait.—Small.</i>
„	819, 23, 9	<i>Female portraits.</i>
„	820	<i>Portrait of Manasseh Ben Israel.</i>
„	826	<i>Child with a broom.</i>
„	830	<i>Landscape.</i>
„	833	<i>Lady with a glass.—And others.</i>
Reni, Guido	181	<i>David and Goliath.</i>
„ „	183	<i>Adoration of the kings.</i>
„ „	184	<i>S. Joseph and Infant Christ.</i>
„ „	185	<i>Madonna and S. Francis.</i>
„ „	186	<i>S. Peter.</i>
„ „	187	<i>Dispute of the fathers of the church.</i>
„ „	191	<i>The youthful Virgin with maidens.</i>
Reynolds, Sir Joshua . . .	1390	<i>Venus and Cupid.</i>
„ „	1391	<i>Infant Hercules strangling the serpents.</i>
„ „	1392	<i>The continence of Scipio.</i>
Ribalta, F. de	338	<i>Meeting of SS. Anna and Joachim.</i>
„	340	<i>Apostles and saints at the tomb.</i>
Ribera, José	330	<i>S. Sebastian taken down after death.</i>
„ „	331	<i>S. Sebastian after martyrdom.</i>
„ „	332, 3	<i>S. Jerome.</i>
„ „	334	<i>S. Processo of Bohemia.</i>
Rigaud, H	1538	<i>Portrait of Fontenelle.</i>
Rincon, Ant. del, attrib. .	345	<i>Madonna.</i>
Roelas, J. de las.	347	<i>Communion of S. Theresa.</i>
Romano, Giulio	43	<i>Copy of the Lagarto Holy family of Raphael at Madrid.</i>
„ „	56, 7	<i>Madonnas.</i>
Rombouts, T..	601	<i>Group of card-players.—Life-size.</i>

	No.	
Rombouts, T.	602	<i>Group in a kitchen.</i>
Rosa di Tivoli	1280, 1	<i>Landscapes and cattle.</i>
Rosa, Salvator	220	<i>The prodigal son.—Large.</i>
” ”	221	<i>Odysseus and Nausicaa.</i>
” ”	222	<i>Democritus.</i>
” ”	223	<i>Group of soldiers.</i>
” ”	224, 5	<i>Portraits.</i>
” ”	226	<i>A warrior.</i>
Rottenhammer	510, 11	<i>Small works.</i>
Rubens, P. P.	535	<i>Turning away of Hagar.</i>
”	536	<i>Adoration of the kings.—The Virgin is a portrait of Helena Fourment.</i>
”	540	<i>Madonna and saints.</i>
”	541	<i>Madonna with saints.—Large.</i>
”	543	<i>Christ in the house of Simon.—Large.</i>
”	546	<i>Descent from the cross.—Large.</i>
”	549	<i>Venus and Adonis.—Small.</i>
”	550	<i>Bacchus and nymph —Large.</i>
”	551	<i>Drunken Silenus.—Small.</i>
”	552	<i>Perseus and Andromeda.—Small.</i>
”	554	<i>Abundance and river Tigris.—Large.</i>
”	555	<i>Rape of Sabines.—Large.</i>
”	559	<i>Philip IV.</i>
”	560	<i>Elizabeth of Bourbon.</i>
”	561-6	<i>Sketches for triumphal arches.—Made in 1635 for the entry of the Infante Ferdinand of Spain into Antwerp.</i>
”	557, 69, 70, 90, 3	<i>Studies for large works.</i>
”	572, 3	<i>Studies for the ceiling of Whitehall.</i>
”	575	<i>Isabella Brandt seated.</i>
”	576	<i>Helena Fourment.—Full-length.</i>
”	578, 81	<i>Female portraits.</i>
”	580, 4	<i>Male portraits.</i>
”	591	<i>Satyr and nymph—Portrait of Helena Fourment.</i>
”	592	<i>Lions fighting.</i>
”	594	<i>Landscape with figures by moonlight.</i>
”	595	<i>Landscape and rainbow.</i>
Ruysdael, J.	1136, 8, 9, 42	<i>Landscapes with water.</i>
”	1143, 4, 5	<i>Landscapes.</i>
”	1147	<i>Mountain scenery.</i>
”	1148	<i>Country road.</i>
Sarto, Andrea del	24	<i>Holy family and saints.</i>
” ” ”	25	<i>S. Barbara.</i>
Sassoferrato	257	<i>Madonna.</i>
” attrib.	259	<i>Madonna.</i>

	No.	
Schalken, G.. . . .	923	<i>The herring-seller.</i>
Schedone, B.. . . .	266	<i>The Baptist.</i>
"	271	<i>Diana and Actæon.</i>
"	272	<i>Cupid reclining.</i>
Schiavone, Andrea	221	<i>Jupiter and Io.—Landscape.</i>
" "	122	<i>Madonna enthroned.</i>
Schoorel, Jan	478, 9	<i>Portraits of a man and his wife.</i>
Sirani, Elizabetta	199	<i>A subject after Guido.</i>
" "	200	<i>Infant Christ.</i>
Snyders, Frans	1312	<i>Fruit-seller.—Life-size.</i>
" "	1313	<i>Vegetable-seller.—Life-size.</i>
" "	1314	<i>Fish-seller.—Life-size.</i>
" "	1315	<i>Game-seller.—Life-size.</i>
" "	1317	<i>Swan and other game.</i>
" "	1320	<i>The fish-stall.—Life-size.</i>
" "	1324	<i>A concert of birds.</i>
Staveren, J. A.	926	<i>The herring-seller.</i>
Steen, Jan	895	<i>Esther before Ahasuerus.</i>
" "	896, 8	<i>Interiors and figures.</i>
" "	897	<i>Music in a garden.</i>
" "	899	<i>An invalid.</i>
" "	900	<i>His own portrait.</i>
" "	901	<i>Peasants' wedding.</i>
Strozzi, B.	219	<i>Tobias.</i>
Teniers, David, elder . . .	669, 70	<i>Cottages and landscape.—Large.</i>
" " younger	672	<i>Feast of the archers and halberdiers at Antwerp.—His masterpiece.</i>
" " "	673	<i>The guard-room.</i>
" " "	674, 5	<i>A kermess.</i>
" " "	677	<i>A bridal feast.</i>
" " "	683	<i>Landscape.</i>
" " "	684	<i>Village dance.</i>
" " "	688	<i>Card-players.</i>
" " "	697	<i>Interior and a figure.</i>
" " "	699	<i>Kitchen of his château at Perck.</i>
" " "	700	<i>House and farmyard.</i>
" " "	706, 7	<i>Farmyard and animals.</i>
" " "	710	<i>Sea-port and ships.</i>
" " "	685, 6, 9, 90-6	<i>Small works.</i>
Terburg, G.	871	<i>The violin-player.</i>
"	872, 3	<i>The letter and messenger.</i>
"	874	<i>The guitar lesson.</i>
"	875	<i>Two figures.</i>
"	876	<i>Portrait.</i>
Tiepolo, G. B.	317	<i>The banquet of Cleopatra.</i>
Tintoretto	132	<i>Birth of the Baptist.</i>

	No.	
Tintoretto	133	<i>Study for the 'Paradise' in the Ducal Palace at Venice.</i>
"	134	<i>S. George and the dragon.</i>
"	135	<i>Perseus and Andromeda.</i>
"	—	<i>Several portraits.</i>
Titian	93	<i>Madonna in an arched recess.</i>
"	95	<i>Christ in benediction.</i>
"	96	<i>Madonna and magdalen.</i>
"	98	<i>Magdalen.—Painted in 1560.</i>
"	99	<i>Venus with looking-glass and cupids.— "Barberigo Venus."—Portrait of Laura Dianti.</i>
.	102	<i>Portrait of Pallavicino.—About 1545.— C. and C.</i>
.	105	<i>The 'Bella di Tiziano.'</i>
"	100	<i>Danae.</i>
" attrib.	94	<i>Ecce Homo.</i>
" "	104	<i>Head of Lavinia.</i>
Tristan, Luis	413	<i>Lope de Vega.</i>
Utrecht, Adrian van	1350	<i>Fruit.</i>
Vaccaro, Andrea	290	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Valentin, Moïse	1490, 1	<i>Soldiers gaming.</i>
Velasquez, Diego	418	<i>Study from life of Innocent X. for the portrait in the Doria, Rome.</i>
" "	419	<i>Full-length portrait of Philip IV.</i>
" "	420	<i>Head of Philip IV.—Replica of similar heads in our National Gallery, and at Madrid.</i>
" "	421	<i>Full-length portrait of Duke Olivares.</i>
" "	422	<i>Head of Duke Olivares.</i>
Velde, Adrian van de	1062	<i>Landscape and cows.</i>
" " "	1184B	<i>Calm sea-piece.</i>
" " "	1185	<i>River and sea-piece.</i>
Veronese, Paolo	138	<i>Finding of Moses.—Small.</i>
" "	139, 49, 50	<i>Small works.</i>
" "	140	<i>Repose in Egypt.</i>
" "	143	<i>A banquet.—Small.</i>
" "	144	<i>Christ on the cross.—Small.</i>
" "	145	<i>A Pietà.</i>
" "	146	<i>Holy family and S. Catharine.</i>
" "	151	<i>Mars and Venus.</i>
" "	152	<i>Male portrait.</i>
Verrocchio, Andrea	1	<i>Madonna enthroned with angels.</i>
Vinci, Leonardo da	13A	<i>Madonna.</i>
" " attrib.	14	<i>Madonna and two saints.</i>
" " "	15	<i>Nude bust of a woman.</i>

	No.	
Walker, Robert	1386	<i>Portrait of Cromwell.</i>
Watteau	1503	<i>The lute-player.</i>
Weenix, Jan	1347, 8, 9	<i>Dead game.</i>
Werff, A. van der	984	<i>A group.</i>
” ”	986	<i>Christ brought before the people.</i>
” ”	987, 8	<i>Depositions.</i>
” ”	990	<i>Magdalen reading.</i>
” ”	992	<i>His own portrait.</i>
Wouwerman, Ph.	995	<i>Chase of the cat.</i>
”	996	<i>Riding party.</i>
”	998, 1029	<i>Hawking parties.</i>
”	1001	<i>Interior of a stable.</i>
”	1002, 30, 7	<i>Groups.</i>
”	1006	<i>Single horseman.</i>
”	1007	<i>Village inn.</i>
”	1017	<i>Landscape.</i>
”	1021, 4	<i>Battle-pieces.</i>
”	1025	<i>A group of horsemen.</i>
”	1027	<i>The trumpeter.</i>
”	1033	<i>The ford—Hawking.</i>
”	1034	<i>Landscape and hunting party.</i>
”	1035	<i>Death of the deer.</i>
”	1043	<i>The ford.—And others.</i>
Wynants, Jan	1112, 13	<i>Country with trees.</i>
” ”	1114, 15, 16	<i>Landscapes.</i>
Zurbaran, F.	348	<i>The child-Virgin praying.</i>
”	349	<i>S. Lawrence.—Large.</i>

INDEX.

- ABATE, Niccolò dell', 174; Works of, 231, 232, 314
 Adriaenssen, 113; Works of, 306, 355
 Aelst, Willem van, 141; Works of, 271, 286, 290, 296, 306, 314, 336, 389
 Aertsen, Pieter, Works of, 274, 307
 Agricola, C. L., Works of, 307
 Albani, 78; Works of, 209, 219, 228, 245, 247, 248, 261, 270, 274, 314, 324, 352, 367, 410
 Albertinelli, Mariotto, 47; Works of, 212, 217, 218, 219, 254, 324, 367, 395, 410
 Albin, Eleazer, Works of, 307
 Aldegrevier, Works of, 295, 296
 Alemannus—*see* Vivarini.
 Alfani, Domenico, Works of, 237
 „ Anselmi di G., Works of, 237
 Allan, David, 202; Works of, 385
 Allori, Cristofano, 82; Works of, 216, 219, 338, 367, 395, 410
 Alsloot, Van, Works of, 274
 Altdorfer, 153; Works of, 293, 296, 324, 333, 334
 Altichiero, 14; Works of, 236
 Alunno, Niccolò, 38; Works of, 209, 228, 237, 248, 255, 351, 367, 395
 Amberger, 151; Works of, 260, 274, 293, 296, 322, 334, 343, 350
 Amiconi, Works of, 388
 Amsterdam—
 The Trippenhuys, 278
 Van der Hoop Museum, 382
 Six Van Hillegom Collection, 284
 Townhall, 285
 Andrea da Firenze, 9; Works of, 240, 241
 Andrea da Salerno, Works of, 234, 235
 „ Giusto d', 26; Works of, 213, 241
 Angelico, Fra, 16; Works of, 212, 213, 214, 218, 219, 236, 238, 250, 255, 257, 261, 271, 296, 322, 324, 355, 367, 395
 Anselmi, Mich. Ang., Works of, 367
 Antolinez, José, Works of, 410
 Antonello da Messina, 29; Works of, 263, 270, 271, 296, 314, 322, 339, 367, 395
 Antwerp, The Museum, 271
 Apshoven, Th., Works of, 307
 Araldi, 38; Works of, 236
 Aretino—*see* Spinello.
 Arezzo, School of 14th century, 9
 „ Municipal Gallery, 207
 „ Andrea of, Works of, 207
 Arpino, Cav. d', Works of, 245
 Art, B. van, Works of, 296
 Arthois, J. d', 113; Works of, 274, 345
 Asper, J., Works of, 343
 Aspertino, Amico, Works of, 209, 226
 Asselt, Van d', 94
 Asselyn, Jan van, Works of, 278, 282, 307
 Assereto, G., Works of, 393
 Asti, Ambrogio d', Works of, 239
 Augsburg, Gallery of, 293
 Avanzi, Jacopo, 14; Works of, 209, 236, 248
 Avanzi Veronese, 15; Works of, 263
 BACKER, J., Works of, 282, 307
 Backhuizen, 140; Works of, 246, 271, 278, 282, 286, 340, 372, 386, 395
 Badile, Giovanni, Works of, 261, 268
 Baen, J. de, Works of, 286
 Baerse, Jacques de, Works of, 94
 Bagnacavallo, 174; Works of, 302, 314
 Baldovinetti, Alessandro, 21, 23; Works of, 219, 322
 Balen, H. van, 113; Works of, 288, 307, 342
 Balen, J. van, Works of, 342
 Barbary, Jacob de, Works of, 293
 Barbieri—*see* Guercino.
 Baroccio, 74, 82; Works of, 217, 219, 228, 245, 249, 256, 314, 325, 352, 367, 388, 395, 410.
 Barry, 200; Works of, 407

- Bartoli, Taddeo, 13; Works of, 238, 259, 296, 325, 367
 Bartolo, Domenico, Works of, 238, 259
 „ di Fredi, Works of, 259
 Bartolommeo, Fra, 47; Works of, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 226, 234, 244, 247, 249, 254, 296, 351, 365, 367, 410
 Basaiti, 34; Works of, 207, 236, 252, 263, 337, 395
 Basle, Gallery of, 294
 Bassano, Jacopo II, 71; Works of, 219, 228, 233, 246, 248, 263, 268, 270, 296, 307, 325, 336, 337, 348, 353, 355, 367, 386, 389, 395
 Bassano, Francesco, Works of, 215, 261, 267, 307, 314, 355
 Bassano, Leandro, 72; Works of, 246, 263, 267, 296, 314, 355, 410
 Bassen, B. van, Works of, 286
 Battoni, Works of, 249, 314
 Bazzi (Il Sodoma), 56; Works of, 223, 240, 253, 258, 260, 261, 339
 Beale, Mrs., Works of, 407
 Beccafumi, Works of, 218, 251, 258, 260
 Becerra, 160
 Beechey, Sir William, Works of, 389
 Beeke, A. van, Works of, 341
 Beerstraten, Works of, 278, 291
 Bega, Cornelis, 129, 133; Works of, 219, 278, 282, 296, 307, 322, 325, 372, 410
 Beham, Bartholomäus, 151, 153; Works of, 289, 293, 325, 335
 Beham, H. S., 153; Works of, 372
 Belgium, Galleries of, 271
 Bellini, Jacopo, 31; Works of, 263, 393
 „ Gentile, 31, 60; Works of, 208, 228, 247, 263, 267, 325, 347, 351, 367, 393
 Bellini, Giovanni, 31, 32, 57, 68; Works of, 208, 219, 224, 228, 233, 236, 243, 246, 247, 251, 252, 255, 261, 263, 267, 269, 296, 315, 322, 325, 335, 337, 351, 355, 367, 389, 393, 395, 410
 Bellotto, 86; Works of, 228, 233, 261, 267, 296, 307, 314, 315, 325, 348, 353, 410
 Beltraffio, 46; Works of, 227, 232, 296, 352, 367, 395
 Bembo, B., Works of, 261
 Benaglio, Giovanni, Works of, 268
 Benedetto, Diana, Works of, 263, 264
 Benvenuti, Works of, 207, 395
 Berchem, 137; Works of, 274, 278, 282, 284, 286, 296, 305, 307, 315, 325, 341, 345, 348, 349, 353, 366, 372, 383, 395, 398, 410
 Berckheyden, Gerrit, Works of, 271, 278, 283, 284, 290, 307, 322, 410
 Berckheyden, Job, Works of, 315
 Bergamasco, Il—*see* Lotto.
 Bergamo, Accademia Carrara, 207
 Berlin, Royal Gallery, 296
 Berlinghieri, 3
 Bernardo di Perugia, Works of, 238
 Berruguete, 159
 Bicci, Neri di, 26, 27; Works of, 235, 240
 Bigio, Francia, 48; Works of, 215, 219, 261, 296, 301, 315, 370
 Biliverti, Giovanni, Works of, 217, 352
 Biset, C. E., Works of, 307
 Bissolo, 34; Works of, 263, 265, 296, 395
 Blake, William, 201
 Blanchard, Jacques, 176; Works of, 377
 Blas del Prado, Works of, 355
 Bles, H. de, Works of, 271, 325, 333, 343, 355, 395
 Bloemart, 141; Works of, 286
 Boccaccino da Cremona, Works of, 217, 252, 263, 395
 Boccati da Camerino, Works of, 238
 Bockman, Works of, 389
 Boeyermans, Th., Works of, 271
 Bol, Ferdinand, 123; Works of, 275, 278, 283, 285, 286, 290, 296, 305, 315, 322, 325, 372, 393, 395, 410
 Bolgarini, Martino di, Works of, 259
 Bologna, School of, 14th century, 14
 „ „ 15th century, 41
 „ Jacopo da, 14
 „ Matteo da, 14; Works of, 210, 265
 Bologna, Simone da, 14; Works of, 210
 „ Pinacoteca, 209
 Bonatti, G., Works of, 247
 Bonconsiglio, Works of, 208, 315
 Bonfiglii, Benedetto, 39; Works of, 238
 Bonifazio Veneziano, 64; Works of, 216, 222, 225, 228, 231, 236, 241, 246, 248, 255, 264, 267, 268, 296, 315, 336, 337, 339, 344, 351, 367, 386, 389, 410
 Bono da Ferrara, Works of, 328, 395
 Bononi, Carlo, Works of, 211
 Bonsignori, 36; Works of, 218, 221, 228, 269, 268, 395
 Bonvicino—*see* Moretto.
 Bordeaux, Museum, 364
 Bordone, Paris, 68; Works of, 216, 217, 219, 225, 228, 248, 260, 264, 296, 315, 332, 337, 344, 367, 386, 388, 389, 395, 411
 Borgognone, 45; Works of, 208, 215, 228, 234, 296, 351, 367, 395, 396
 Borsum, A. van, Works of, 411
 Bosch, Works of, 356

- Both, Jan, 135 ; Works of, 271, 275, 278, 283, 286, 290, 296, 315, 325, 353, 372, 383, 386, 396
- Both, Andries, 135 ; Works of, 271, 275, 278, 283, 286, 296, 325, 372, 383, 386
- Botticelli, 19, 22 ; Works of, 212, 218, 220, 221, 234, 243, 258, 261, 296, 297, 315, 322, 325, 367, 393, 396, 411
- Boucher, 184 ; Works of, 220, 297, 377, 381, 386, 411
- Boullongnes, The, 181 ; Works of, 377
- Bourdon, 179 ; Works of, 289, 307, 377, 381, 393, 396, 411
- Bourgeois, Sir Francis, 202
- Bourguignon, 181 ; Works of, 293, 307, 342, 377, 386, 411
- Bouts, Dierick, 100 ; Works of, 271, 275, 297, 324, 325, 364, 396
- Brackenburg, R., Works of, 291
- Bramantino, Works of, 396
- Bramer, L., Works of, 340
- Bray, Jan de, 120 ; Works of, 278, 285, 389
- Breenberg, B., Works of, 307
- Brekelenkamp, 141 ; Works of, 278, 284, 293, 305, 366, 380, 411
- Brescia, Galleria Tosi, 211
- Bril, Paul, 104, 178 ; Works of, 254, 297, 315, 325, 372
- Bril, Matthew, Works of, 315
- Brizzi, Works of, 210
- Broederlam, 94
- Bronkhorst, Jan, Works of, 305
- Bronzino, 50 ; Works of, 212, 217, 220, 226, 244, 261, 297, 339, 352, 367, 396, 411
- Brouwer, Adrian, 126 ; Works of, 220, 278, 297, 307, 322, 325, 346, 353, 356, 366, 372, 380, 383, 411
- Browne, Alexander, 202
- Brueghel, Pieter, elder, 103 ; Works of, 220, 235, 275, 313, 325, 344, 356, 389
- Brueghel, Pieter, younger, 103 ; Works of, 271, 275, 297
- Brueghel, Jan, 103, 155 ; Works of, 220, 228, 252, 261, 273, 275, 278, 288, 293, 297, 307, 315, 325, 337, 341, 342, 344, 349, 356, 365, 366, 372, 411
- Bruges—
Academy, 273
Museum of S. John, 274
- Brun—see Le Brun.
- Bruno, Giovanni, Works of, 239
- Brunswick, Gallery of, 305
- Brussels, Musée National, 274
- Bruyn, B., 151 ; Works of, 275, 297, 305, 313, 315, 322, 325, 411
- Buda-Pesth, Gallery of, 350
- Bugiardini, 47 ; Works of, 209, 220, 248, 249, 261, 351
- Buonarroti—see Michael Angelo.
- Buonconsigli, 36 ; Works of, 264, 270
- Buoni, Silvestro di, Works of, 235
- Burgkmair, 151 ; Works of, 293, 297, 315, 325, 333, 334, 343
- Byzantine Influence, 2
- CAGNACCI, GUIDO, 81 ; Works of, 242, 245, 347, 367, 411
- Cairo, Francesco del, Works of, 228
- Calcar, Johan von, Works of, 297
- Caliari, Carletto, Works of, 220
- Calisto di Lodi, Works of, 208
- Callot, 187 ; Works of, 305
- Calvaert, D., Works of, 315
- Camphuysen, Works of, 307
- Campi, Giulio, 82
„ Antonio, Works of, 228
„ Bernardino, Works of, 228
- Campidoglio, Works of, 389
- Canale [Canaletto], 86 ; Works of, 208, 220, 231, 242, 261, 297, 313, 322, 325, 348, 353, 367, 386, 388, 389, 393, 396, 409, 411
- Cano, 163 ; Works of, 297, 315, 325, 354, 355, 356, 362, 411
- Cantarini, S., Works of, 209, 250, 315, 367
- Capelle, Van de, 140 ; Works of, 340, 396, 411
- Caracci, Agostino, 75 ; Works of, 209, 261, 307, 325, 339, 345
- Caracci, Annibale, 75 ; Works of, 209, 211, 220, 229, 233, 235, 245, 249, 252, 261, 297, 307, 313, 315, 325, 339, 348, 367, 396, 411
- Caracci, Ludovico, 75 ; Works of, 209, 229, 245, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252, 325, 339, 368, 386, 393, 396, 411
- Caravaggio, Polidoro da, 55 ; Works of, 225, 232, 243, 297, 307, 348
- Caravaggio, Amerighi da, 83 ; Works of, 231, 245, 247, 248, 249, 254, 255, 260, 315, 325, 338, 347, 352, 368, 396, 411
- Cardi, L.—see Cigoli.
- Carducho, Works of, 315
- Cariani, 58 ; Works of, 208, 229, 246, 317, 337
- Carnieto, A., Works of, 336
- Caroto, 37 ; Works of, 231, 269, 297
- Carpaccio, 34 ; Works of, 208, 211, 229, 264, 297, 322, 339, 368, 393, 396
- Carreño—see Miranda.
- Carucci—see Pontormo.
- Casanova, 187 ; Works of, 377
- Casentino, Jacopo di, 9 ; Works of, 220, 396
- Cassel, Gallery of, 306

- Cassella, 37; Works of, 237
 Castagno, Andrea del, 19; Works of, 212, 218, 241, 386
 Castiglione, Works of, 232
 Castillo, Ant. del, Works of, 411
 Catalogue to Galleries of—
 Amsterdam, 278
 Antwerp, 271
 Arezzo, 207
 Augsburg, 293
 Basle, 294
 Bergamo, 207
 Berlin, 296
 Bologna, 209
 Bordeaux, 364
 Brescia, 211
 Bruges, 273
 Brunswick, 305
 Brussels, 274
 Buda-Pesth, 350
 Cassel, 306
 Cologne, 311
 Darmstadt, 312
 Dresden, 314
 Dulwich, 383
 Edinburgh, 385
 Ferrara, 211
 Florence, 212
 Frankfort, 322
 Genoa, 225
 Glasgow, 388
 Greenwich, 389
 Haarlem, 285
 Hague, 286
 Hampton Court, 389
 Leiden, 290
 Lille, 364
 Liverpool, 393
 London, 395
 Lucca, 226
 Lyons, 365
 Madrid, 355
 Mantua, 227
 Marseilles, 366
 Milan, 227
 Modena, 231
 Montpellier, 366
 Munich, 324
 Naples, 232
 Nürnberg, 332
 Padua, 236
 Paris, 367
 Parma, 236
 Perugia, 237
 Pisa, 239
 Prato, 241
 Rome, 241
 Rotterdam, 290
 Seville, 362
 Catalogue to Galleries of—*continued.*
 Siena, 258
 St. Petersburg, 410
 Stuttgart, 335
 Turin, 261
 Venice, 263
 Verona, 268
 Vicenza, 270
 Vienna, 336
 Catena, Vincenzo, 34; Works of, 207, 229, 236, 264, 267, 297, 314, 315, 337, 351, 393, 395, 411
 Cavallini, 4
 Cavazzola, 37; Works of, 269, 315, 400
 Cavedone di Sassuolo, Works of, 209, 231
 Caxés, Eugenio, Works of, 356
 Century, The term, 1
 „ *Thirteenth*, Italian School of, 2
 Century, *Fourteenth*, Schools of: Italian, 5; Flemish, 94; German, 145
 Century, *Fifteenth*, Schools of: Italian, 16; Flemish, 94; German, 145; Dutch, 116; Spanish, 159; French, 174
 Century, *Sixteenth*, Schools of: Italian, 46; Flemish, 101; German, 148; Dutch, 117; Spanish, 159; French, 174; English, 190
 Century, *Seventeenth*, Schools of: Italian, 75; Flemish, 104; German, 155; Dutch, 118; Spanish, 159; French, 174; English, 190
 Century, *Eighteenth*, Schools of: Italian, 85; German, 155; Spanish, 171; French, 192
 Cesare da Sesto, Works of, 227, 230, 232, 255, 262, 264, 322, 351, 371
 Cespedes, Pablo de, 161
 Ceulen, C. van, Works of, 291, 305, 315
 Ceulen, J. van, Works of, 323
 Champaigne, P. de, 112; Works of, 220, 275, 288, 292, 340, 353, 365, 372, 380, 396, 411
 Chardin, 185; Works of, 349, 366, 377, 381, 383, 411
 Chimenti, Jacopo, Works of, 220
 Christus, Petrus, 97; Works of, 261, 275, 297, 323, 356, 412
 Chronological Tables of Painters: Italian, 88; Flemish, 114; Dutch, 142; German, 158; Spanish, 173; French, 188; English, 203
 Cignani, Carlo, Works of, 249, 250, 261, 307, 315, 325, 339, 388
 Cigoli, 82; Works of, 212, 216, 217, 220, 352, 411

- Cima—*see* Conegliano.
 Cimabue, 4; Works of, 212, 239, 269, 368, 396
 Cinquecento, The term, 1
 Ciroferri, Works of, 245
 Claude Lorraine, 178; Works of, 220, 231, 234, 241, 252, 254, 275, 297, 318, 325, 345, 346, 356, 377, 383, 397, 412
 Clouet, Jean, elder, 174; Works of, 220
 Clouet, Jean, younger, 174; Works of, 378
 Clouet, François, 175; Works of, 271, 297, 315, 323, 342, 364, 377, 389, 397, 412
 Cochereau, Works of, 378
 Cock, M., Works of, 343
 Cocques, 113; Works of, 288, 307, 354, 397
 Coello, Alonso Sanchez, 160; Works of, 275, 345, 356, 365, 407, 412
 Coello, Claudio, 171; Works of, 325, 412
 Colle—*see* Raphael.
 Cologne, School of, 145, 307, 313, 325, 397
 Cologne Museum, Wallraf-Richartz, 311
 Cologne, Master of, Works of, 325
 „ Wilhelm of, Works of, 325
 Colombel, 187
 Conegliano, Cima da, 33; Works of, 209, 229, 231, 237, 264, 269, 270, 297, 307, 315, 323, 325, 336, 347, 351, 368, 396
 Congnet, G., Works of, 271
 Conixloo, C. van, Works of, 275
 Contarini, G., Works of, 229, 264
 Cooper, S., 191
 Copley, 200; Works of, 405, 407
 Cordegliaghi, Andrea, Works of, 264
 Corneille, 187
 Cornelis, Works of, 389
 Cornelissen van Oostzanen, Works of, 307
 Correa, D., Works of, 356
 Correggio, 72; Works of, 220, 229, 231, 233, 237, 244, 252, 256, 269, 298, 315, 339, 347, 352, 356, 368, 388, 397, 412
 Cortona, Pietro da, 80; Works of, 229, 247, 265, 338, 369, 412
 Cosimo, Piero di, 27; Works of, 222, 298, 351, 369, 401
 Cosmati, 4
 Cossa, 36; Works of, 209
 Costa, Lorenzo, 41, 42; Works of, 209, 218, 229, 298, 364, 368, 397
 Costa, Benedetto, Works of, 229
 Cousin, Jean, 175; Works of, 378
 Coxie, Michael, 101; Works of, 271, 275, 298
 Coypel, Noel, 181; Works of, 378
 „ Antoine, 187; Works of, 378
 Cozens, John, 202
 Cozzareli, G., Works of, 351
 Craesbeeck, J. van, Works of, 271
 Cranach, Lucas, elder, 154; Works of, 220, 246, 254, 271, 275, 293, 298, 305, 307, 313, 316, 326, 333, 334, 335, 336, 343, 350, 356, 372, 391, 393, 397, 412
 Cranach, Lucas, younger, 155; Works of, 298, 305, 313, 333, 336, 343, 391
 Crayer, Gaspard de, 112; Works of, 271, 275, 307, 326, 340, 364, 372
 Credi, Lorenzo di, 23; Works of, 212, 214, 220, 234, 243, 244, 261, 298, 374, 316, 326, 368, 393, 397
 Cremona, Niccolò da, Works of, 209
 „ School of, 82
 Crespi, G. M., Works of, 216, 261, 412
 „ G. B., Works of, 261
 „ Daniele, Works of, 229
 Cristoforo—*see* Casella.
 Crivelli, Carlo, 31; Works of, 208, 229, 244, 255, 269, 323, 351, 397
 Crocefissi, 14
 Crome, John, Works of, 405
 Crosse, Lewis, 202
 Crucifixes, The early, 2
 Cuyp, Albert, 134; Works of, 275, 278, 283, 284, 286, 291, 298, 316, 323, 326, 345, 353, 365, 373, 383, 397, 412
 Cuyp, J. G., Works of, 291, 298
 DADDI, BERNARDO, Works of, 259
 Dance, Nathaniel, 202; Works of, 389, 407
 Dance, William, Works of, 389
 Darmstadt, Gallery of, 312
 David, Jacques Louis, 186; Works of, 378
 David—*see* Gherardt.
 Decker, C., Works of, 291
 Deelen, D. van, Works of, 291, 341, 386, 397
 Delphius, Jacob, Works of, 291
 Denner, 156; Works of, 298, 316, 326, 341, 373, 380, 389, 412
 Deodati, Works of, 239
 Descamps, Works of, 366
 Desportes, François, 184; Works of, 378
 Deutsch, N. M., Works of, 295
 Diamante, Fra, 20
 Diana—*see* Benedetto.
 Diepenbeck, A. van, 113; Works of, 342

- Dietrich, 156 ; Works of, 305, 316, 397, 412
- Divino, El—*see* Morales.
- Dobson, 191 ; Works of, 389, 407
- Does, S. van der, Works of, 279
- Dolci, Carlo, 83 ; Works of, 216, 217, 218, 220, 228, 245, 249, 298, 307, 316, 326, 339, 347, 352, 365, 383, 412
- Domenichino, 76 ; Works of, 209, 217, 218, 220, 226, 229, 234, 243, 245, 247, 253, 316, 347, 368, 383, 397, 412
- Domenico—*see* Veniziano.
- Donzello, Piero, Works of, 235
- „ Ippolito, Works of, 235
- Dossi, Dosso, 56 ; Works of, 211, 216, 220, 229, 231, 244, 247, 275, 298, 316, 368, 390
- Douven, J. F. van, Works of, 307
- Dow, Gerhard, 130 ; Works of, 220, 224, 261, 275, 279, 283, 284, 287, 298, 305, 308, 316, 323, 326, 341, 346, 348, 366, 373, 383, 397, 412
- Dresden, Royal Gallery, 314
- Drost, Works of, 308
- Dubbels, J., Works of, 308
- Dubois, C., Works of, 338
- Duccio da Siena, 5 ; Works of, 259, 397
- Duck, A. J., Works of, 298
- Ducq, J. le, Works of, 279, 336, 341, 373, 386, 412
- Ducq, A. le, Works of, 349
- Dufresnoy, 176, 179 ; Works of, 378
- Dughet, Gaspar, 178 ; Works of, 218, 241, 250, 253, 261, 275, 279, 316, 326, 345, 356, 366, 383, 386, 397
- Dulwich, Gallery of, 383
- Dunwege, V. and H., Works of, 271
- Dürer, 152 ; Works of, 208, 215, 320, 324, 235, 243, 249, 250, 279, 305, 308, 316, 323, 326, 333, 334, 343, 356, 373, 393, 397
- Dusart, 134 ; Works of, 279, 284, 316, 341, 346, 354, 366, 383, 412
- Dutch—
- Portraiture, 117
- Still-life, 124
- Marine, 140
- Interiors, 129
- Landscape, 134
- Dyck, Anton van, 110 ; Works of, 216, 220, 224, 225, 228, 229, 233, 235, 236, 241, 247, 248, 249, 250, 261, 264, 269, 271, 275, 279, 283, 288, 294, 298, 305, 308, 312, 316, 323, 326, 327, 336, 340, 341, 342, 345, 347, 348, 349, 354, 356, 357, 364, 373, 383, 386, 390, 397, 398, 407, 412, 413
- Dyck, Philip van, Works of, 308
- ECLECTICS, The term, 75
- „ The School of Bologna, 75
- „ The School of Cremona and Milan, 82
- Eclectics, The School of Rome, 82
- Edinburgh, National Gallery, 385
- Eeckhout, G. van den, 123 ; Works of, 279, 291, 298, 305, 313, 323, 327, 349, 413
- Ehrenberg, W., Works of, 342
- Elzheimer, 156 ; Works of, 308, 373, 398
- Engelbertsz, 116 ; Works of, 261, 290, 398
- Engelbrechsten, Cornelis, Works of, 264, 327, 333
- England, Painting in, 190
- „ Galleries of, 383
- Ercole Grande, Works of, 247, 250, 317, 394
- Es, Van, Works of, 340, 349
- Escalante, J. A., Works of, 357, 413
- Essen, Jan van, 113
- „ Jacob van, Works of, 357
- Eusebio di S. Giorgio, Works of, 238
- Everdingen, A. van, 141 ; Works of, 279, 283, 308, 323, 327, 336, 345, 413
- Everdingen, C. van, Works of, 287
- „ J. van, Works of, 298
- Eversdyck, 120 ; Works of, 291
- Eyck, Hubert van, 95, 116 ; Works of, 275, 299, 327
- Eyck, Jan van, 95 ; Works of, 235, 270, 271, 272, 273, 275, 299, 316, 323, 333, 343, 344, 346, 357, 373, 390, 393, 398, 413
- FABRIANO, School of, 14
- „ Gentile da, 29, 30 ; Works of, 212, 229, 238, 240, 248, 265, 316, 368, 393
- Fabritius, C., Works of, 279, 291, 312
- Fabritius, Bernhart, Works of, 305
- Faes, P. van der, Works of, 413
- Falcone, Aniello, 84 ; Works of, 357
- Falconetto, G. M., Works of, 269
- Farinato, P., Works of, 337
- Fébvre—*see* Lefébvre.
- Ferrara, School of, 15th century, 35
- „ „ 16th century, 55
- „ The Ateneo, 211
- „ Bono—*see* Bono.
- „ Stefano da, 35 ; Works of, 295
- Ferrari, Gaudenzio, 46 ; Works of, 229, 261, 368
- Feti, Domenico, 83 ; Works of, 265, 316, 338, 352, 368, 413
- Fiore—*see* Jacobello.

- Fiori, Mario dei, Works of, 245
 Fiorenzo di Lorenzo, 39; Works of, 238, 244, 299
 Firenze—*see* Andrea.
 Flanders, Painting in, 94
 Flatman, 202
 Flinck, 124; Works of, 261, 272, 275, 291, 299, 305, 316, 340, 373, 413
 Florence, School of, 13th century, 4, 305
 Florence, School of, 14th century, 5
 „ School of, 15th century, 16, 368
 Florence, School of, 16th century, 47, 339
 Florence, Academy, 212
 „ Convent S. Marco, 214
 „ Pitti Palace, 215
 „ Uffizi Gallery, 219
 Florigerio, Works of, 329
 Floris, Frans, 102; Works of, 220, 272, 275, 299, 344
 Fogolino, Marcello, Works of, 208, 270
 Fontainebleau, School of, 174
 Fontana, Lavinia, Works of, 234
 Foppa, Vincenzo, Works of, 208, 229, 396
 Forli—*see* Melozzo.
 Fosse, C. de la, 187
 Fouquet, 174; Works of, 272, 348, 378
 Fragonard, 184; Works of, 378, 381
 France, Painting in, 174
 „ Galleries of, 364
 Francesca, Piero della, 27; Works of, 218, 222, 238, 265, 401
 Franceschini, Works of, 316, 347
 Francia, Francesco, 55; Works of, 208, 209, 210, 220, 229, 232, 237, 244, 252, 261, 269, 299, 316, 323, 327, 336, 339, 352, 368, 390, 398, 413
 Francia, Giacomo, 42; Works of, 209, 217, 244, 247, 351
 Francia, Jacopo, Works of, 351
 „ Giulio, 42
 Francken, H., Works of, 279
 „ F., Works of, 344
 Franconian School, 73
 Frankfort, Städel Gallery, 322
 Fréminet, 176; Works of, 378
 Frumenti, Niccolò, Works of, 235
 Fungai, 56; Works of, 260
 Furini, F., Works of, 352, 386
 Fuseli, 201; Works of, 393, 409
 Fyt, Jan, 109; Works of, 229, 261, 272, 294, 299, 308, 316, 327, 340, 350, 357, 373, 380, 381, 386, 398, 413, 426
 GADDI, TADDEO, 8; Works of, 212, 238, 241, 299, 368, 398
 Gaddi, Agnolo, 8; Works of, 212, 235, 241, 368
 Gaddi, Gaddo, 4
 Gaetano, Scipio, Works of, 245, 250, 254
 Gainsborough, 196; Works of, 384, 385, 390, 405
 Gandolfino, Works of, 262
 Garbo, Rafaellino del, 27; Works of, 207, 302, 370
 Garofalo, 55; Works of, 211, 212, 215, 216, 217, 218, 229, 232, 233, 234, 237, 244, 247, 250, 251, 255, 262, 265, 316, 317, 323, 327, 368, 386, 398, 413
 Garzi, Luigi, Works of, 394
 Gatta, Bart. della, 25
 „ Girolamo della, Works of, 207
 Gatti, Bernardo, Works of, 233
 Gaudenzio—*see* Ferrari.
 Gelder, Works of, 279, 348
 Gelée—*see* Claude.
 Gennari, B., Works of, 352
 Genoa, Palazzo Brignoli, 225
 Gerard, Marc, 113; Works of, 390, 407
 Gerini, Niccolò di Pietro, 10; Works of, 212
 Gerini, Lorenzo di Niccolò, 10; Works of, 213
 Gerino, da Pistoia, Works of, 221
 Germany, Painting in, 145
 „ Galleries of, 293
 Gherardt, David, 100; Works of, 274, 298, 398
 Ghirlandajo, Domenico, 23; Works of, 212, 213, 214, 218, 221, 234, 258, 299, 317, 327, 364, 368, 414
 Ghirlandajo, Michele, 25; Works of, 212
 Ghirlandajo, Ridolfo, 24; Works of, 217, 221, 351
 Giambono, M., Works of, 265
 Gilio, Works of, 259
 Gillot, 187
 Giordano, Luca, 84; Works of, 229, 234, 235, 250, 265, 299, 317, 327, 339, 352, 357, 368, 388, 413
 Giorgio, Fr. di, Works of, 221, 394
 Giorgione, 57, 58, 64; Works of, 208, 216, 221, 232, 246, 250, 252, 254, 299, 305, 317, 327, 337, 351, 357, 368, 386, 388, 390, 393, 398
 Giotto, 8; Works of, 221
 Giotto, 6; Works of, 210, 213, 221, 229, 236, 237, 240, 262, 299, 327, 350, 368, 393, 398
 Giotto, School of, 8
 Giovanni da Pisa, 2
 „ da Milano, 9; Works of, 213, 222, 241

- Giovanone, Works of, 262
 Girolamo—*see* Treviso.
 „ „ Libri.
 Girtin, 202
 Giunta—*see* Pisano.
 Giusto Giovanni, 15
 Glasgow Gallery, 388
 Glauber [Polydor], Works of, 308
 Goes, Hugo van der, 98; Works of, 221, 254, 327, 344, 398
 Goltzius, Works of, 287, 414
 Gomez, 170; Works of, 414
 Gossaert, Jan—*see* Mabuse.
 Goya, 171; Works of, 354, 357, 364, 371
 Goyen, J. van, 135; Works of, 279, 286, 294, 299, 317, 323, 327, 336, 342, 364, 373, 409, 414
 Gozzoli, Benozzo, 25; Works of, 221, 238, 240, 255, 339, 368, 398
 Granacci, Franc, 24; Works of, 213, 217, 221, 299, 327, 414
 Grande—*see* Ercole.
 Greco, Il—*see* Theotocopuli.
 Greenwich Hospital, 389
 Greuze, 185; Works of, 299, 317, 366, 378, 381, 387, 390, 398, 414
 Grien, J. B., Works of, 295
 Griffier, G., Works of, 262
 Grüber, Works of, 295
 Grün, Baldung, Works of, 296, 334
 Grünewald, Works of, 327, 343
 Guardi, 87; Works of, 208, 336, 368, 380, 388, 398
 Guariento, 15
 Guarino da Solofra, Works of, 234
 Guercino, 79; Works of, 210, 216, 221, 225, 229, 232, 233, 245, 247, 249, 253, 254, 255, 256, 262, 276, 317, 345, 347, 357, 368, 384, 388, 398, 414
 Guido Reni, 77; Works of, 210, 217, 223, 226, 230, 232, 235, 242, 243, 245, 247, 249, 250, 251, 253, 254, 255, 256, 262, 299, 306, 308, 319, 327, 330, 339, 347, 349, 352, 357, 365, 384, 387, 388, 390, 398, 418
 Guido da Siena, 4; Works of, 259
 „ —*see* Cagnacci.
 Gysels, P., Works of, 276, 313, 414

 HAARLEM, Townhall, 285
 „ Hofje van Beresteyn, 286
 „ Geerrit van, 116; Works of, 327, 344
 Haarlem, Cornelis van, 117; Works of, 279, 285, 286, 298, 305, 357, 412
 Hackaert, J., Works of, 279, 289, 291, 299, 308, 398, 414
 Hagen, Van der, Works of, 278, 279
 Hague, Royal Museum, 286
 Hague, Musée Communal, 286
 „ Steengracht, 289
 Hals, Frans, elder, 118; Works of, 272, 276, 279, 284, 285, 286, 291, 299, 305, 308, 317, 323, 327, 342, 348, 354, 364, 373, 380, 398, 414
 Hals, F., younger, Works of, 299
 „ Dirk, Works of, 283
 Hamilton, J. G., Works of, 340
 Hampton Court Palace, 389
 Hales, Works of, 407
 Hayman, 196
 Heda, W. C., Works of, 313, 317
 Heem, Jan David de, 124; Works of, 262, 279, 287, 291, 299, 302, 305, 308, 317, 323, 336, 350, 357, 373, 390, 414
 Heem, Cornelis de, 125; Works of, 276, 287, 299, 317, 341, 345
 Heem, Jan de, 125; Works of, 272, 276, 279, 317, 327, 341, 345
 Heemskerck, Martin van, 117; Works of, 285, 287, 299, 308, 333, 350, 390, 414
 Heere, L. de, 190; Works of, 390
 Heerschop, H., Works of, 299
 Helst, Van der, 123; Works of, 217, 237, 276, 279, 285, 287, 291, 308, 317, 327, 346, 354, 364, 373, 387, 390, 414
 Hemessen, C. van, Works of, 398
 Herrera, The elder, 163, 164; Works of, 362, 371, 414
 Herrera, The younger, 163; Works of, 357, 362
 Heusch, W. de, Works of, 308
 Heyden, Van der, 139; Works of, 221, 279, 283, 287, 306, 308, 317, 336, 346, 373, 399, 414
 Hilliard, Nicholas, 190; Works of, 407
 Hire—*see* Hyre.
 Hobbema, M., 38; Works of, 272, 276, 280, 283, 284, 291, 294, 299, 317, 323, 327, 340, 346, 374, 384, 387, 399
 Hoeckgeest, G. van, 141; Works of, 287
 Hogarth, 193; Works of, 385, 407, 409
 Holbein, The elder, 148; Works of, 294, 295, 323, 327, 333, 343
 Holbein, The younger, 148; Works of, 217, 221, 235, 237, 246, 248, 262, 265, 272, 276, 289, 294, 295, 300, 306, 313, 317, 323, 327, 334, 343, 349, 350, 357, 374, 384, 390, 393, 407, 414
 Holbein, Ambroise, Works of, 295, 343
 Holland, Painting in, 116
 „ Galleries of, 278
 Holstein, C., Works of, 308
 Hondcoeter, Melchior, 125; Works of, 218, 265, 272, 276, 280, 287, 300, 306,

- 308, 317, 323, 327, 335, 336, 345, 350, 353, 366, 390, 393, 399, 414
 Hondecoeter, G., Works of, 308
 Hone, Nathaniel, 202; Works of, 407
 Honthorst, Gerhard van, 129; Works of, 221, 246, 251, 262, 280, 287, 308, 317, 327, 342, 374, 391, 407, 414
 Hooghe, Pieter de, 130; Works of, 280, 283, 294, 289, 300, 327, 333, 336, 345, 364, 374, 399, 414
 Hoogstraeten, S. van, Works of, 283, 287, 340
 Hoppner, 198; Works of, 391, 406, 407
 Horemans, Pieter, Works of, 221
 Horembout, Gerard, 94, 190; Works of, 414
 Horst, G., Works of, 300
 Hoskyns, John, 190
 Hudson, Thomas, 193; Works of, 407
 Hugtenburg, 141; Works of, 276, 280
 Huysum, Jan van, 125; Works of, 218, 280, 283, 287, 300, 302, 317, 336, 341, 345, 349, 365, 374, 384, 399, 414
 Huysmans, C., 113; Works of, 276, 308, 366, 393, 399
 Huysmans, J. B., Works of, 276, 407
 Hyre, L. de La, 228, 229; Works of, 341, 378

 IMOLA, I. da, 55; Works of, 210, 394
 Italy, Painting in, 1
 „ Galleries of, 207

 JACOBELLO DEL FIORE, 30, 31; Works of, 268, 265
 Jacopo di Paolo, Works of, 208
 James, Works of, 391
 Jameson, George, 203 [414
 Janssen, Cornelis, 141, 190; Works of, 414
 Janssens, A., Works of, 308
 Jardin, K. du, 179; Works of, 280, 287, 300, 308, 328, 353, 374, 384, 387, 399, 414
 Jaurat, 187
 Jervas, 192; Works of, 407
 Jones, Thomas, Works of, 414
 Jordaens, Jacob, 109; Works of, 272, 276, 280, 308, 312, 317, 328, 336, 342, 349, 354, 357, 374, 415
 Jouvenet, 181; Works of, 378
 Juanes, Vicente, 159; Works of, 317, 357, 415
 Juncker, Justus, Works of, 308
 Justus of Ghent, 98; Works of, 272
 „ of Padua, Works of, 399
 Juvenal, Works of, 344

 KALE, 125; Works of, 280, 291, 317, 323, 328, 374, 380, 415
 Karel—*see* Jardin.
 Kaufmann, 157; Works of, 318, 328, 391, 407, 415
 Kessel, J. van, 127; Works of, 291, 354
 Keyser, T. de, 119; Works of, 276, 280, 287, 300, 313, 328, 348, 399, 415
 Knapton, Works of, 389, 391
 Kneller, Sir Godfrey, 192; Works of, 294, 389, 391, 406, 407, 408, 415
 Knupfer, N., Works of, 309
 Köln, W. von, 145; Works of, 312, 313, 405
 Koning, Philip de, 139; Works of, 280, 291, 323, 399
 Koning, Salomon, Works of, 284, 291, 300, 306
 Kulmbach, Hans, Works of, 300, 328, 334
 Kupetzky, Works of, 333, 344

 LAER, P. VAN, 141; Works of, 309
 Lairesse, J. G. de, 113; Works of, 280, 306, 309
 Lambertini—*see* Bologna, Matteo da.
 Lancret, 184; Works of, 300, 318, 366, 378, 381, 399, 415
 Lanfranco, 80; Works of, 218, 221, 226, 235, 249, 318, 361
 Lanini, B., Works of, 262, 399
 Lanzani, P., Works of, 351
 Largillière, 182; Works of, 306, 353, 378, 381, 415
 Lastman, P., Works of, 294
 Lazari, S., Works of, 265
 Leal, J. de Valdes, 171; Works of, 321, 357, 415
 Le Brun, 176, 180; Works of, 224, 265, 300, 328, 350, 377, 380, 384, 415
 Leeuw, P. van der, Works of, 291
 Lefébvre, Claude, 187; Works of, 378, 408
 Leiden, L. van, 117; Works of, 221, 228, 272, 290, 300, 313, 323, 328, 333, 344, 350, 391, 393
 Leiden, Stedelyk Museum, 290
 Lely, Sir P., 191; Works of, 389, 391, 406, 408
 Le Moine, 182; Works of, 379, 381
 Le Nain, Antoine and Louis, 176; Works of, 222, 379, 381
 Le Noir, 187
 Lens, Bernard, 202
 Leonardo—*see* Vinci.
 Le Sueur, 176, 179; Works of, 346, 379
 Leux, Works of, 343, 354
 Liberale da Verona, 48; Works of, 229
 Libri, Girolamo dai, 37; Works of, 269, 300, 393, 399
 Licinio—*see* Pordenone.

- Lievens, Works of, 252, 262, 306
 Lille, Gallery of, 364
 L'Ingegno, Works of, 399
 Lingelbach, 139; Works of, 279, 280, 287, 374, 415
 Liotard, Works of, 280
 Lippi, Filippo, 19; Works of, 207, 213, 214, 218, 221, 226, 234, 240, 241, 251, 300, 323, 328, 351, 369, 387, 399
 Lippi, Filippino, 19, 22, 27; Works of, 213, 218, 221, 300, 318, 327, 328, 393, 394, 399
 Liverpool, Royal Institution, 393
 Lochner, Stephan, 146; Works of, 311, 313, 323, 398
 Lodi—*see* Calisto.
 Loethener—*see* Lochner.
 Lombard, School of, 15th century, 43
 „ Lambert—*see* Sustermann.
 Lomi, Works of, 262
 London, National Gallery, 395
 „ South Kensington, 407
 „ Soane's Museum, 409
 Longhi, Luca, Works of, 229
 „ Pietro, Works of, 391
 Loo, C. van, 182; Works of, 221, 378, 408
 Loo, J. B. van, 182, 187; Works of, 378, 415
 Looten, J. van, Works of, 309
 Lorenzetti, Ambrogio, 10, 13; Works of, 213, 214, 258, 259, 300
 Lorenzetti, Pietro, 10, 13; Works of, 258, 259, 351
 Lorenzo—*see* Veniziano.
 „ --*see* Monaco.
 „ di Niccolò—*see* Gerini.
 Lorraine—*see* Claude.
 Loschi, Jacopo, 37
 Lotto, Lorenzo, 66; Works of, 208, 211, 216, 221, 229, 233, 236, 246, 248, 252, 255, 300, 328, 337, 351, 357, 369, 391, 399, 415
 Louthembourg, 202; Works of, 389
 Lucatelli, Works of, 388
 Lucca, Communal Gallery, 226
 Luini, Bernardino, 44; Works of, 221, 227, 230, 234, 328, 339, 352, 357, 358, 369, 404, 415
 Luti, B., Works of, 241, 415
 Lyons, Museum, 365
 Lys, Works of, 309

 MAAS, NICHOLAS, 129, 132; Works of, 276, 280, 283, 284, 291, 300, 318, 328, 374, 381, 399, 415
 Mabuse, Jan, 133; Works of, 272, 276, 300, 328, 333, 344, 374, 391, 399
 Macchiavelli, Zanobi, 26; Works of, 240
 Macrino d'Alba, Works of, 262, 323
 Madrid, Academia de San Fernando, 355
 Madrid, Royal Museum, 355
 Mainardi, 25; Works of, 300, 369
 Malombra, Works of, 358
 Malwel, 94
 Manfredi, B., Works of, 215
 Manni, Giovanni, Works of, 238
 „ Giannicola, Works of, 239
 Mans, F. H., Works of, 394
 Mansueti, 34; Works of, 208, 230, 265, 351
 Mantegna, Andrea, 34, 35, 36; Works of, 208, 221, 227, 230, 233, 236, 237, 238, 251, 254, 255, 262, 265, 296, 300, 323, 328, 339, 358, 369, 391, 394, 399
 Mantovano, Rinaldo, Works of, 227
 Mantua, Palazzo del Tè, 227
 „ Ducal Palace, 227
 „ Castello di Corti, 227
 Maratta, 104; Works of, 216, 241, 249, 250, 251, 255, 276, 300, 318, 328, 338, 347, 369, 399, 415
 Marco Bello, Works of, 351
 Marcellis, O., Works of, 292
 Marconi, Rocco, Works of, 250, 265
 Marcus Venetus, Works of, 208
 Margaritone d'Arezzo, 3; Works of, 207, 238, 259, 394, 400
 Marinus, Works of, 328
 Mariotto—*see* Albertinelli.
 Marseilles, Gallery of, 366
 Martini, Simone, 12; Works of, 221, 239, 258, 272, 394
 Marziale, Marco, Works of, 208, 265, 400
 Masaccio, 18; Works of, 213, 221, 240, 243, 328, 394
 Masolino, 18; Works of, 328, 394
 Master of 'Death of the Virgin,' 147; Works of, 300, 309, 312, 323, 328, 344
 Master of 'Liesborn,' 147; Works of, 387, 400
 Master of 'Lyversberg Passion,' 146; Works of, 348, 312, 326, 328, 387, 400
 Matsys, Quintin, 101; Works of, 224, 252, 272, 276, 300, 318, 328, 333, 344, 374, 400, 415
 Matteo, da Siena, 38; Works of, 234, 258, 260, 394
 Mazo, Del, 167; Works of, 358
 Mazzola, Filippo, 37; Works of, 237, 252
 Mazzolino, Ludovico, Works of, 212, 244, 252, 400
 Mazzuoli—*see* Parmegianino.

- Meckenen, I. von, 146 ; Works of, 333
 Meer, Van der, of Delft, 131 ; Works of, 283, 284, 287, 300, 301, 306, 318, 336, 342, 345, 364, 374, 415
 Meer, Van der, of Haarlem, Works of, 280, 291
 Meert, P., Works of, 276
 Meire, Gerard van der, 97 ; Works of, 252, 267, 272, 400
 Melchiorre, Works of, 237
 Melem, Hans van, Works of, 328
 Melone, Works of, 208
 Melozzo da Forli, 28 ; Works of, 256, 299, 400
 Melzi, F., Works of, 301
 Memling, Hans, 99 ; Works of, 221, 252, 262, 267, 272, 274, 276, 301, 313, 318, 323, 328, 343, 344, 350, 374, 400
 Memmi, Lippo, 12 ; Works of, 259
 Menendez, Works of, 358
 Mengs, Raphael, 156 ; Works of, 228, 230, 232, 242, 328, 358, 415
 Meo da Siena, Works of, 238
 Metsu, G., 129, 132 ; Works of, 222, 276, 280, 283, 287, 301, 306, 309, 318, 328, 341, 346, 353, 358, 366, 374, 400, 409, 415
 Meulen, A. van der, 113 ; Works of, 276, 309, 374, 375, 387, 415
 Meulen, J. van der, Works of, 318
 Michael Angelo, 48, 69 ; Works of, 222, 233, 245, 247, 253, 257, 365, 387, 394, 400, 401
 Michele, Lambertini, 14
 Mierevelt, Michael van, 118 ; Works of, 235, 265, 280, 283, 287, 291, 301, 353, 408, 415
 Mierevelt, P. van, Works of, 318
 Mieris, Frans van, elder, 129, 133 ; Works of, 222, 262, 280, 283, 287, 318, 328, 329, 341, 366, 375, 400, 416
 Mieris, Frans van, younger, 133 ; Works of, 309
 Mieris, Willem van, 133 ; Works of, 276, 280, 287, 306, 309, 318, 375, 400, 416
 Mieris, J. van, Works of, 416
 Mignard, Pierre, 176, 179, 180 ; Works of, 222, 301, 358, 378, 379, 408, 416
 Mignard, Nicholas, 180
 Mignon, 125 ; Works of, 222, 262, 280, 283, 306, 309, 318, 329, 349, 375, 416
 Milan, Ambrosiana, 227
 „ Brera, 228
 Milano—see Giovanni da.
 Millans, Works of, 391
 Millet, 113 ; Works of, 323
 Mino, Jacopo di, Works of, 259
 Miranda, De, 170 ; Works of, 356, 297
 Modena, School of, 14th century, 14
 „ Galleria Estense, 231
 „ Tommaso da, 14 ; Works of, 232, 265
 Modena, Parantino da, Works of, 251
 „ Barnaba da, 14 ; Works of, 239, 322
 Moeyart, Works of, 280
 Mola, Works of, 241, 245, 248, 369, 388
 Molenaer, N., Works of, 309, 354
 Mommers, H., Works of, 301
 Monaco, Lorenzo, 17 ; Works of, 212, 213, 219, 221
 Monnoyer, 185 ; Works of, 329, 391
 Monrealese, Works of, 234
 Montagna, Bart., 36 ; Works of, 208, 230, 265, 270, 301, 369
 Montpellier, Musée Fabre, 366
 „ „ Bernard, 366
 Morales, 160 ; Works of, 318, 355, 358, 371, 416
 Morandi—see Cavazzola.
 Moreels, J., Works of, 309
 Moreelse, 118 ; Works of, 280, 287, 291, 312, 318, 416
 Moretto, Il, 66 ; Works of, 211, 222, 225, 230, 233, 256, 262, 265, 301, 318, 323, 329, 337, 347, 369, 400, 416
 Morland, 201 ; Works of, 406, 408
 Moro, Antonio, 102 ; Works of, 190, 237, 287, 301, 306, 309, 311, 318, 329, 343, 344, 358, 391, 400, 408, 416
 Morone, Domenico, 37 ; Works of, 216, 260
 Morone, Francesco, 37 ; Works of, 208, 230, 236, 269, 301, 351, 400
 Moroni, Giov. Batt., 67 ; Works of, 208, 211, 222, 228, 230, 248, 254, 265, 294, 301, 318, 323, 329, 400, 416
 Mostaert, J., Works of, 272, 276
 Moucheron, 141 ; Works of, 280, 309, 340, 353, 400, 416
 Moya, Pedro de, Works of, 345, 354, 416
 Mudo, El—see Navarrete.
 Munich, Royal Pinacothek, 324
 Murano, School of, 15th century, 30
 „ Giov. and Anton. da—see Vivarini.
 Murano, Andrea da, 31
 „ Bernardino da, Works of, 270
 Murillo, 167 ; Works of, 215, 237, 250, 255, 276, 280, 289, 292, 301, 318, 329, 336, 345, 354, 355, 358, 362, 371, 384, 387, 388, 400, 416
 Musscher, M. van, 141 ; Works of, 272, 283, 287
 Mutina, Th. van, Works of, 343

- Mytens, Daniel, 119, 190; Works of, 262, 291, 391
 Mytens, younger, 119
 „ J., Works of, 272
 „ A., Works of, 280
- NAIN—*see* Le Nain.
 Naples, Museum, 232
 Nasmyth, A., Works of, 408
 Nason, P., Works of, 287, 291, 301
 Natoire, Works of, 380
 Nattier, 187
 Naturalist, The term, 75, 83
 „ The School of Naples, 83
 Navarrete, 160; Works of, 358
 Neefs, Pieter, elder, 113; Works of, 222, 262, 276, 281, 309, 318, 323, 329, 341, 358, 375, 384, 387, 416
 Neefs, Pieter, younger, 113; Works of, 262
 Neer, Artus van der, 139; Works of, 272, 276, 281, 283, 301, 309, 314, 329, 335, 340, 346, 375, 384, 400, 416
 Neer, Eglon van der, Works of, 222, 329, 349
 Netscher, Gaspar, 133; Works of, 262, 281, 283, 287, 301, 309, 318, 323, 329, 335, 353, 375, 400, 401, 416
 Netscher, Constantin, Works of, 416
 Neuchatel, Works of, 309, 329, 350
 Niccola da Pisa, 2
 Nieulant, Adrian van, Works of, 276
 Northcote, James, Works of, 394
 Nürnberg, Museum, 332
 „ Gallery of Moritz-Kapelle, 333
 Nuzi, Allegretto, 14, 29
- OCHTERVELT, JACOB, Works of, 416
 Oggione, Marco d', 43; Works of, 230
 Olanda, Lucas d', Works of, 235
 Oliver, Isaac, 190
 „ Peter, 190
 Oost, Jacques van, elder, 113; Works of, 274, 416
 Oost, Jacques van, younger, 113; Works of, 274
 Oostzanen—*see* Cornelissen.
 Opie, John, 199; Works of, 384, 389, 406, 408
 Orcagna, 11; Works of, 240, 401
 Orizzonte, Works of, 250
 Orley, Bernard van, 101; Works of, 272, 276, 318, 344, 349, 394, 417
 Orrente, Works of, 353
 Os, Jan van, 141; Works of, 294, 373, 401
 Ostade, A. van, 126, 127; Works of, 272, 276, 281, 284, 287, 290, 309, 314, 318, 329, 346, 354, 375, 381, 384, 401, 409, 417
 Ostade, Isaac van, 127; Works of, 276, 281, 283, 329, 375, 381, 401, 417
 Ostendorfer, M., Works of, 334
 Oudry, 184; Works of, 379, 408
 Ouwater, A. van, 116
- PACCHIA, DEL, 56; Works of, 260
 Pacchiarotti, 56, 174; Works of, 213, 260, 401
 Pacheco, 162, 164; Works of, 358, 363
 Pacino di Bonaguida, Works of, 241
 Padovanino, Works of, 245, 260, 265, 318, 336, 392, 401
 Padua, School of 15th century, 34
 „ Museo Civico, 236
 Pagano, Gaspar, Works of, 232
 Palamedes, Works of, 242, 276, 286, 301, 391
 Palma Vecchio, 59; Works of, 208, 215, 216, 217, 222, 230, 232, 234, 236, 243, 246, 248, 254, 260, 265, 267, 301, 305, 319, 327, 329, 337, 338, 358, 369, 391, 417
 Palma, The younger, Works of, 234, 265, 266, 267, 309
 Palmegiani, Works of, 254
 Palmezzano, 28; Works of, 222, 230, 301, 329, 369, 393, 401
 Pannini, Works of, 232, 262, 276, 369, 387
 Pantoja della Cruz, Works of, 329, 358
 Paolino, Fra, Works of, 213, 226
 Paolo, Jacopo di, 14
 „ Giovanni di, Works of, 259
 Papa—*see* Simone.
 Pape, O. de, Works of, 287
 Pareja, 167; Works of, 358, 417
 Paris, The Louvre, 367
 Parma, School of 15th century, 38
 „ Pinacoteca, 237
 Parmegianino, Il, 74; Works of, 210, 217, 232, 234, 237, 244, 269, 309, 319, 358, 401
 Parrocel, Joseph, 181; Works of, 379
 „ Charles, 181
 Pasinelli, Works of, 347
 Pasqualino, Works of, 243, 246, 393
 Patel, Pierre, 187; Works of, 379
 Pater, J. B., 184; Works of, 319, 379, 382, 387
 Patinir, 100, 102; Works of, 272, 301, 313, 344, 359, 401
 Paudiss, Ch., Works of, 329
 Paulus, 15; Works of, 270
 Pedrini, G., Works of, 352
 Peeters, 113; Works of, 281, 359
 Pellegrino, 68; Works of, 265, 368, 401

- Pencz, 154; Works of, 301, 306, 333, 334, 343
 Penni, G. Fran., 53, 55; Works of, 256, 257, 262
 Penni, Luca, 174
 Perugia, Pinacoteca, 237
 „ Sala del Cambio, 239
 Perugino, 39; Works of, 210, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 222, 226, 233, 238, 239, 242, 244, 247, 251, 254, 255, 256, 258, 276, 301, 323, 329, 338, 346, 347, 364, 365, 369, 401
 Peruzzi, 57; Works of, 218, 244, 253, 257, 401
 Pesello, 20; Works of, 222
 Pesellino, 20; Works of, 213, 251, 369, 394, 401
 Pesne, 187; Works of, 301
 Pierson, Works of, 301
 Pietrino, Gian., Works of, 239
 Pietro, Sano di, 38; Works of, 258, 260
 „ Niccolo di, Works of, 237
 „ Cecco di, Works of, 239
 Pinturicchio, 40; Works of, 218, 334, 238, 244, 256, 260, 301, 351, 369, 401
 Piombo, Sebastiano del, 59; Works of, 208, 217, 218, 222, 233, 234, 237, 244, 252, 301, 319, 323, 329, 337, 359, 369, 392, 401, 417
 Pisa, School of, 13th century, 3
 „ „ 14th century, 14
 „ Campo Santo, 10, 240
 „ Accademia, 239
 Pisano Giunta, 3
 „ of Verona, Works of, 401
 Platzter, J. van, Works of, 309
 Poel, E. van der, 141; Works of, 281, 401, 417
 Poelenburg, 141; Works of, 281, 309, 349, 384, 396, 401, 417
 Pollajuolo, Antonio, 21; Works of, 218, 222, 232, 244, 262, 301, 329, 401
 Pollajuolo, Pietro, 21; Works of, 222, 301, 329
 Pomerancio, Works of, 243
 Ponte—*see* Bassano.
 Pontormo, Jacopo, 50; Works of, 216, 222, 226, 369, 401
 Poorter, Willem de, Works of, 291, 309
 Pordenone, Giovanni, 65; Works of, 215, 222, 246, 252, 254, 319, 327, 329, 359, 371, 392, 417
 Pordenone, Bernardino, 65; Works of, 246, 266, 301, 319, 351, 392, 417
 Porta—*see* Bartolommeo.
 Porte, R. de la, 187; Works of, 379, 382
 Portugal, Painting in, 171
 Pottenburg, C., Works of, 319
 Potter, Paul, 137; Works of, 246, 262, 281, 283, 284, 287, 289, 301, 309, 314, 319, 329, 346, 375, 401, 409, 417
 Potter, Pieter, Works of, 301
 Pourbus, Peter, 103; Works of, 274, 288, 344, 375
 Pourbus, P., younger, Works of, 344
 „ Frans, elder, 103; Works of, 344, 417
 Pourbus, Frans, younger, 103; Works of, 277, 288, 344, 348, 375
 Poussin, 176, 177; Works of, 243, 250, 256, 301, 302, 309, 319, 329, 345, 349, 359, 366, 379, 384, 387, 392, 394, 417
 Prato, Municipal Gallery, 241
 Previtali, 34; Works of, 208, 230, 236, 315, 351, 402
 Primaticcio, 55, 174; Works of, 227, 346
 Procaccini, Ercole, 82
 „ Camillo, 82; Works of, 294, 319, 347, 417
 Procaccini, Giulio Cesare, 82; Works of, 302, 319, 329, 349, 369, 388, 417
 Puccio, Pietro di, 11; Works of, 240
 „ di Simone, Works of, 214
 Pulzone, S., Works of, 329
 Pussini, Works of, 242
 Pynacker, 139; Works of, 281, 287, 291, 345, 353, 381, 384, 387, 417
 QUATTROCENTISTI Masters, 16
 „ The term, 1
 Quellinus, 113; Works of, 277; 302, 348
 RAEBURN, 199; Works of, 386, 408
 Rafaellino—*see* Garbo.
 Ramenghi—*see* Bagnacavallo.
 Ramsay, 193; Works of, 386
 Raoux, 187
 Raphael, 51; Works of, 208, 210, 211, 215, 216, 217, 222, 223, 224, 228, 230, 234, 238, 242, 244, 245, 252, 254, 255, 256, 257, 262, 302, 319, 329, 338, 347, 352, 359, 365, 366, 370, 384, 388, 392, 394, 402, 417
 Raphael del Colle, 53; Works of, 256, 257
 Ravesteyn, 118; Works of, 262, 277, 286, 287, 302, 306, 309, 319, 329, 364, 381
 Read, Works of, 392
 Rembrandt, 120; Works of, 215, 223, 230, 262, 272, 277, 281, 282, 283, 284, 287, 289, 291, 294, 302, 306, 309, 310, 314, 319, 323, 329, 336,

- 345, 348, 349, 354, 359, 375, 381,
 384, 387, 392, 402, 409, 417, 418
 Renaissance, The term, 16
 René d'Anjou, 174
 Reni—*see* Guido.
 Reynolds, Sir Joshua, 194 ; Works of,
 366, 384, 386, 389, 406, 408, 409, 418
 Ribalta, Francisco de, 161 ; Works of,
 359, 418
 Ribalta, Juan de, 161
 Ribera, José de [Spagnoletto], 84,
 162 ; Works of, 215, 223, 233, 234,
 242, 245, 250, 256, 262, 294, 302,
 310, 319, 324, 330, 354, 359, 372,
 380, 418
 Ricci, Sebastiano, Works of, 370,
 388, 392
 Ricci, D., Works of, 352
 Riccio, Felice, Works of, 370
 Richardson, 192 ; Works of, 408
 Rigaud, 182 ; Works of, 306, 319,
 341, 379, 382, 384, 385, 402, 408, 418
 Riley, 192 ; Works of, 392, 408
 Rincon, 159 ; Works of, 418
 Ring, L. van, Works of, 302
 Rizi, F., Works of, 359
 Robusti, Jacopo—*see* Tintoretto.
 Roelas, 162 ; Works of, 359, 363, 418
 Roestraten, Works of, 392
 Roghman, R., Works of, 310
 Romano, Giulio, 53, 54 ; Works of,
 215, 216, 223, 227, 233, 242, 244,
 249, 253, 256, 257, 319, 338, 370,
 387, 394, 402, 417, 418
 Romano, Pietro del, Works of, 306
 Romanino, Il, 67 ; Works of, 211, 230,
 236, 252, 302, 402
 Rombouts, Theodore, 113 ; Works of,
 284, 419
 Rome, School of, 16th century, 51
 „ Accademia di San Luca, 241
 „ Villa Albani, 242
 „ Barberini Palace, 243
 „ Borghese Palace, 243
 „ Gallery of Capitol, 247
 „ Colonna Palace, 248
 „ Corsini Palace, 249
 „ Doria Palace, 251
 „ Farnese Palace, 252
 „ Farnesina Palace, 253
 „ Ludovisi Villa, 253
 „ Rospigliosi Palace, 253
 „ Sciarra Palace, 254
 „ Spada Palace, 254
 „ Vatican Collection, 255
 Romerswale, M. van, Works of, 402
 Romeyn, Willem, Works of, 281, 353
 Romney, 198 ; Works of, 389, 394,
 406, 408
 Rondinelli, N., Works of, 230, 251
 Roos, 156 ; Works of, 310
 Rosa, Salvator, 84 ; Works of, 217,
 218, 223, 224, 230, 233, 248, 260, 302,
 319, 338, 366, 370, 385, 387, 394, 402,
 419
 Rosa di Tivoli, Works of, 394, 419
 „ Pacecco di, Works of, 235
 Rosselli, Cosimo, 23, 26, 27, 47 ; Works
 of, 234, 258, 302, 370, 402
 Rosselli, Matteo, Works of, 215, 352
 Rosso, Il, 174
 Rottenhammer, 155 ; Works of, 297,
 310, 342, 375, 402, 419
 Rotterdam, Museum, 290
 Rubens, 104 ; Works of, 215, 216, 223,
 224, 230, 247, 248, 250, 272, 273, 277,
 283, 288, 289, 302, 310, 312, 314, 319,
 320, 324, 330, 336, 341, 345, 347, 348,
 349, 354, 359, 360, 365, 375, 376, 381,
 385, 394, 402, 409, 419
 Rugendas, Works of, 345
 Runciman, J., Works of, 386
 Rusutti, 4
 Russia, Galleries of, 410
 Ruysch, 125 ; Works of, 218, 223, 281,
 287, 291, 302, 306, 324, 330, 336, 341,
 345, 349
 Ruysdael, Jacob, 138 ; Works of, 273,
 277, 281, 283, 285, 288, 303, 306, 310,
 320, 324, 330, 336, 340, 346, 360, 376,
 385, 387, 402, 403, 409, 419
 Ruysdael, Solomon, Works of, 281,
 310, 346
 Ryckaert, D., 141 ; Works of, 277,
 320, 342, 345, 349, 360, 376
 Rycker, D., Works of, 272
 Ryng, P. de, Works of, 273, 319
 SACCHI, FR., Works of, 303, 370
 „ Andrea, 79, 177 ; Works of,
 243, 256
 Salaino, A. del, Works of, 223, 230
 Salerno, Andrea da, Works of, 235, 352
 Sallaert, Works of, 262, 277, 303
 Salmeggia, Il, Works of, 230
 Salviati, Works of, 253, 258
 Sandby, 202
 Sandrart, 156 ; Works of, 281
 Sandvoort, Works of, 281, 291, 314
 Santa Croce, Franc, Works of, 208
 „ „ Girolamo, Works of, 208,
 303, 393, 394, 403
 Santerre, 181 ; Works of, 379
 Santi, Giovanni, 28 ; Works of, 230,
 248, 303, 403
 Santi di Tito, Works of, 213
 Sanzio—*see* Raphael.
 Saraceni, Works of, 249

- Sarto, Andrea del, 49; Works of, 213, 216, 217, 218, 223, 224, 225, 234, 243, 244, 249, 320, 330, 331, 347, 360, 370, 385, 403, 419
- Sassoferrato, 81; Works of, 223, 230, 232, 242, 245, 256, 303, 310, 324, 338, 345, 347, 370, 394, 403, 419
- Sassuolo—*see* Cavedone.
- Savery, 113; Works of, 281, 288, 341, 344, 403
- Savoldo, G., Works of, 218, 223, 230, 262, 266, 303, 392, 403
- Scarsellino, Works of, 212, 218, 230, 232
- Schaffner, Martin, Works of, 331, 334
- Schalken, 134; Works of, 223, 277, 281, 288, 294, 303, 310, 314, 320, 324, 341, 376, 403, 420
- Schäufelin, H., Works of, 334
- Schedone, 80; Works of, 232, 233, 237, 269, 331, 420
- Schiavone, Gregorio, 35; Works of, 403
- Schiavone, Andrea, 66; Works of, 208, 215, 337, 339, 351, 420
- Schongauer, Martin [Schön.], 147; Works of, 277, 295, 313, 331, 334, 343, 403
- School, The term, 210
- Schoorl, Jan, 117; Works of, 344, 403, 420
- Schöpfer, Hans, Works of, 334
- Schuhlein, Hans, Works of, 331
- Schütz, C. G., Works of, 310
- Schwarz, C., Works of, 306
- Seghers, 302; Works of, 113, 273, 277
- Segna, 5; Works of, 259, 403
- Semitecolo, Niccolo, 16; Works of, 266, 267
- Sesto, *see* Cesare.
- Seville, Provincial Museum, 362
- Siberechts, Jan, Works of, 277
- Siena, School of, 13th century, 3, 5
- „ „ 14th „ 12
- „ „ 15th „ 39
- „ „ 16th „ 56
- „ Palazzo Pubblico, 258
- „ Gallery of Fine Arts, 259
- „ Barnaba da, Works of, 261
- Signorelli, 17, 25; Works of, 207, 213, 214, 218, 223, 230, 258, 260, 303, 320, 339, 351, 370, 394, 403
- Silvestro, Don, Works of, 394
- Simone Papa, Works of, 235
- Sirani, 108; Works of, 210, 245, 247, 254, 262, 339, 348, 387, 420
- Slingeland, Van, 134; Works of, 223, 281, 330, 324, 376, 385
- Smeyers, Works of, 227
- Smith, 202
- Snayers, Pieter, 113; Works of, 277, 342, 354, 392
- Snyders, Frans, 109; Works of, 223, 231, 273, 277, 289, 303, 310, 320, 324, 331, 340, 360, 365, 381, 387, 420
- Sodoma, Il—*see* Bazzi.
- Sogliani, Works of, 214
- Solario, Andrea, 46; Works of, 228, 231, 244, 328, 370, 403, 415
- Solario, Antonio (Lo Zingaro), Works of, 235
- Solimene, Works of, 353, 388, 394
- Solofra, Guarino da, Works of, 234
- Somer, Paul van, Works of, 392
- Sorg—*see* Zorg.
- Spada, 81; Works of, 232, 246, 370, 388
- Spadaro, Micco, Works of, 235
- Spagna, Lo, 40; Works of, 238, 248, 256, 302, 370, 403
- Spagnoletto, Lo—*see* Ribera.
- Spain, Painting in, 159
- „ Galleries of, 355
- Spencer, 202
- Speranza, Works of, 236
- Spinello Aretino, 10; Works of, 213, 214, 240, 244, 258, 260, 350, 403
- Spinello, Parri, Works of, 207
- Spronck, Works of, 281
- Sprong, G., Works of, 376
- Squarcione, 34
- Staveren, J. A., Works of, 420
- Steen, Jan, 167; Works of, 223, 266, 273, 277, 281, 283, 285, 288, 290, 291, 294, 303, 306, 310, 320, 324, 331, 342, 343, 353, 366, 376, 381, 387, 403, 420
- Steenwyk, H. van, elder, 141; Works of, 277, 306
- Steenwyk, H. van, younger, 141
- Stefano, Tommaso di—*see* Giottino.
- „ 15, 16; Works of, 229, 266, 267
- Stella, 187
- Stevens, Works of, 306
- Stimmer, T., Works of, 295
- Stone, 191; Works of, 389, 392
- Stoop, D., 141; Works of, 277
- St. Petersburg, The Hermitage, 410
- Strozzi, B., Works of, 232, 260, 262, 320, 352, 353, 420
- Stubbs, 201
- Stuttgart, Royal Gallery, 335
- Subleyras, 182; Works of, 231, 320, 379
- Sueur—*see* Le Sueur.
- Sustermann, Lambert, 102; Works of, 276, 365, 415
- Sustermans, Justus, 112; Works of, 217, 223, 226, 340, 387

Swabian School, 147

Swanevelt, 141

TAFI, ANDREA, 4

Tedesco—*see* Elzheimer.

Temple, A. van den, Works of, 291, 310

Teniers, The elder, 127; Works of, 223, 310, 320, 385, 403, 420

Teniers, The younger, 127; Works of, 249, 255, 262, 273, 277, 282, 283, 285, 289, 290, 303, 306, 310, 320, 321, 324, 331, 336, 342, 346, 349, 353, 360, 365, 366, 376, 381, 385, 387, 403, 409, 420

Terburg, 129; Works of, 223, 226, 273, 282, 284, 285, 288, 303, 310, 321, 324, 331, 342, 348, 349, 365, 366, 376, 381, 403, 421

Theotocopuli, 161; Works of, 414

Thomé, Luca, Works of, 240, 260

Thornhill, Sir James, 192; Works of, 389, 392

Thulden, Theodore van, 113; Works of, 303

Tiarini, 81; Works of, 210, 321, 331, 345, 370

Tiepolo, 87; Works of, 269, 303, 324, 331, 352, 370, 385, 387, 420

Tilborg, Works of, 277, 365

Tintoretto, 69; Works of, 215, 216, 217, 223, 227, 231, 232, 234, 247, 248, 266, 268, 277, 294, 303, 310, 314, 321, 331, 336, 337, 339, 345, 351, 360, 370, 380, 387, 392, 394, 403, 421, 421

Tisio—*see* Garofalo.

Titì, Tiberio, Works of, 215

Titian, 60, 69; Works of, 215, 216, 217, 218, 223, 224, 228, 231, 233, 234, 242, 243, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 254, 256, 266, 267, 268, 269, 273, 304, 310, 312, 314, 321, 324, 331, 335, 337, 338, 345, 351, 360, 361, 365, 370, 371, 387, 388, 392, 394, 403, 404, 421

Tobar, De, 170; Works of, 361

Tocqué, 187; Works of, 380

Tol, D. van, Works of, 311

Toorenvliet, 7

Toschi, 73; Works of, 237

Traini, Francesco, Works of, 239

Trevisani, F., Works of, 311

Treviso, Girolamo da, Works of, 248, 254, 351, 404

Trioson, 187

Tristan, Luis, Works of, 361, 421

Troost, C., Works of, 288

Troy, J. F. de, 187; Works of, 380

Tura, Cosimo, 36; Works of, 208, 212, 304, 371, 404

Turchi, Alessandro, Works of, 321

Turin, The Pinacoteca, 261

Turone, Works of, 269

Tuscan School, 2

UCCELLO, PAOLO, 19; Works of, 224, 371, 404

Uchterveld, 141; Works of, 288

Udine—*see* Pellegrino.

Ugolino da Siena, 5; Works of, 214

Umbrian School, 28, 38

Utrecht, A. van, 113; Works of, 282, 305, 306, 421

VACCARO, ANDREA, Works of, 361, 421

Vaga, Perino del, 55

Valentin, Moïse, 176; Works of, 245, 256, 273, 331, 361, 380, 421

Valkenburg, Martin van, Works of, 304

Valkenburg, L. de, Works of, 344, 361

Vanni, Turino, 14; Works of, 224, 371

„ Francesco, Works of, 371

Vannucci—*see* Perugino.

Vargas, Luis de, 161; Works of, 354

Vasari, 50; Works of, 207, 210, 227, 249, 253, 352, 371, 394

Vasco, Gran., 172

Vecellio, Cesare, Works of, 242, 310

„ Orazio, Works of, 360

„ —*see* Titian.

Vecchia, Del, Works of, 221, 246, 386

Vecchietta, Works of, 260, 386

Veen, Otho van, 105; Works of, 273, 331, 376

Vega, De la, 171

Velasquez, 164; Works of, 208, 217, 224, 247, 252, 263, 289, 304, 321, 324, 331, 340, 354, 361, 362, 372, 380, 385, 388, 392, 394, 404, 421

Velde, Adrian van de, 137, 138; Works of, 273, 279, 280, 282, 284, 285, 288, 290, 292, 299, 304, 311, 321, 331, 340, 370, 385, 404, 421

Velde, Willem van de, 140; Works of, 284, 288, 311, 321, 365, 376, 385, 388, 392, 404

Velde, E. van de, Works of, 292

Venice, Origin of School, 28

„ School of 14th century, 15

„ School of 15th century, 31

„ „ 16th „ 57

„ „ 18th „ 86

„ Academy, 263

„ Correr Museum, 267

„ Ducal Palace, 267

„ Scuola di San Rocco, 268

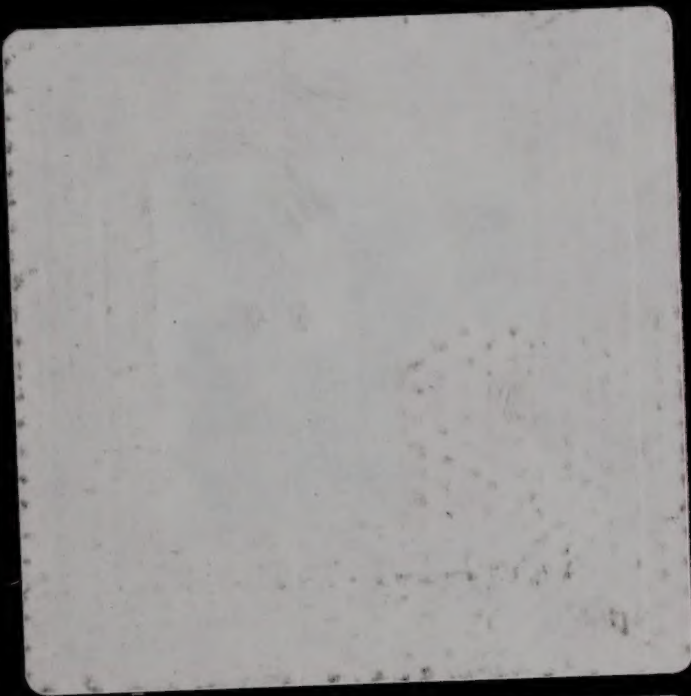
Veniziano, Domenico, 19; Works of, 404

Veniziano, Polidoro, Works of, 222

„ Antonio, 9; Works of, 240

- Veniziano, Lorenzo, 15 ; Works of, 213, 229, 265, 267
 Veniziano—*see* Bonifazio.
 Venne, A. van der, 141 ; Works of, 304, 311, 376
 Venusti, Marcello, Works of, 233
 Verboom, A., Works of, 292, 353
 Verdier, Works of, 380
 Verdussen, Works of, 392
 Verkolye, J., Works of, 292, 304, 376
 Vernet, Claude J., 186 ; Works of, 224, 242, 289, 321, 331, 340, 346, 362, 380, 385, 404
 Verona, School of, 14th century, 14
 „ „ 15th „ 36
 „ Pinacoteca, 268
 „ Liberale da—*see* Liberale.
 „ Stefano da, Works of, 248
 Veronese, Paolo, 69, 70 ; Works of, 217, 224, 225, 231, 242, 246, 247, 256, 263, 266, 267, 268, 269, 277, 304, 311, 321, 324, 331, 332, 336, 337, 344, 346, 351, 362, 365, 371, 388, 404, 421
 Veronese—*see* Avanzi.
 Verrocchio, Andrea, 21 ; Works of, 213, 235, 304, 421
 Verspronck, 120 ; Works of, 285, 304
 Verwilt, F., Works of, 346
 Vicentino, Girolamo, Works of, 267
 „ Andrea, Works of, 266, 267
 Vicenza, School of, 15th century, 36
 „ Palazzo Chiericati, 270
 „ Battista da, Works of, 270
 Victors, J., Works of, 284, 304, 306, 365
 Vien, 186 ; Works of, 380
 Vienna, Academy, 336
 „ Belvedere, 337
 „ Czernin, 345
 „ Harrach, 346
 „ Liechtenstein, 346
 Vinci, Leonardo da, 43 ; Works of, 213, 216, 224, 228, 231, 232, 237, 243, 254, 255, 294, 321, 332, 371, 392, 404, 421
 Vitale da Bologna, 14 ; Works of, 210
 Viti, 55 ; Works of, 210, 212, 231, 242, 304
 Vivarini, Giovanni, 30 ; Works of, 231, 266
 Vivarini, Antonio, 30 ; Works of, 208, 210, 231, 266, 304, 404
 Vivarini, Bartolommeo, 30 ; Works of, 208, 210, 233, 266, 304, 338, 404
 Vivarini, Luigi, 30 ; Works of, 233, 266, 267, 304, 337
 Vlieger, Simon de, 141
 Vliet, H. van, 141 ; Works of, 282, 288, 292, 304, 311, 336, 348
 Vois, Adrian de, Works of, 282, 311
 Vois, Ary de, Works of, 376
 Volterra, Francesco da, 10 ; Works of, 240
 Volterra, Daniele da, 49 ; Works of, 224, 348, 371
 Vos, Martin de, 104 ; Works of, 224, 273, 277, 304
 Vos, Cornelis de, 104 ; Works of, 273, 277, 304, 311, 332, 335, 354
 Vos, Simon de, Works of, 304
 Vouet, 176 ; Works of, 232, 243, 277, 353, 380
 Vries, A. de, Works of, 365
 Vroom, 141 ; Works of, 285
 Vuez, A. de, Works of, 365
 WALKER, 192 ; Works of, 392, 408, 422
 Waterloo, 141 ; Works of, 332
 Watteau, 183 ; Works of, 224, 304, 321, 322, 332, 362, 380, 382, 385, 388, 409, 422
 Weenix, Jan, 125 ; Works of, 277, 284, 288, 304, 311, 322, 324, 332, 336, 350, 376, 422
 Weenix, J. B., Works of, 273, 277, 282, 345, 353
 Werff, Van der, 134 ; Works of, 224, 263, 282, 288, 304, 311, 322, 332, 342, 346, 349, 353, 376, 385, 388, 422
 West, 200 ; Works of, 393, 406
 Weyden, Rogier van der, 98, 99 ; Works of, 224, 273, 277, 289, 304, 322, 324, 332, 343, 344, 350, 362, 394, 405
 Wicar, J. B., Works of, 365
 Willaerts, Works of, 292, 304
 Wilson, 198 ; Works of, 385, 406
 Witte, J. de, Works of, 311
 „ Em. de, Works of, 277, 284, 292, 304, 336, 346, 405
 Witte, C. de, Works of, 353
 Wohlgemuth, 147, 152 ; Works of, 294, 313, 332, 333, 334, 394
 Wouwerman, Philip, 136 ; Works of, 263, 273, 282, 285, 288, 290, 304, 311, 322, 332, 336, 342, 345, 353, 362, 377, 381, 385, 405, 422
 Wouwerman, Pieter, 136
 „ Jan, 136
 Wright of Derby, 198 ; Works of, 393, 394, 406, 408
 Wright, Michael, 202 ; Works of, 408
 Wyck, T., Works of, 231, 282, 292, 311
 Wynants, 135 ; Works of, 273, 277, 282, 284, 288, 289, 324, 332, 340, 366, 377, 385, 405, 422
 ZACHLEVEN, Works of, 263
 Zaganella, Works of, 234

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| Zanredam, P., Works of, 262, 292 | Zorg, Works of, 282, 284, 292, 311, 377, 403 |
| Zeeman, Works of, 311 | Zuccarelli, 202; Works of, 231, 352, 385 |
| Zeitblom, 147; Works of, 294, 304, 305, 332, 335, 350 | Zuccherro, F., Works of, 245, 253, 393, 408 |
| Zenale, Bernardo, Works of, 231 | Zurbaran, 164; Works of, 294, 305, 322, 332, 354, 355, 362, 363, 372, 388, 405, 422 |
| Zereso, Matteo, Works of, 289, 297, 311 | |
| Zingaro— <i>see</i> Solario. | |
| Zoffany, 202 | |
| Zoppo, Marco, 41; Works of, 405 | |



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